Curio®

Herbicide

DISPERSIBLE GRANULES

For selective postemergence control of actively growing weeds in soybeans and peanuts

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS (by weight):	
Chlorimuron Ethyl	
Ethyl 2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-82

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Nufarm

SPECIMEN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

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 A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 agriculture pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Important: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and Other Handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing 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 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply where or when conditions favor runoff.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product provides selective postemergence control of actively growing weeds in soybeans and peanuts. This product has a flexible rate range, depending on weed size and spectrum. This product may be tank mixed with glyphosate products or other registered soybeans herbicides for increased weed control. Include a spray adjuvant as specified in this label for Soybeans or Peanuts. This product may be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or by air. Certain crop rotation and pH restrictions apply. See Rotational Crop Guidelines for more details. Always read and follow label directions for use.

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

Use only in the geographies identified in the “Rotational Crop Guidelines” section of this label.
This product is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective postemergence weed control of many broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge in soybeans, peanuts, and non-crop areas.

This product must be used only in accordance with directions on this label. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GROUND APPLICATION - (See Also Spray Drift Management)

Broadcast Application

- Postemergence, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15 to 25 gallons per acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- Preemergence in soybeans, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver coarse to very coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.
- For burndown applications of existing vegetation, use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. For large weeds and/or heavy residue, increase gallonage to ensure coverage. For best performance, select nozzle and pressure combinations that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASAE standard S572.

Band Application

- Because band applicators spray a narrower area than broadcast applicators, use proportionately less spray solution for band applications.
- Carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.
- Flat fan nozzles are preferred.
- Carefully follow the nozzle manufacturer’s instructions for nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure for band applications.

AERIAL APPLICATION - (See Also Spray Drift Management)

Aerial Application

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 gallons per acre.
- Use a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase the minimum spray volume to 5 gallons per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions could produce poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

This product rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Leaves of susceptible plants yellow 3 to 5 days after application, followed, in controlled plants, by the death of the growing point. This product will provide complete control of susceptible weeds in 7 to 21 days. Suppressed plants may remain green but will be stunted and noncompetitive.

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This product will provide best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. Degree of control depends on: rate used; weed spectrum; weed size (if weeds are large, use higher rates and spray volume); growing conditions at and following treatment; soil moisture; precipitation; and spray adjuvants. Treating weeds under stress or large weeds may result in only partial control. Stress may be caused by:

- abnormal weather (hot or cold)
- mechanical injury from cultivation
- drought
- water-saturated soil
- disease
- insect injury
- prior herbicide injury

Stress affects some weeds, such as pigweed, more than others. Delay application until stress passes and weeds start to grow again. Severe stress (drought, disease, insect damage, or nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis) following application may also result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

Do not apply this product if rain is expected within 1 hour or weed control may decrease.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

Important: Crops other than soybeans or peanuts planted the season following a CURIO® application can vary in their sensitivity to low concentrations of CURIO remaining in the soil.

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

- Rotation or crop intervals must be followed.
- When this product is applied in sequence with CANOPY® or CANOPY XL®, follow the crop rotational guidelines listed on the CANOPY® and CANOPY XL® labels.

Northern Region: The states of Iowa (west of State Route 63 and north of I-80), Minnesota, Nebraska (fields north of route 30 and west of Route 281), New York (fields north of Interstate 90), South Dakota and Wisconsin (fields north of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields north of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Central Region: The states of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (east of State Route 63 or south of I-80), Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (except the Bootheel), Nebraska (fields south of Route 30 and east of Route 281), New Jersey, New York (fields south of Interstate 90), Ohio, Pennsylvania ,Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin (fields south of Interstate 90 between Lacrosse and Madison and fields south of Interstate 94 between Madison and Milwaukee).

Southern Region: The states of Alabama (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri (Bootheel region only), Mississippi (except the “Black Belt” where soil pH must be less than 7.0), North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas (fields east of Route 183).

RECROP INTERVAL 1

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if:

- The field is located in a Northern, Central or Southern region state (all pH soils)

AND

- A single application of CURIO with a total rate of no more than 1/3 ounce per acre for the growing season is applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if:

- The field is located in a Northern Region state with soil pH 7.0 or less

AND

- A maximum of 2 applications of CURIO with a total rate of no more than 3/4 ounce per acre for the growing season are applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 1 if:

- The field is located in the Northern Region in the state of Iowa and the soil pH is 7.5 or less

AND

- A maximum of 1/2 ounce CURIO is applied by July 15.

RECROP INTERVAL 2

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if:

- The field is located in a Central Region state (all pH soils)

AND, EITHER

- A maximum of 2 applications of CURIO with a total rate of no more than 1 ounce per acre for the growing season are applied, OR
- A maximum of 1/3 ounce per acre of CURIO in sequence with SYNCHRONY® XP are applied.

Follow Recrop Interval 2 if:

- The field is located in a Central Region state with soil pH 7.0 or less

AND, EITHER

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• A maximum of 2 applications of CURIO with a total rate of no more than 1.5 ounces per acre for the growing season are applied, OR
• A maximum of 3/4 ounce per acre of CURIO in sequence with SYNCHRONY® XP are applied.

