

Caravel™

Herbicide

Group 13 Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Clomazone: 2-(2-Chlorophenyl)methyl-4, 4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone 31.3%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 68.7%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 3.0 lb of Clomazone per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

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

IF SWALLOWED:

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

IF IN EYES:

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

Emergency Phone Numbers: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)
(800) 222-1222 Poison Control Center

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)

Manufactured for:
SIPCAM AGRO USA, INC.
2525 Meridian Parkway, Suite 350
Durham, NC 27713

2.5G

EPA Registration No. 60063-58

EPA Establishment No. 60063-GA-001 (Lot No. begins with VL)

EPA Establishment No. 70989-MO-001 (Lot No. begins with OS)

EPA Establishment No. 72344-MO-004 (Lot No. begins with TR)



SipcamAdvan

**READ THE LABEL
CAREFULLY BEFORE
OPENING THE
CONTAINER**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

Follow the 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

When handlers used closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users should:

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

SPECIAL RESTRICTION

Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of this product can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Prior to making applications, read and strictly follow all directions and restrictions in the Application Restrictions, Spray Drift and Spray Drift Management Directions sections.

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 through any type of irrigation system.

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.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND RESTRICTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL OR PLANT INJURY.

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 the 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.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a microencapsulated formulation of clomazone. All spray drift management directions and restrictions listed below must be followed in an effort to avoid off-site foliar whitening or yellowing and any other injuries to sensitive crops and plants. Leave an adequate buffer zone between the area to be treated and desirable plants.

RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Observe all buffer restrictions.
- DO NOT apply this product within 1,200 feet of the following areas: town and housing developments, commercial fruit/nut or vegetable production, commercial greenhouses or nurseries.
- Observe all SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT directions listed below
- DO NOT apply this product to non-field areas including fence rows, waterways, ditches, and roadsides.
- When moving spray equipment to noncontiguous sites, do not allow spray solution to spray or drip from tanks, hoses, fittings, or spray nozzles and tips.
- Before application, determine air movement and direction. DO NOT apply in winds over ten (10) miles per hour.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable conditions (see sections for WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- 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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, small drops, etc.).

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide 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.

Mixing, Loading and Applying Instructions

Care must be taken when mixing this product. Avoid mixing in areas adjacent to desirable plants.

This product is intended to be diluted into water and then applied to crops by typical agricultural spraying techniques. Always apply this product in sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of foliage and crop surfaces intended to be protected from disease. Spray volume to be used will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume should normally range from 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop.

Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture. Measure the required amount of this product and pour into the spray tank during filling. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

Tank Mixing Instructions

When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, observe the more restrictive label limitations and directions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Do not combine this product in the sprayer tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, noninjurious and effective under similar use conditions.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sipcam Agro USA recommends the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ground Applications

Broadcast or Banded Applications: Apply this product alone or in tank mix combinations by ground equipment using a finished spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use nozzles suitable for broadcast boom or banded application of herbicides. Coarser sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays. See **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS** sections for specific instructions to reduce spray drift. For this product tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, nozzle screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh.

This product may be used as a pre-emergent soil surface applied treatment from 30 days before planting to just prior to crop emergence. If the conditions indicate the need for additional seedbed preparation, the use of equipment which will move the herbicide no deeper than 1 ½ to 2 inches is acceptable.

Banded Applications – Calculate the rates and volumes required by using the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$
$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

If cultivation after planting is necessary, avoid deep cultivation (no deeper than 1 ½ to 2 inches), which may bring untreated soil to the surface resulting in inadequate weed control.

Sprayer Cleanup

To prevent spray tank residues from damaging other crops, do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or move into contact with their roots. Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Sprayer equipment should be carefully rinsed to remove residues of herbicide that might injure other subsequently sprayed crops. Follow the steps below for thoroughly rinsing of spray equipment. Drain any remaining spray solution from tank, pump, hoses and boom and discard in an approved manner as stated below.

1. Clean tank and fittings by:

- Thoroughly hosing down the inside walls of the spray tank with a quantity of water equal to 1/8 of the total tank capacity and operating the pump to circulate this solution through the sprayer system for 15 minutes.
- Washing down the outside surfaces of equipment.
- Removing nozzle tip and screen from end nozzle in each boom section and allowing several gallons of rinsate solution to flush completely through the boom (collect rinsate while flushing).

