



# UpBeet<sup>®</sup>

herbicide

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*“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”*

## “UPBEET” HIGHLIGHTS

- For selective postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds in sugar beets, including those grown for seed.
- For best results, use *UpBeet* with Betamix<sup>1</sup> in a tank mix starting with the first application and followed by a minimum of one sequential application separated by 5-10 days. Betanex<sup>1</sup> or Betamix Progress<sup>1</sup> may also be used. See “Tank Mix Options”.
- May be applied by ground (broadcast or band) or air. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis for ground application. For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre .
- UpBeet can be safely applied to sugar beets anytime after planting.
- Apply UpBeet to actively growing, small seedling weeds. Applications of UpBeet to weeds under stress may result in less than desirable performance. See “Environmental Conditions”.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label directions for use.

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# UpBeet®

## herbicide

### Dry Flowable

### For Weed Control in Sugar Beets

UpBeet is recommended for selective postemergence control, or partial control, of broadleaf and grass weeds in sugar beets.

This product is a water dispersible granule containing 50% active ingredient by weight.

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
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Triflurosulfuron methyl: Methyl 2-[[[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate	50%
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<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	50%
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TOTAL 100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-569

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

**If in eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

**If on skin:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.**

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

*Applicators and other handlers must wear:*

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**USERS SHOULD:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

Mantengase fuera del alcance de los niños, animales domesticos y alimentos.

## PRECAUCION

**Precaución!** Evítese el contacto con la piel, los ojos y la ropa. En caso de haber contacto, lávese la piel y los ojos con agua abundante. Si la irritación persiste, consulte un médico. Lávese con abundante agua y jabón después de haber usado el producto. La ropa contaminada debe cambiarse y lavarse.

**Para emergencias médicas con este producto, llame gratis 1-800-441-3637.**

Precauciones para la protección del medio ambiente. Evite el contacto del producto con lagos, corrientes o lagunas. No contaminar el agua de uso doméstico o regadío al limpiar el equipo o deshacerse de desperdicios.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

**FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS INCLUDING THOSE GROWN FOR SEED**

## RATE

### BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

The maximum use rate is 2.5 ounces *UpBeet* per acre per growing season.

For best results on the broadest spectrum of weeds, use a minimum of 2 sequential applications of *UpBeet* tank mixed with "Betamix". "Betanex" or "Betamix Progress" may also be used. Treat small weeds beginning with the first application. Apply *UpBeet* at a broadcast rate of 1/2 - 1 ounce per acre in a tank mix with Betanex, Betamix, or Betamix Progress for control or partial control of the weeds listed. (See Tank Mix Options.) Use higher rates as weed size or population increases.

Applications should be made 5 to 10 days apart or as weeds germinate. Use a close sequential application if first application was on weeds with 4 leaves.

With an adjuvant, some weeds are controlled with *UpBeet* alone (see Weeds Controlled). For best results on these weeds, use a minimum of two sequential applications 5-10 days apart or as weeds germinate.

## BAND APPLICATIONS

Dosage Chart for *UpBeet* Band Applications

Band width	Band Rates* according to Row Spacing		
	22" rows	30" rows	42" rows
7"	1/6 oz/A	1/8 oz/A	1/12 oz/A
11"	1/4 oz/A	1/5 oz/A	1/7 oz/A

\* Equivalent 1/2 oz/Acre Broadcast.

Use proportionately more for higher broadcast rate equivalents.

Wider band widths may result in better overall weed control on fields with high weed populations.

See DuPont guide – "Application Accuracy Row Banders."

Refer to the tank mix partner label for any applicable band rate charts.

See the Broadcast Application section of this label for additional application information.

## CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION

*UpBeet* can be safely applied to sugar beets any time after planting.

Chlorosis (yellowing) may be observed following an application of *UpBeet*. This effect is temporary.

Applications of *UpBeet* to crops under stress (such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures) may result in crop injury. Before making applications of *UpBeet* to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

Apply no later than 60 days before harvest. Tank mix partners have different preharvest intervals. Always use the most restrictive interval when tank mixing.