RECROP INTERVAL 3

Follow Recrop Interval 3 if:

• The field is located in a Southern Region state (all pH soils except those with pH greater than 7.0 in the Black Belt region of Alabama and Mississippi)

AND, EITHER

• A maximum of 2 applications of CURIO with a total rate of no more than 1.5 ounce per acre for the growing season are applied, OR
• A maximum of 3/4 oz/acre of CURIO in sequence with SYNCHRONY® XP are applied.

ROTATIONAL INTERVALS FOLLOWING THE USE OF 1/3 TO 1-1/2 OUNCES OF CURIO *

CROP	INTERVAL 1	INTERVAL 2	INTERVAL 3
	(IN MONTHS)		
Soybeans	anytime	anytime	anytime
Cereal Grains Pasture Grasses (such as Fescue and Ryegrass)	3	3	3
Dry Beans Kidney Beans Peas Snap Beans	9	9	9
Field Corn ** (States in Northern and Central Regions)	9	9	-
Field Corn ** (States of AR, KY, MO (Bootheel only), NC, OK, TN, and TX)	-	-	8
Field Corn ** (States of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, and SC)	-	-	7
Sweet Corn + (States in Northern Region)	9	-	-
Popcorn Sorghum Tobacco (transplant) Tomato (transplant)	15	9	9
Peanuts	6	15	6
Rice	9	15	9
Cotton	9	9	8
Alfalfa Clover	9	12	9
Cucumber Sunflower Watermelon	9	18	18
Cabbage Canola (Rapeseed) Flax Lentils Mustard Pumpkins	18	18	18
Carrots Onions Sugar Beets Any crop not listed	30	30	30
Sweet Potatoes Yams	30	30	10
Potatoes	30	30	30
Potatoes (NC, VA††)	-	8††	8††

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* If CURIO or the latter part of a sequential treatment containing chlorimuron ethyl (such as SYNCHRONY® XP) is applied after August 1, extend rotational crop intervals 2 months for alfalfa, clover, corn, cotton, popcorn, rice, sorghum, tobacco, and tomato.

**The term "Field Corn" is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage or for seed corn relative to the Rotational Crop Guidelines section of this label.

+ Rotational crop intervals are for processing Sweet Corn varieties only. The rotational crop interval for other Sweet Corn varieties is 18 months.

†† States of NC and VA in soils with organic matter greater than 1%.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. Variations in pH as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Subsampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
  - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
  - river bottoms subject to flooding,
  - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
  - eroded hillsides,
  - along drain tile lines, and
  - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6 to 8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station. - Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

Prior to application of this product, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all application equipment. Postponing action, even for a few hours, only makes effective cleanup more difficult. Failure to clean spraying equipment thoroughly may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

When spraying multiple loads of this product over an extended period of time, rinse the equipment with clean water at the end of the day. Leave water in the equipment overnight to prevent deposits from drying on surfaces.

When applications of this product are completed and prior to using the sprayer and associated equipment for other products or for crops other than soybeans, thoroughly clean the equipment using the procedure below.

STEP 1. Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Loosen and physically remove visible deposits.

STEP 2. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add household ammonia (one gallon of 3% active for every 100 gallons of water). A similar sprayer cleaner may also be used by following the label directions for that purpose. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles. Turn off the boom and top off the tank with clean water. Circulate through the spraying system for 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Drain the tank.

STEP 3. Remove and clean nozzle, screens and strainers in a bucket of fresh cleaner and water.

STEP 4. Repeat STEP 2.

STEP 5. Thoroughly rinse the sprayer, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water, several times.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or near desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence spray drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 to 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure -** Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles -** Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage. SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP
- **Nozzle Orientation -** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type -** Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length -** The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height -** Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT(Ground)

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

This product must 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 sensitive areas).

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not apply this product or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not mix/load, or use within 50 feet of all wells included abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- Keep this product from coming in contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds during storage.
- Thoroughly clean all application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans or peanuts.
- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

SPECIFIC USES ON SOYBEANS

Timing to Crop Stage

This product may be applied any time after the first trifoliate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.

Timing to Weeds

Apply this product when weeds are young and actively growing (after the first true leaves have expanded, but before the weeds exceed the size indicated below).

Applications made to weeds larger than the sizes indicated below, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control (see the “Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity” section).

Cultivation

Do not cultivate within 7 days of application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus diminishing control.

Cultivation approximately 14 days after application will help control suppressed weeds.