2. Thoroughly drain remaining rinsate solution from tank, pump and hoses. Combine with boom flushing and dispose of all rinsates from this first rinsing in an approved manner (see Note that follows).

- When switching from water dilutions to applications utilizing crop oil or liquid fertilizer as a carrier, a small volume of crop oil or liquid fertilizer should be flushed through the tank, pump, hoses, and boom prior to the next use. Dispose of crop oil or liquid fertilizer rinsate in an approved manner (see Note for local, state and federal guidelines).

3. Remove the remaining nozzle tips, screens, and the line filter and wash in a pail of warm soapy water; thoroughly rinse and replace.

4. Hose down the inside walls of the spray tank a second time and circulate the solution using the same procedure as noted in #2 above.

5. If the next use of the sprayer will be for applying a pre-emergent or preplant incorporated pesticide on any crop which this product is registered, rinsate from this second rinsing may be utilized by diluting with the water for the next pesticide load.

NOTE: If excess spray mixture and/or *rinsate* from first rinsing cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, dispose of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines. Contact your state pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Crop Rotation Restrictions

Under abnormal conditions carryover conditions such as whitening or yellowing of leaves may occur on approved rotational crops where undesirable soil residues of this product exist. The following factors can contribute to increased risk of injury to rotational crops.

1. Over application resulting from use of worn nozzles, excessive over-lapping of spray swaths, failing to shut off spray booms when turning (end row areas), or slowing or stopping sprayer.
2. Soil with pH less than or equal to 5.9.
3. Extreme dryness in the four months following application.
4. Choice of rotational crop hybrid.

Consult local service bulletins, if available, for locations where risk of injury is significantly increased due to extremely dry conditions.

RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

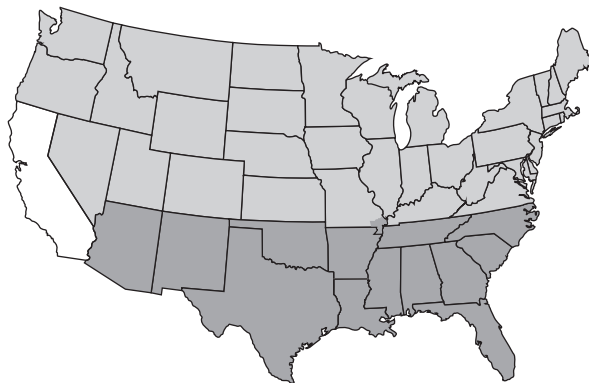
Clomazone, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 13 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than specified use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods.

General principles of herbicide resistant weed management:

- Employ integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide sites-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequences, or mixtures.
- Use the full specified herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved. Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.
- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness.

Caravel Herbicide Geographical Areas For Rates, Weed Control, and Crop Rotation

NORTHERN AREA



SOUTHERN AREA

Southern Area includes Missouri boot heel which incorporates the following counties: Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard.

RICE

RICE (Ground Applications)

For control of annual grass weeds in dry-seeded rice, apply this product as a surface broadcast treatment prior to weed emergence.

Product Restrictions

- DO NOT apply more than 34 fl oz per acre (0.8 lb active ingredient) of this product per year.
- DO NOT apply this product in water-seeded rice.
- DO NOT apply this product on rice fields in where concurrent crayfish or catfish farming are cultural practices.
- DO NOT use water containing residues of this product from rice cultivation to irrigate food or feed crops which are not registered for use with clomazone.

Product Precautions

- Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of this product can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Before applying this product, read and strictly follow all restrictions and instructions in the PRODUCT INFORMATION and SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS sections of this label.
- Applying this product to fields which have been precision leveled with deep cuts may cause a rice crop injury including stand loss. Consult with rice specialists for soil amending practices which can reduce potential for herbicide injury in precision leveled fields.

Weeds Controlled

Barnyardgrass (Watergrass) *(Echinochloa crus-galli, E. colonum)*

Broadleaf signalgrass *(Bracharia platyphylla)*

Crabgrass (Large and Smooth) *(Digitaria spp.)*

Panicum (Common, Fall, Texas) *(Panicum spp.)*

Sprangletop *(Leptochloa spp.)*

Additional use of labeled post-emergence herbicide applications may be required. Partial weed control may result if levees are pulled after this product has been applied.