## WEED STAGE AT APPLICATION

The growth stage of weeds at application is very important for satisfactory control. For best results, apply to small, emerged weeds between the cotyledon and two true leaf stage.

Weeds should be actively growing and not under stress. Applications made to larger weeds or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control. See Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity.

Since *UpBeet* has little to no soil activity, only weeds that have emerged above the soil surface will be controlled. Use sequential tank mix applications to control new weed flushes.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

### *with the tankmix of UpBeet and "Betamix"*

Buckwheat, wild . . . . .	Polygonum convolvulus
Burclover, California (a) . . .	Medicago polymorpha
Chickweed, common . . . . .	Stellaria media
Dock, curly . . . . .	Rumex crispus
Fiddleneck, coast . . . . .	Amsinckia intermedia
Goosefoot, nettleleaf (a) . . . .	Chenopodium murale
Groundcherry, Wright (a) . . .	Physalis wrightii
Knotweed, silversheath (b) . .	Polygonum argyrocoleon
Kochia (c) . . . . .	Kochia scoparia
Lambsquarters, common . . .	Chenopodium album
London rocket (a) . . . . .	Sisymbrium irio
Mallow, common . . . . .	Malva neglecta
Mallow, little (a) . . . . .	Malva parviflora
Mustard, black (a) . . . . .	Brassica nigra
Mustard, wild (a) . . . . .	Brassica kaber
Nightshade, black . . . . .	Solanum nigrum
Nightshade, hairy (seedling only) . . . . .	Solanum sarrachoides
Radish, wild . . . . .	Raphanus sativus
Pigweed, prostrate (b) . . . . .	Amaranthus blitoides
Pigweed, redroot (b) . . . . .	Amaranthus retroflexus
Ragweed, common . . . . .	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Shepherd's-purse (a) . . . . .	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Smartweed, Pennsylvania . . .	Polygonum pennsylvanicum
Sowthistle, annual (a) . . . . .	Sonchus oleraceus
Velvetleaf (a) (b) . . . . .	Abutilon theophrasti

(a) In California, *UpBeet* + adjuvant will control these weeds, see Spray Additives.

(b) Minimum of 2 applications at higher rates needed for acceptable control in CA.

(c) See Information on Resistant Weeds".

### **PARTIAL CONTROL \*\***

### *with the tankmix of UpBeet and "Betamix"*

Foxtail, green . . . . .	Setaria viridis
Foxtail, yellow . . . . .	Setaria lutescens
Junglerice . . . . .	Echinochloa colonum
Purslane, common . . . . .	Portulaca oleracea
Smartweed, ladysthumb . . . .	Polygonum persicaria

\*\*Partial control: A visual reduction of weed competition (reduced population or size) as well as a significant loss of vigor for individual weed plants.

## SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

**Wild buckwheat-** Apply to cotyledon to 2 leaf stage.

**Mallow species-** Apply to cotyledon to 1 leaf stage. Three applications may be required to control multiple flushes. Larger sizes may only be suppressed.

**Velvetleaf-** Apply to cotyledon to 1 leaf stage. Using *UpBeet* + adjuvant may give best control. Three applications may be required to control multiple flushes. Larger sizes may only be suppressed.

## TANK MIX OPTIONS

*UpBeet* may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds in addition to those listed.

*UpBeet* can also be mixed with other suitable registered fungicides, and insecticides labeled for use on sugarbeets.

Read all label precautions for tank mix partners prior to use. Follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion product. If these recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix with *UpBeet*.

### **"Betamix", "Betanex" or "Betamix Progress"-**

Use with *UpBeet* in a minimum of two sequential applications. Local recommendations for product choice, sequence and rate should be followed.

Velvetleaf and Wild radish control may be reduced when *UpBeet* is mixed with "Betamix".

**Stinger<sup>2</sup>-** *UpBeet* may be mixed in a two way tank mix with "Stinger" for additional broadleaf weed control. Use of an adjuvant is required in this tank mix and crop oil is the preferred adjuvant. (See Spray Additives). Using an *UpBeet* + "Betamix" + "Stinger" tank mix does not require an adjuvant.