Rates for Use on Soybeans

When applied as directed, this product will CONTROL the following weeds:

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WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATES		
	1/2 OUNCE PER ACRE	2/3 OUNCE PER ACRE	3/4 OUNCE PER ACRE
	MAXIMUM WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) AT TIME OF APPLICATION		
Beggarticks (*Bidens* spp.)	4	6	8
Bristly Starbur	2	3	4
Cocklebur	6	8	12
Cowpea	-	5	6
Dandelion (above ground portion)	4	4	4
Florida Beggarweed	4	5	6
Hemp Sesbania	4	5	6
Jerusalem Artichoke (above ground portion)	-	-	8
Jimsonweed	4	5	6
Marestail	3	5	6
Morningglory* (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	2	3	4
Mustard	up to 4" in diameter	up to 5" in diameter	up to 6" in diameter
Pigweed, Redroot	2	3	4
Prickly Lettuce	-	4	6
Ragweed, Common	-	3	4
Ragweed, Giant	-	4*	6
Sicklepod*	2	3	4
Smartweed (Ladysthumb, Pennsylvania)	2	3	4
Sunflower	5	6	8
Wild Poinsettia	-	2	4
Velvetleaf**	-	4	6
Yellow Nutsedge	3	3	4

* See Split Applications section.
** Include an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer.

When applied as directed, this product will SUPPRESS the following weeds:

WEEDS SUPPRESSED	RATES		
	1/2 OUNCE PER ACRE	2/3 OUNCE PER ACRE	3/4 OUNCE PER ACRE
	MAXIMUM WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) AT TIME OF APPLICATION		
Burcucumber*	-	3	6
Canadian Thistle	-	3	4
Pigweed, Smooth	2	3	4
Purple Nutsedge	3	4	5
Tropical Spiderwort	2	2	2

* See Split Applications section.

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Split Applications
A second application of this product may be made 2 to 3 weeks after the initial application to control weeds with multiple germination flushes or suppressed weeds such as burcucumber, cocklebur, cowpea, giant ragweed, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, and velvetleaf. Do not make more than 2 applications of this product in a single season.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of this product must include a crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant except as specified in this labeling. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may also be required. If another herbicide is tank mixed with this product, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Adjuvants must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Nonionic Surfactant
- Add a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Crop Oil Concentrate
For improved weed control under hot, dry conditions, or for control of tough weeds like Giant Ragweed, a crop oil concentrate may be used in place of a nonionic surfactant. This product may be applied any time after the first trifoliate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.
- Apply crop oil concentrate at the rate of 8 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (1.0% v/v).
- Use a good quality, petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based crop oil concentrate with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers and 80% oil.
- Crop oil concentrate may increase the potential for crop injury in soybeans.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
In addition to a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required to control Velvetleaf.
- Use 2 quarts per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28% N or 32% N, or 2 pounds per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- Use 4 quarts per acre UAN or 4 pounds per acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Always use the lower rates of fertilizer with spray volumes of less than 15 gallons per acre.

Special Adjuvant Types
Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. This product may be applied any time after the first trifoliate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity. In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality.

TANK MIXES

Other than the exceptions noted, and in addition to the tank mix partners and rates indicated in this label, this product may be tank mixed or followed with sequential applications of other products registered for use in soybeans. This product may be applied in tank mix combinations with full or reduced rates of other products provided:
- The tank mix product is labeled for the same timing, method of application, adjuvants, and use restrictions as this product.
- The tank mix is not specifically prohibited on the label of the tank mix product.
- The tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a “jar test” described in the TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY TESTING section below.

Weed control and crop safety resulting from the use of tank mixtures not specifically noted on this label are the responsibility of the user.

TANK MIX COMPATABILITY TESTING

Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of this product and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible.

SOYBEAN PRECAUTIONS

- Do not tank mix this product with Python® WDG due to risk of crop injury.
- Do not tank mix this product with organophosphate insecticides or apply this product within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide. Severe crop injury may occur.
- Temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth may occur following application of this product. These effects will generally be most evident 5 to 7 days after application to soybeans under stress. Under favorable soybean growing conditions, the crop will quickly recover.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- This product must not be used on soils with a history of nutrient deficiency (such as iron chlorosis). Crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply to land that has been or will be treated with chlorsulfuron and/or metsulfuron methyl containing herbicides in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, or South Dakota without carefully observing the rotational crop intervals for those products.

SPECIMEN

SOYBEAN TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

CURIO plus glyphosate

A tank mix of this product at 0.25 to 0.33 ounce per acre plus glyphosate (equivalent to 1 quart of a 4 lb/gallon formulation) will control the weeds listed in the table below. For best control of morningglories and dandelion, the higher rate of CURIO is recommended.

- When tank mixing CURIO + glyphosate herbicides, it is recommended to add 4.25 to 17.0 pounds of ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons of spray mixture.
- The addition of surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray) to some CURIO + glyphosate tank mixes may improve weed control. Since some glyphosate products differ in their adjuvant contents, some glyphosate products allow for the addition of surfactants.
- See the glyphosate manufacturer's label for specific ammonium sulfate and surfactant instructions.

TANK MIX RATES	
0.25 to 0.33 Ounce per Acre of CURIO + glyphosate*	
WEEDS CONTROLLED	**MAXIMUM WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) AT TIME OF APPLICATION**
Barnyardgrass	6
Cocklebur	8
Corn, Volunteer	20
Crabgrass species	10
Dandelion	4
Foxtail species	10
Hemp Sesbania	4
Jimsonweed	10
Ladysthumb	8
Lambsquarters	4
Morningglory* (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	4
Nightshade, Eastern Black	5
Panicum (Fall, Texas)	10
Pigweed (Redroot, Rough)	12
Pigweeds, other	8
Prickly Sida	4
Ragweed (Common, Giant)	8
Sicklepod	4
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	8
Sunflower	8
Velvetleaf	4
Waterhemp species	4
Yellow Nutsedge	6

* equivalent of 1 quart per acre of 4 lb/gal glyphosate.