Pre-Emergence Surface Broadcast Applications

Apply this product prior to weed emergence as a surface broadcast application 14 days before planting or up to 7 days after planting. Use in ground equipment in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 11 to 34 fl oz of product (0.25 to 0.80 lb active ingredient) per acre depending upon the soil texture. Refer to the table below for specific rates and weeds controlled.

For heavy soils use the higher specified rate in order to assure satisfactory efficacy.

For pre-emergence broadcast treatments, refer to the directions for broadcast applications in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section of the label.

Early Post-emergence Applications

To provide pre-emergence and residual control of grass weeds, apply this product as an early post-emergence treatment after planting at to two leaf rice stage. Use in ground equipment with nozzles that produce a coarse spray and a minimum of 10-40 gallons of water per acre. Refer to the table below for specific rates and weeds controlled. For control of grass present at the time of application, apply a post-emergence herbicide registered for the control of grass weeds in rice. Follow all the directions and restrictions of the post emergence herbicide being used.

Caravel Herbicide Applied Alone – Single Application Pre-emergence or Post-emergence Rates

Select lower listed rates on lighter soils and higher listed rates on heavier soils.

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates per Acre
Coarse (light) soils: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	11-14 fl oz product (0.26 – 0.33 lb ai)
Medium soils: loam, silt, silt loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	17 – 21 fl oz product (0.4 – 0.5 lb ai)
Fine (heavy) soils: silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, clay	21.5 – 34 fl oz product (0.5 – 0.8 lb ai)

Caravel Herbicide Applied Alone Split Applications

Apply this product as both pre-emergence surface broadcast applications and early post-emergence applications (out to the two leaf stage) during the same season to control the weeds listed above. Do not exceed a total yearly rate of 34 fl. oz. per acre (0.8 lb. a.i. per acre) of this product. Use lower listed rates on lighter soils and higher listed rates on heavier soils.

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates per Acre Pre-Emergent Application	Broadcast Rates per Acre Post-Emergent Application
Coarse (light) soils: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	11 fl oz product (0.26 lb ai)	9 - 11 fl oz product (0.2 – 0.26 lb ai)
Medium soils: loam, silt, silt loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	13 - 15 fl oz product (0.3 – 0.35 lb ai)	11 - 13 fl oz product (0.26 – 0.3 lb ai)
Fine (heavy) soils: silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, clay	17 – 21.5 fl oz product (0.4 – 0.5 lb ai)	13 - 17 fl oz product (0.3 – 0.4 lb ai)

Replanting Instructions

Rice may be replanted in fields treated with this product if the initial planting of rice fails to produce a uniform stand. Do not make a second pre emergence application of this product. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS. When a tank mix is used, refer to the product's label for any additional rotational crop instructions.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

- When using this product with other registered herbicides always refer to rotational restrictions and directions on the other product's label.
- Cover crops may be planted anytime but stand reductions may occur in some areas.
- Do not graze or harvest for food or feed cover crops planted less than 9 months after treatments of this product.

Rate	Time Interval	Crops
11 – 34 fl oz product (0.26 – 0.8 lb ai)	Anytime	Cotton*, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins (processing), Rice, Soybeans, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tuberosous and Corn Vegetables
	9 Months	All crops listed above plus: Cotton, Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet, Seed), Cucurbits, Dry Beans, Peanuts, Potatoes, Snap Beans, Sorghum, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes (transplanted)
	12 Months	All Crops

*REQUIREMENTS FOR COTTON PLANTING TIME

Do not apply clomazone based product herbicides to cotton unless either disulfoton or phorate organophosphate insecticide is applied in-furrow with the seed at planting time at a minimum of 0.75 pound per acre of active ingredient. Do not reduce the application rate of the organophosphate insecticide when a clomazone based product herbicide is applied as a banded treatment. Failure to apply either disulfoton or phorate insecticides with clomazone based product herbicides in accordance with in-furrow label use directions can result in crop phytotoxicity (bleaching) and/or stand reduction.

Combinations of at planting systemic granular carbamate and organophosphate insecticides in conjunction with Command may result in injury to cotton. Crop injury may occur with higher clomazone based product herbicide rates on sandy soils. Diuron is not recommended at planting when a clomazone based product herbicide is used as plant injury may result. Refer to the insecticide product labels for appropriate in-furrow application directions and maximum use rates. Monitor application equipment to insure accurate and uniform placement of the insecticide.