A tank mix of this product at 0.5 ounce per acre plus glyphosate (equivalent to 1 quart of a 4 lb/gallon formulation) will suppress tropical spiderwort that is no larger than 2 inches in size.

SPECIMEN

CURIO plus Flexstar®, Reflex®, Ultra Blazer®, Cobra® or Phoenix® Herbicides Tank Mixes
CURIO may be tank mixed with the following herbicides for specific weed control:

SELECT HERBICIDE	RATE PER ACRE	FOR BEST RESULTS WITH CURIO PLUS SELECT HERBICIDE
For Control of Small Waterhemp, Eastern Black Nightshade and Improved Common Ragweed Control.		
Flexstar	0.75 - 1.25 pints/A	Use a methylated seed oil-based or petroleum oil-based crop oil concentrate at 8 pints per 100 gallon spray solution (1% v/v). Alternately, use nonionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallon spray solution (0.25% v/v).
Reflex	0.75 - 1.50 pints/A	
Ultra Blazer	0.50 - 1.50 pints/A	Use nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallon spray solution. Use of crop oil concentrate is not recommended, as severe injury may occur.
Cobra	4 - 6 fluid ounces/A	Use crop oil concentrate at 4 pints per 100 gallon spray solution (0.5% v/v).
Phoenix	8 fluid ounces/A	Use nonionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallon spray solution.

SELECT HERBICIDE	RATE PER ACRE	FOR BEST RESULTS WITH CURIO PLUS SELECT HERBICIDE
For Control of Prickly Sida an Hemp, Sesbania.		
Cobra	8.0 - 12.5 fluid ounces/A + 0.5 ounces CURIO	Use the higher "Cobra" rate when prickly sida or hemp sesbania are heavy or if prickly sida and hemp sesbania approach the maximum size of 1" or 4", respectively. Include a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallon spray solution (0.125 to 0.25 %v/v). Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CURIO and "Cobra" at these rates.

Refer to the Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra and Phoenix labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix. Use as directed in "CURIO plus TREATY® - Application Information".

CURIO plus Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra or Phoenix Herbicides Tank Mix Precautions
Tank mix applications of CURIO plus Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra or Phoenix may not control weeds listed on the CURIO label as completely as applications of CURIO alone.

CURIO and Postemergence Grass Herbicides
CURIO and CURIO tank mixes may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as Assure® II herbicide.

For best results, apply CURIO 7 days before or 1 day after the grass herbicide. Refer to the grass herbicide label for precautions and specific use information.

CURIO plus TREATY Herbicide Tank Mixes
CURIO may be tank mixed with TREATY for broad spectrum weed control as follows:

TANK MIX RATES - CURIO PLUS TREATY FOR BROAD SPECTRUM WEED CONTROL			
	CURIO + TREATY	CURIO + TREATY	CURIO + TREATY
OUNCES PER ACRE	1/4 + 1/12	1/3 + 1/12	1/2 + 1/24
WEEDS CONTROLLED	MAXIMUM WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) AT TIME OF APPLICATION		
Buffalobur	-	6**	-
Cocklebur	4	6	6
Jimsonweed	5	5	4
Lambsquarters	4	4	-
Marestail	5	5	6
Milkweed, Common	-	6	-
Morningglory species (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	2**	2**	2
Mustard, Wild	up to 4" in diameter	up to 4" in diameter	up to 4" in diameter
Pigweed, Redroot	12	12	4
Pigweed, other	8	8	4

(continued)

SPECIMEN

TANK MIX RATES - CURIO PLUS TREATY FOR BROAD SPECTRUM WEED CONTROL						
	CURIO	TREATY	CURIO	TREATY	CURIO	TREATY
OUNCES PER ACRE	1/4	+ 1/12	1/3	+ 1/12	1/2	+ 1/24
WEEDS CONTROLLED	MAXIMUM WEED HEIGHT (INCHES) AT TIME OF APPLICATION					
Ragweed, Common	3**		3		3	
Smartweeds (annual)	8		8		4	
Sicklepod	-		-		2	
Sunflower	8		8		5	
Velvetleaf*	8		8		4	
Yellow Nutsedge	-		3**		3	

* Requires the addition of ammonium fertilizer. See Spray Adjuvants for Soybeans.
** Suppression Only.

CURIO plus TREATY with Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra or Phoenix Herbicides - Improved Broadleaf Weed Control
CURIO plus TREATY may be tank mixed with the following herbicides for specific weed control:

SELECT HERBICIDE	RATE per acre	NOTES
For Control of Small Waterhemp, Eastern Black Nightshade and Improved Common Ragweed Control.		
Flexstar	0.75 - 1.25 pints/A	Refer to the Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra and Phoenix labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix. Use as directed below in "CURIO plus TREATY – Application Information".
Reflex	0.75 - 1.50 pints/A	
Ultra Blazer	0.50 - 1.50 pints/A	
Cobra	4 - 6 fluid ounces/A	
Phoenix	8 fluid ounces/A	

Refer to the Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra and Phoenix labels for the appropriate rate based on the weed sizes to be controlled. Nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate must be added to the tank mix. Use as directed in "CURIO plus TREATY - Application Information".

CURIO plus TREATY with Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra or Phoenix Herbicides Tank Mix Precautions
Tank mix applications of CURIO plus TREATY with Flexstar, Reflex, Ultra Blazer, Cobra or Phoenix may not control weeds listed on the CURIO plus TREATY label as completely as applications of CURIO plus TREATY alone.

CURIO plus TREATY - Application Information
- Applications must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125% to 0.25% v/v). Using the higher rate of nonionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may result in temporary crop injury.
- Do not use Dash® with CURIO + TREATY tank mixes, or severe injury may occur.
- Under dry conditions or during cool weather a crop oil concentrate may be used to enhance weed control. Use at the rate of 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v).
- The use of crop oil concentrate may increase temporary crop injury.
- When tank mixing CURIO + TREATY treatments with Assure II or other postemergence grass herbicides, add nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

CURIO plus TREATY - Precautions
- Do not use crop oil concentrate when tank mixing CURIO + TREATY treatments with postemergence grass herbicides such as Assure II, or severe crop injury may result.
- Do not tank mix CURIO + TREATY with Poast Plus®, as severe crop injury may result.
- CURIO tank mix with TREATY is not recommended in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas, as excessive crop injury may occur.

CURIO plus FirstRate® Herbicide Tank Mixes
For improved Ragweed or Cocklebur control, add between 0.075 to 0.15 ounces per acre FirstRate to 0.5 ounces per acre CURIO. These tank mixes will control up to 8 Cocklebur or Common Ragweed and up to 12 Giant Ragweed. Use the lower amount of FirstRate when weeds are less than the maximal size and under good growing conditions. Use the higher amount of FirstRate when weeds are approaching the maximum size and/or under unfavorable growing conditions.
A good quality petroleum-based or methylated seed oil-based Crop Oil Concentrate must be added to the tank mix at the rate of 8 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v). An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added as directed under the "Spray Adjuvants" section.

Do not use TREATY herbicide with this tank mix of CURIO plus FirstRate, or unacceptable severe crop injury will result.

PREVIEW

REGIONAL INSTRUCTIONS
SPECIFIC TANK MIX DIRECTIONS FOR USE CERTAIN COUNTIES IN THE STATES OF INDIANA AND OHIO

The tank mix of CURIO plus TREATY herbicides described on this section is recommended for use only in the counties listed below in the States of Indiana and Ohio:

Indiana: Adams, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Dearborn, Decatur, Delaware, Dubois, Floyd, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Hendricks, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Lake, LaPorte, Lawrence, Marshall, Madison, Marion, Miami, Montgomery, Morgan, Monroe, Newton, Ohio, Orange, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, St. Joseph, Starke, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Washington, Wells, White.

Ohio: Adams, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Highland, Huron, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Ottawa, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Trumbull, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Wayne, Wood, Wyandot.

HOW TO USE

A tank mix of CURIO herbicide at a rate of 0.5 ounce per acre plus TREATY herbicide at a rate of 0.083 ounce per acre is recommended for control of the weeds listed in the table below.

Applications of CURIO herbicide plus TREATY herbicide must include a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.125% to 0.25% v/v(1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution). USE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF NONIONIC SURFACTANT, PARTICULARLY UNDER HOT, HUMID CONDITIONS MAY INCREASE TEMPORARY CROP INJURY. Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food crops. Use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient.

- DO NOT USE DASH, CROP OIL CONCENTRATE, OR METHYLATED SEED OILS AS ADJUVANTS WITH THIS TANK MIX.
- The addition of an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer is required for control of velvetleaf and ragweeds. Use a high quality fertilizer such as 28-0-0 at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre or 10-34-0 at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Alternatively, a high quality, sprayable grade ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) may be used at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Use the lower nitrogen rate for spray volumes less than 15 gallons per acre. The addition of ammonium fertilizer does not replace the need for a nonionic surfactant.
- Apply this product when weeds are young, actively growing, and prior to exceeding the maximum size listed in the table. Applications made to weeds in the cotyledon stage or to weeds exceeding the maximum size listed below may result in unsatisfactory control.
- Make applications to actively growing soybeans after the first trifoliate has opened but no later than 60 days before soybean maturity.
- Crop injury (temporary leaf yellowing and/or retardation of soybean growth) may result from application of this tank mixture. The potential for adverse crop response is most pronounced during hot, humid conditions, under widely fluctuating climatic conditions, or with application to soybeans growing under moisture stress.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WEEDS CONTROLLED	MAXIMUM SIZE (INCHES) AT APPLICATION
Cocklebur	6
Jimsonweed	4
Lambsquarters	4
Marestail	6
Morningglory (annual)* (Entireleaf, Ivyleaf, Pitted, Smallflower, Tall)	2
Mustard	up to 4” in diameter
Pigweed Rough (redroot) Other species	 12 8
Ragweed, Common	3
Smartweeds (annual)	6
Sunflower	6
Velvetleaf	6
Yellow Nutsedge	3

WEEDS SUPPRESSED**	MAXIMUM SIZE (INCHES) AT APPLICATION
Burcucumber	3
Canadian Thistle*	4
Milkweed, Common (above ground portion)	6
Ragweed, Giant*	4
Purple Nutsedge	3

***May require sequential application with this product.**

**Suppression: A visual reduction of weed competition (reduced population, size and/or vigor) as compared to untreated areas.