* COTTON REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cotton may be replanted in fields treated with a clomazone based product herbicide alone if the initial planting of cotton fails to produce a uniform stand. Do not make a second application of a clomazone based product herbicide. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS on the clomazone based product herbicide label. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the product's labels for any additional replant instructions. If replanting is required follow the directions under REQUIREMENTS FOR COTTON PLANTING TIME noted above.

Rice (Aerial Applications)

Weed Controlled

Barnardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>(Echinochloa crus-galli, E. colonum)</i>
Broadleaf signalgrass	<i>(Bracharia platyphylla)</i>
Crabgrass (Large and Smooth)	<i>(Digitaria spp.)</i>
Panicum (Common, Fall, Texas)	<i>(Panicum spp.)</i>
Sprangletop	<i>(Leptochloa spp.)</i>

Application rates

States	Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates per Acre (Use lower listed rates on lighter soils and higher listed rates on heavier soils.)	Acres per Gallon
Arkansas Louisiana Mississippi Missouri	Coarse (light) soils: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	11-14 fl oz product (0.26 – 0.33 lb ai)	9.1 - 11.6
	Medium soils: loam, silt, silt loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	17 – 21 fl oz product (0.4 – 0.5 lb ai)	6.0 – 7.5
	Fine (heavy) soils: silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, clay	21.5 – 34 fl oz product (0.5 – 0.8 lb ai)	3.76 – 6.0

States	Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates per Acre (Use lower listed rates on lighter soils and higher listed rates on heavier soils.)	Acres per Gallon
Texas	Coarse (light) soils: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	10.7-12.8 fl oz product (0.25 – 0.30 lb ai)	10.0 – 12.0
	Medium soils: loam, silt, silt loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	17.1 fl oz product (0.4 lb ai)	7.5
	Fine (heavy) soils: silty clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, clay	21.3 – 25.6 fl oz product (0.5 – 0.6 lb ai)	5.0 – 6.0

Restrictions (All states)

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.
- Apply this product prior to weed emergence from 14 days before seeding to 7 days after seeding or make an application after seeding up to the 5 leaf stage of rice, to extend pre emergence residual grass control.
- In case weeds are already present include a post emergence herbicide with the application.
- Observe all buffer restriction noted in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS section.
- DO NOT apply this product in rice fields where catfish or crayfish farming is included in cultural practices.
- DO NOT use water containing residues of this product from rice cultivation for irrigation of food or feed crops that are not registered for use with this product.
- In case of split applications, do not spray more than a total of 34 fl oz (0.8 lbs ai) per acre per season.
- Apply this product to water seeded rice 14 days before planting or during rice pegging up to re-flooding but before weed grass emergence.

Precautions

Partial weed control may result if levees are pulled after this product has been applied. Application of this product in fields which have been precision leveled with deep cuts may cause in rice crop injury including stand loss. Consult with rice specialists for soil amending practices which can reduce potential for herbicide injury in precision leveled fields.

Arkansas Restrictions

All the products used in a tank mix with this product must be approved by the Arkansas State Plant Board under an Arkansas State Supplemental Label. Follow Arkansas Pesticide Use and Application Act and Restrictions. Act 389 of 1975.

Missouri Restrictions

This product can only be applied by air to rice grown in the following Missouri counties principally located in the Missouri boot heel region: Bollinger, Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Wayne.

Texas Restrictions

Do not apply this product in a diluted spray by air in the following counties: Harris, Fort Bend (North and East of Highway 36).

This product may only be tank mixed with one tank mix partner among the following herbicides: AIM, Bolero, Buccaneer Plus, Clincher, Cornerstone, Credit Extra, Duet, Durango, Facet, Glyphomax Plus, Glyfos Xtra, Grasp, Makaze, Mirage Plus, Newpath, Permit, Agri Star® QuinStar®, Agri Star® QuinStar® 4L, Ricestar, Stam, Super Wham, as well as Crop Oil concentrated or non-ionic surfactant. Only one application of this product plus an approved glyphosate formulation is allowed per year.

The following herbicides may be added to this product + Aim for a three way tank mix: Facet, Newpath, Permit, Ricestar, Super Wham.

The following herbicides may be added to this product + Grasp Sc for a three way/ four way tank mix: Facet, Facet+ Permit, Grandstand R, Permit, Quinstar, Quinstar + Permit, Super Wham.