SPECIMEN

TANK MIXES

- This 0.5 ounce CURIO herbicide plus 0.083 ounce TREATY herbicide mix may be tank mixed with postemergence grass herbicides such as Assure II herbicide. When tank mixing CURIO herbicide plus TREATY herbicide with Assure II herbicide or other postemergence grass herbicides, use 1 to 2 pints surfactant per 100 gallons spray solution. Use of the higher surfactant rate may increase crop injury. DO NOT USE DASH, CROP OIL CONCENTRATE, OR METHYLATED SEED OIL AS ADJUVANTS.
- Do not use this CURIO herbicide plus TREATY herbicide tank mix with Poast Plus.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadcast Application: With ground equipment, use flat fan nozzles at 25 to 40 PSI. Use 10 to 25 gallons of spray per acre. Do not use hollow cone, flood, rain drop, or whirl chamber nozzles. For proper spray coverage, adjust boom and nozzle height according to the specifications listed by the manufacturer.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- Refer to the CURIO herbicide label and TREATY herbicide label for specific use instructions, limitations, precautions, and rotational crop intervals.
- Do not apply if rain is expected within one hour, otherwise weed control may be decreased.
- Do not cultivate before, during, or within 7 days after application. Cultivation may put weeds under stress by pruning roots, thus making control more difficult. The best time to cultivate is approximately 14 days after application.
- Do not overlap spray passes or severe crop injury will occur.
- Do not mix with organophosphate insecticides, or apply within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide as severe crop injury may occur.

POSTEMERGENCE USE IN NORTHWEST IOWA

In Iowa, west of SR63 and north of I-80, one-half ounce CURIO may be applied before July 15 to soybeans growing in well-drained, high-fertility soils of 3% or greater organic matter and pH of 7.5 or less. Do not exceed 0.5 ounce per acre in a single growing season.

EXPANDED APPLICATION TIMING

CURIO at 1 to 3 ounces per acre can be used for weed control in all states in the CURIO Central and Southern Rotational Regions, excluding the state of Florida (see Rotational Crop Guidelines).

CURIO can be applied to no-till or conservation tillage fields anytime after the Fall harvest, but prior to soybean emergence. Do not apply to frozen ground.

Application Rates

APPLICATION RATES	
REGION / pH	**RATE PER ACRE**
FOR MEDIUM AND FINE SOILS - 1.5 TO 4.0% ORGANIC MATTER	
Central Region States	
No pH restriction*	1.0 ounce/A
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	1.25 to 3.0 ounces/A
Southern Region States	
No pH restriction*	1.0 to 1.5 ounces/A
Composite soil pH of 7 or less	greater than 1.5 to 3.0 ounces/A

* In Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, do not apply the 1 ounce per acre rate to soils exceeding pH 7.6. In all other states, the soil pH is unrestricted for 1 oz/acre rate.

For season-long control of all grass and broadleaf weeds following 1 to 3 ounces per acre applications of CURIO, a planned sequential program is required. Use higher rates of CURIO where longer residual control is desired.

Weeds Controlled

Burndown Control of existing winter and summer annual weeds

CURIO applications in the fall through early spring will provide burndown control of certain broadleaf weeds no greater than 3 inches in height. To obtain burndown of the weed species listed below:

- addition of crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of final spray volume) is required.
- use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre with spray nozzles that provide thorough spray coverage of the weeds.
- 2,4-D LVE may be added for enhanced burndown control.

SPECIMEN

Bittercress, Small-flowered	Lambsquarters**	Ragweed, Common	Thistle, Canadian
Bushy wallflower	Lettuce, Prickly	Ragweed, Giant	(above ground)
Buttercup, Smallflower	Marestail*	Shepherdspurse	Velvetleaf
Dandelion	Mustard, Wild	Smartweed (annual)	Whitlowgrass
Deadnettle (Purple, Red)	Pennycress	Speedwell (Field, Purselane)	Yellow-rocket
Garlic, Wild*	Pepperweed	Sunflower	
Henbits	Pigweed	Tansy Mustard	

* Addition of 1 pint per acre 2,4-D LVE is required for the 1 ounce per acre rate and recommended for all rates.
** Addition of 1 pint per acre 2,4-D LVE required.

Chickweed Burndown

- For best results: add 0.08 to 0.33 ounces EXPRESS® XP herbicide to CURIO for control of up to 6 inch common chickweed. For other weeds EXPRESS XP controls, see the EXPRESS XP label. EXPRESS XP must be added at least 45 days prior to soybean planting.
- Alternatively, Sencor® or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans may be used for chickweed burndown.
- To burndown annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above when they exceed the recommended heights, CURIO may be tank mixed with one or more of such products as: Gramoxone® Extra, 2,4-D LVE, Sencor, or glyphosate-containing products registered for soybeans.
- When tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, replace the crop oil concentrate with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons final spray volume) and follow the manufacturer's instructions for ammonium sulfate addition. To select the proper burndown product, identify the weeds to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed.

Preemergence or Residual Control

- Fall through early spring applications of 1.25 to 3 ounces per acre CURIO will provide acceptable preemergence control or partial control (suppression) of the following weeds through normal planting dates.

Control	**Suppression**
Cocklebur	Annual grasses*
Lambsquarters	(barnyadgrass, crabgrass, foxtails, panicum)
Marestail*	Chickweed, Common
Pigweed	Jimsonweed
(Redroot, Smooth)	Morningglory (annual)*
Ragweed, Common	Prickly Sida (teaweed)*
Smartweed (annual)	Ragweed, Giant*
Speedwell , Purselane	Yellow Nutsedge*
Velvetleaf	

- Fall through early spring applications of 1 ounce per acre CURIO will provide limited residual control of the above-listed weeds to contribute to a clean seed at planting.

* With 1 ounce per acre applications of CURIO - heavy weed pressure, delayed planting, or adverse environmental conditions may require additional burndown control measures at planting. For enhanced residual control, such products like 2 to 4 ounces per acre Sencor may be tank mixed with 1 ounce per acre CURIO.

Planned Sequential Programs

CURIO applied under the expanded application timing will not provide adequate season-long preemergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

- For season-long control in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans, follow CURIO with an in-season glyphosate-containing herbicide.
- For season-long control in non-GMO soybeans, follow CURIO with sequential programs based on the targeted weeds.

To insure maximal rotation flexibility when considering a sequential program of CURIO followed by CURIO or Synchrony® XP, carefully consider: the soil pH, the recommendations below, the rotational information in this section, and the Rotational Crop Guidelines in this label.

Applications of 1 ounce per acre CURIO (Central and Southern States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (CURIO, Synchrony XP) except in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO bootheel, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, where up to 0.5 ounce per acre CURIO may be applied.

Applications of 1.5 ounces per acre CURIO (Southern Region States) to soils with pH greater than 7: Do not apply additional chlorimuron-ethyl-containing herbicides (CURIO, Synchrony XP).

Applications of 1 to 3 ounces CURIO to soils with pH less than 7: May be followed with a single postemergence application of CURIO or Synchrony XP.

SPECIMEN

RATES - OUNCES PER ACRE		
Expanded Application Rate CURIO	**CURIO**	**Synchrony XP**
up to 2 ounces/A	up to 3/4 ounce	up to 3/4 ounce
2.1 to 2.5 ounces/A	up to 2/3 ounce	up to 3/4 ounce
2.6 to 3.0 ounces/A	up to 1/4 ounce	-

Refer to the sequential herbicide labels for specific information regarding use rates, application timing, crop rotations and other restrictions and precautions.

Rotational Information

Note: Even though CURIO may be applied in the fall, for the purposes of re-cropping, do not start counting months for re-cropping until normal soybean planting time in the Spring.

For Rotational information following 1 ounce per acre CURIO in Central Region States, and up to 1.5 ounces per acre CURIO applications in Southern Region States, use Recrop Interval 2 or 3 under the Section 'Rotational Crop Guidelines' depending on whether the use was in a Central or Southern region state.

For all other Applications of CURIO under the Expanded Application Timing Use, follow the recropping intervals given in the table below.

Crop rotation intervals noted in the table below are based on crops grown under favorable growing conditions. Crops grown under unfavorable environmental conditions, such as drought, nutrient deficiency, high salts, disease and insect pressure may demonstrate reduced tolerance to crop protection chemicals. When deciding on a particular crop to replant in your fields, carefully consider your particular soil and other field conditions.

CROP	RE-CROPPING INTERVAL IN MONTHS
Soybeans	anytime
Cereal grains, pasture grasses	4
Peanuts	8
Alfalfa	10
Cotton, Rice	10
Tobacco and Tomato transplants	10
Field Corn*	10**
Clover, Sorghum	12
Dry Beans, Kidney Beans, Snap Beans, Peas	12
Cucumber, Flax, Pumpkin	18
Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon	18
Cabbage, Canola, Lentils, Mustard	18
Carrot, Onion, Potato (all types), Sugarbeets and any other crop not listed	30†

* Field Corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain, silage, popcorn, and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover, Nufarm cannot warrant that seed corn can be re-cropped without damage or yield loss. Users must seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

** In the states of DE, KY, MD, MO bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, field corn may be recropped after 9 months if the CURIO rate does not exceed 2.5 ounces per acre.

† Carrots, onions, potato (all types), sugarbeets, and any other crop not listed may be recropped after 18 months in the states of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO (bootheel), NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV.