The following three way tank mix of this product + Super Wham/Stam + Permit can be used.

Crop Oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant may be applied with this product alone or in tank mixes listed above. With split applications, do not apply more than a total of 25.6 fl oz per acre (0.6 lb ai) per acre per year. This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive area (known habitat for endangered species) is minimal (wind is blowing away from sensitive area).

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of this product can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Do not make applications of this product during temperature inversions and when spray particles may be carried by air currents where desirable plants and crops are growing.
- Before spraying applicator must determine that wind direction is blowing away from desirable crops and plants. Applications of this product within 300 feet of desirable plants in home gardens and yards must be avoided. The applicator must check before spraying contiguous properties they do not own or lease.
- Before applying this product, read and strictly follow all directions and instructions:
- Do not spray this product within 1,200 feet from:
 - Towns and housing developments
 - Vegetable production
 - Fruit and nut production
 - Nurseries and greenhouses

Follow the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS listed in this label

Aerial Requirements

Aircraft used to apply this product shall be configured and operated in such manner as to minimize off-site spray movement to desirable species.

In order to reduce risk of off-site movement of this product, applicator must:

- Offset applications ½ swath towards the upwind direction.
- Use a coarse spray quality.
- Boom length from end nozzle to end nozzle should be 75% or less of wing span or rotor width.
- Do not spray when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Do not spray during temperature inversion.
- Release height should be 10 feet or less above the canopy.

Replanting Instructions and Rotational Crop Restrictions-Aerial Applications

See Replanting Instructions and Rotational Crop Restrictions in the Ground Applications section of this label.

TOBACCO

Product Information

- Apply this product to the soil prior to weed emergence for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in tobacco.
- Do not use on Tobacco Seedling Beds.

Product Restrictions

- Off-site movement of spray drift or vapors of this product can cause foliar whitening or yellowing of some plants. Before applying this product, read and strictly follow all restrictions and instructions in the PRODUCT INFORMATION and SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS sections of this label.
- Prior to application, adjacent properties must be checked and spraying within 300 feet of desirable plants must be avoided.

Pre-Emergence (Prior to Transplant)

- Apply one broadcast application in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 32 to 42.50 fl oz (0.75 to 1 lb. a.i.) per acre.
- For best weed control of heavy weed pressure or on heavy soils, use the higher specified rate.
- Apply as pre-emergence surface applications 30 days prior to and up to immediately before transplanting tobacco.
- If weeds emerge before pre-emergence application can be made, cultivate before or immediately preceding treatment.
- If field conditions indicate the need for additional seedbed preparation, use equipment which will not deliver or move this product deeper than 1 ½ to 2 inches.

Pre-Emergence (Post-Transplant)

- Apply one broadcast application in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre at the rate of 32 to 42.50 fl oz (0.75 to 1 lb active ingredient) per acre.
- For best weed control of heavy weed pressure or on heavy soils, use the higher specified rate. Do not exceed one application per year using a maximum rate of 42.50 fl oz (1 lb active ingredient) per acre.
- Apply over-the-top of tobacco plants immediately or up to 7 days after transplanting but prior to emergence of weeds. If weeds emerge before application can be made, cultivate before or immediately preceding treatment.

Caravel Herbicide Applied in Combinations for Tobacco

- This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use on tobacco to broaden the weed control spectrum compared to the products applied alone.
- This product alone or in combination with other tobacco herbicides, may also be tank mixed with other tobacco insecticides, fungicides and/or nematicides.
- When applying mixtures of tobacco pesticides with this product, observe all cautions, limitations, application restrictions, rotational crop restrictions and replanting instructions appearing on the label of each product. Follow the most restrictive restrictions and instructions for all products used.
- Water or liquid fertilizer may be used as a carrier for this product when applied alone, or when tank mixed with other tobacco pesticides unless use directions specifically state otherwise. Refer back to the Tank Mixing Instructions for information on this product.

Replanting Instructions

- Tobacco may be replanted in fields treated with this product if the initial planting of rice fails to produce a uniform stand.
- Do not make a second application of this product.
- When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product.
- Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP INSTRUCTIONS.
- When a tank mix is used, refer to the product's label for any additional rotational crop instructions.

Caravel Herbicide Applied Alone Rates and Weeds Controlled¹

Rate fl oz (lbs ai) of this product/ Acre	Weeds Controlled	
	NORTHERN AREA (see map)	SOUTHERN AREA (see map)
21.5 (0.50)	Grasses Suppression of some annual grasses. Broadleaves ² Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) Spurred Anoda (<i>Anodata cristata</i>)	
32 (0.75)	Grasses Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) Crabgrass (large, smooth) (<i>Digitaria spp</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>) Foxtail (giant, green, robust, yellow) (<i>Setaria spp</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Panicum (common, fall, texas) (<i>Panicum spp</i>) Seedling Johnsongrass* (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)	Grasses Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Urochloa spp.</i>) Crabgrass (large, smooth) (<i>Digitaria spp</i>) Field Sandbur* (<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>) Foxtail (giant, green) (<i>Setaria spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Panicum (common, fall, texas) (<i>Panicum spp.</i>) Seedling Johnsongrass* (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
	Broadleaves Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) Spurred Anoda (<i>Anodata cristata</i>) Common Ragweed* (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga spp</i>) Jimsonweed* (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) Lambsquarter (<i>Chenopodium spp</i>) Prickly Sida (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Smartweed Ladythumb*, (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>) Smartweed Pennsylvania* (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>) Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)	Broadleaves Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) Spurred Anoda (<i>Anodata cristata</i>) Common Ragweed* (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Jimsonweed* (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) Lambsquarter (<i>Chenopodium spp</i>) Pennsylvania Smartweed* (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>) Prickly Sida (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Redweed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>) Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)
	Grasses Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) Crabgrass (large, smooth) (<i>Digitaria spp</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>) Foxtail (giant, green, robust, yellow) (<i>Setaria spp</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Panicum (common, fall, texas) (<i>Panicum spp</i>) Seedling Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) Bermudagrass* (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>) Cupgrass (Southwestern, Woolly*) Shattercane* (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) Wild Prose Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	Grasses Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>) Broadleaf Signalgrass (<i>Urochloa spp.</i>) Crabgrass (large, smooth) (<i>Digitaria spp</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>) Foxtail (giant, green) (<i>Setaria spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Panicum (common, fall, texas) (<i>Panicum spp.</i>) Seedling Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) Bermudagrass* (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) Red Rice* (<i>Oryza punctata</i>) Itchgrass ³ (<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>)
42.5 (1.0)	Broadleaves Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) Spurred Anoda (<i>Anodata cristata</i>) Comon Ragweed* (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Galinsoga (<i>Galinsoga spp</i>) Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) Lambsquarter (<i>Chenopodium spp</i>) Prickly Sida (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Smartweed Ladythumb*, (<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>) Pennsylvania Smartweed * (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>) Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>) Black Seeded Plantain (<i>Plantago rugelii</i>) Cocklebur* (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) Tropic Croton (<i>Croton glandulosus</i>)	Broadleaves Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>) Spurred Anoda (<i>Anodata cristata</i>) Cocklebur (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>) Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) Dayflower (<i>Commelina</i>) Florida Beggarweed (<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>) Jimsonweed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) Kochia (<i>Kochia scoparia</i>) Lambsquarter (<i>Chenopodium spp</i>) Pennsylvania Smartweed * (<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>) Prickly Sida (<i>Sida spinosa</i>) Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Redvine* (<i>Brunnicchia ovata</i>) Redweed (<i>Phytolacca americana</i>) Venice Mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>) Tropic Croton (<i>Croton glandulosus</i>)

¹Partially Controlled.

²Use higher labeled rates (a minimum of 42.5 fl Oz per acre) for fields that have previously been in conservation programs, or where heavy weed pressure is anticipated. Select lower to higher rates based on lighter to heavier soil types.

³For heavy weed pressure or heavy soils use 26.5 fl Oz per acre to control Velvetleaf or Spurred Anoda.

³ Itchgrass Control: Do not incorporate this product.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

- Rotational Crop time intervals are the same for the Northern and Southern states unless indicated differently below.
- When using this product with other registered herbicides always refer to rotational restrictions and directions on the other product's label.
- Cover crops may be planted anytime but stand reductions may occur in some areas.
- Do not graze or harvest for food or feed cover crops planted less than 9 months after treatments of this product.