SPECIMEN

SPECIFIC USES ON PEANUTS

CURIO is recommended for the control of Florida beggarweed in peanuts in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

CURIO is also recommended for the suppression of bristly starbur in peanuts in the above mentioned states.

Timing to Crop Stage

This product can be applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, do not apply this product until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

Rates for Use on Peanuts

Make a single postemergence application of 1/2 ounce CURIO per acre for the control of actively growing Florida beggarweed and the suppression of bristly starbur.

Timing to Weeds

Florida Beggarweed

- Apply before Florida beggarweed reaches 10 inches in height or begins to bloom.
- Florida beggarweed that regrows from mowing, cultivation, or from a previous application of Cadre® DG herbicide will only be suppressed.

Bristly Starbur

- Apply before bristly starbur reaches 10 inches in height.
- Include ammonium sulfate or feed-grade urea at 2 pounds per acre. Alternatively, a high-quality grade of ammonium-based nitrogen fertilizer may be used at 8 pints per acre.
- Include a nonionic surfactant in addition to an ammonium-based fertilizer.
- Fertilizer containing elemental sulfur must not be used.

To insure maximal rotation flexibility when considering a sequential program of CURIO followed by CURIO or Synchrony XP. This product can be applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before harvest. Where peanut stands are erratic or have been replanted, do not apply this product until 60 days after the youngest peanuts have emerged.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR PEANUTS

- A nonionic surfactant must be included in the spray solution at the rate (concentration) of 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.
- At least 60% of the formulation must be actual nonionic surfactant.
- Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food.
- Do not use a crop oil concentrate (either vegetable- or petroleum-based), as crop injury will result.

PEANUT VARIETIES

Varietal tolerance to CURIO applications may vary. When using CURIO for the first time on a variety other than those listed, treat only a portion of the field.

If crop growth appears normal after 14 days, the balance of the acreage may be treated.

- Southern Runner has shown moderate tolerance to CURIO. Do not apply tank mixes of CURIO + 2,4-DB to Southern Runner.

Applications of CURIO applied from 60 days after crop emergence to 45 days before peanut harvest on current runner-type tomato spotted wilt virus tolerant varieties may result in an increase in tomato spotted wilt virus symptoms which may impact peanut yield.

Do not apply to early bunch or Spanish-type varieties due to the risk of excessive crop injury.

CURIO may cause a reduction in peanut vine length. Under normal growing conditions test data has shown no adverse effects on yields.

The following conditions prior to or following CURIO application can affect peanut yields:

- Environmental stress (drought).
- Damage from previous crop protection product application.
- Damage from insects, nematodes, or disease.
- Tank mixing CURIO with elemental sulfur or products containing elemental sulfur.
- CURIO applications other than those directed on this label.

PEANUT TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

CURIO plus Bravo® 720 (chlorothalonil)

This product may be tank mixed with 1.5 pints Bravo 720, or any equivalent amount of other chlorothalonil-based product per acre in peanuts. Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions and precautions.

- Applications of CURIO + Bravo 720 must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the specific chlorothalonil product label for specific use directions and precautions.

CURIO plus 2,4-DB

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-DB in peanuts.

- Do not apply more than 8/10 pint Butyrac® 200 in the tank mix as excessive crop injury can occur.
- Increased crop response (foliar yellowing, stem discoloration, and reduction in peanut growth) can occur with the tank mix.

SPECIMEN

• Applications of CURIO + 2,4-DB must include a nonionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

Refer to the specific 2,4-DB product labels for specific use directions and precautions.

PEANUT RESTRICTIONS

- Make only one application of CURIO to peanuts per season.
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
- Applications to peanuts under stress resulting from weather (drought), insects, previous herbicide injury, or disease (fungi or nematodes) may result in crop injury.
- CURIO may cause temporary reduction in peanut growth. This interruption of peanut plant growth does not affect yields.
- Applications of CURIO in combination with sulfur or elemental sulfur-containing products will result in crop injury.
- CURIO may be used on peanuts following application of Pursuit®. Follow the rotational crop guidelines on the respective labels. The most restrictive interval shall apply.

SPECIFIC USES ON NON-CROP AREAS

CURIO is recommended for postemergence control of certain annual weeds on non-crop sites including fence rows, roadsides, and equipment storage areas.

- For control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and other annuals, apply 1 to 2 ounces CURIO per acre to weeds that are within the labeled size as stated in the Rate section at the beginning of this label.
- Add a nonionic surfactant at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution so that a minimum of 0.125% v/v of actual nonionic surfactant is applied.

NON-CROP GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan nozzles. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray volume per acre (GPA). Do not apply by air.

NON-CROP RESTRICTIONS

Do not make more than two applications per calendar year to non-crop areas.
Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS

Follow these steps when preparing to spray CURIO:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CURIO.
3. Continue adequate agitation.
4. CURIO must be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material (in order: tank mix herbicide, surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or nitrogen-based fertilizer). Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.
5. Apply CURIO spray preparation within 24 hours of product mixing, or product degradation may occur.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitate before using.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

For Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container half 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 flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For Fiber Sacks: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Drums with Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency contact CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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