Rate	Time Interval	Crops
21.5 fl.oz. (0.5 lb ai) product/Acre	Anytime	Cabbage (transplanted), Cotton*, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins (processing), Rice, Soybeans, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Tuberos and Corm Vegetables
	9 Months	All crops listed above plus: Cabbage (direct seeded), Corn (field, pop, sweet, seed), Cotton, Cucurbits, Dry Beans, Peanuts, Potatoes, Snap Beans, Sorghum, Sugarbeets, Tomatoes (transplanted)
	12 Months	All crops listed above plus: Tomatoes (all), Wheat
	16 Months	All crops
32 fl.oz. (0.75 lb ai) product/Acre	Anytime	Cotton*, Peppers, Rice, Soybeans, Squash (Winter) (16 fl.oz. ²), Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Tuberos and Corm Vegetables
	9 Months	All crops listed above plus: Cabbage, Corn (field, pop, sweet, seed), Cotton, Cucurbits, Dry Beans, Peanuts, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkins (processing), Snap Beans, Sorghum, Squash (summer), Sugarbeets, Tomatoes (transplanted)
	12 Months	All crops listed above plus: Tomatoes (all) ¹ , Wheat ¹
	16 Months ¹	All crops
42.5 fl.oz. (1.0 lb ai) product/Acre	Anytime	Cotton*, Peppers, Soybeans, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Tuberos and Corm Vegetables
	9 Months	All crops listed above plus: Cabbage, Corn (field, pop, sweet ² , seed ²), Cotton, Cucurbits, Dry Beans, Peanuts, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkins (processing), Snap Beans, Sorghum, Squash (summer), Sugarbeets, Tomatoes (transplanted)
	12 Months	All crops listed above plus: Seed Corn ¹ , Sweet Corn ¹ , Tomatoes (all) ¹ , Wheat ¹
	16 Months ¹	All crops
53 ² fl.oz. (1.24 lb ai) product/Acre	Anytime	Cotton*, Soybeans, Sweet Potato, Tobacco, Tuberos and Corm Vegetables
	9 Months	All crops listed above plus: Cabbage, Corn (field, pop, seed, sweet), Cotton, Cucurbits, Dry Beans, Peanuts, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Pumpkins (processing), Rice, Snap Beans, Sorghum, Squash, Sugarbeets, Tomatoes (transplanted)
	12 Months	All crops

* REQUIREMENTS FOR COTTON PLANTING TIME

Do not apply clomazone based product herbicides to cotton unless either disulfoton or phorate organophosphate insecticide is applied in-furrow with the seed at planting time at a minimum of 0.75 pound per acre of active ingredient. Do not reduce the application rate of the organophosphate insecticide when a clomazone based product herbicide is applied as a banded treatment. Failure to apply either disulfoton or phorate insecticides with clomazone based product herbicides in accordance with in-furrow label use directions can result in crop phytotoxicity (bleaching) and/or stand reduction. Combinations of at planting systemic granular carbamate and organophosphate insecticides in conjunction with Command may result in injury to cotton. Crop injury may occur with higher clomazone based product herbicide rates on sandy soils. Diuron is not recommended at planting when a clomazone based product herbicide is used as plant injury may result. Refer to the insecticide product labels for appropriate in-furrow application directions and maximum use rates. Monitor application equipment to insure accurate and uniform placement of the insecticide.

* COTTON REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cotton may be replanted in fields treated with a clomazone based product herbicide alone if the initial planting of cotton fails to produce a uniform stand. Do not make a second application of a clomazone based product herbicide. When tank mixing with a labeled product, refer to the replant instructions for that product. Do not replant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS on the clomazone based product herbicide label. Where a tank mix is used, refer to the product's labels for any additional replant instructions. If replanting is required follow the directions under REQUIREMENTS FOR COTTON PLANTING TIME noted above.

¹ Northern States Only

² Southern States Only

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: STORE ABOVE -4°F TO KEEP PRODUCT FROM FREEZING. If frozen, thaw before use. Observe recirculation directions under Mixing and Handling Instructions for Bulk/Mini-Bulk Containers. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original container in a dry, temperature-controlled, secure place. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink container.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

THIS CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Conditions of Sale: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. disclaims all other warranties, express or implied. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. shall not be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, and Sipcam Agro USA, Inc.'s sole liability and buyer's and user's exclusive remedy shall be limited to the refund of the purchase price. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability resulting from handling, storage and use of this product. Sipcam Agro USA, Inc. does not authorize any agent or representative to make any other warranty, guarantee or representation concerning this product.

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