**H273<sup>3</sup>-** Tank mixes of "H273" and *UpBeet* should only be used in areas where crop tolerance to "H273" is acceptable or crop injury may result.

**Postemergence Grass herbicides-** Tank mixes of *UpBeet* with postemergence grass herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of the grass herbicide may be required. For optimum grass control, apply grass herbicides 24 hours prior to or 5 days after *UpBeet* mixtures.

## SPRAY ADDITIVES

If *UpBeet* is to be applied alone or in a tank mix with "Stinger", an adjuvant must be included. Use a DuPont recommended non-ionic surfactant or crop oil. More information on adjuvant selection may be found in the bulletin "Approved Adjuvants for Use With DuPont Row Crop and Cereal Herbicides".

Sufficient adjuvant is available for *UpBeet* if a minimum of 1.5 pts of "Betanex", "Betamix", or "Betamix Progress" is included in the spray mixture.

A spray adjuvant may be added to the tank mixture of *UpBeet* plus "Betamix" or "Betamix Progress" in Michigan and Ohio, after the sugarbeets have 4 true leaves (2 leaf pairs).

### **Non-ionic Surfactant**

Apply at the rate (concentration) of 0.25 % v/v (2 pts per 100 gal of spray solution).

### **Crop Oils**

Apply at the rate (concentration) of 1 % v/v (1 gal in 100 gal of spray solution).

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

### SPRAY CARRIER

*UpBeet* is to be mixed only in water.

### SPRAY PREPARATION

Apply *UpBeet* spray preparation within 24 hours to avoid product degradation. When using tank mix partners, follow the most restrictive label.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. Add *UpBeet* with the agitator running. Continue agitation until *UpBeet* is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes. *UpBeet* should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
3. As the tank is filling, add partners. Add adjuvants last, if needed.
4. Triple rinse all empty containers at this time and add rinsate to spray tank
5. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
6. If *UpBeet* and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry *UpBeet* in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of *UpBeet*.

### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Some crops are sensitive to *UpBeet*. All direct and indirect contact (e.g. spray drift) with crops other than sugar beets should be avoided. See Spray Drift.

Since foliar absorption is the primary means of *UpBeet* uptake by plants, thorough spray coverage of weeds is essential. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Weeds shielded from spray by other weeds or sugar beet leaves may not be controlled.

Use 50 mesh or finer strainer and nozzle screens.  
Make sure screens are clean prior to using *UpBeet*.  
Continuous agitation is required to keep *UpBeet* in suspension.

Do not apply *UpBeet* through any type of irrigation equipment.

### GROUND APPLICATION (SEE SPRAY DRIFT)

Use a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre. Under heavy weed pressure, dense crop foliage, or moisture stress conditions, increase volume an additional 5 gallons per acre. Change nozzle size to increase gallonage.

Broadcast or band applications are recommended. For proper spray coverage, adjust the boom and nozzle height according to equipment manufacturer's specifications. For additional information on row banders, see DuPont's bulletin, "Application Accuracy Row Banders".

Injection systems can be used with *UpBeet*. More information is included in the bulletin "Using (liquid) Chemical Injection Systems with *UpBeet* herbicide".

### AERIAL APPLICATION (SEE SPRAY DRIFT)

Use a minimum of 5 gallons water per acre. Do not apply by air in California except as directed by supplemental labeling.

### CULTIVATION

Timely cultivation(s) can be used in addition to *UpBeet* tank mixes for optimum weed control in a sugar beet management program.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

*UpBeet* provides the best postemergence results when applied to small, actively, growing weeds. *UpBeet* rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. Weeds turn yellow 7-21 days after postemergence application, followed by death of the growing point.

Conditions that promote the activity of *UpBeet* are warm temperatures and adequate soil moisture before, during and immediately after application. Treating large or stressed weeds may result in poor weed control. Delay application until stress passes and weeds begin to grow again. Best results are obtained when applications avoid: injury from previous herbicide applications, cold, dry conditions, stress conditions due to frost, drought or water-saturated soil, disease or insect damage.

Dry, dusty field conditions may reduce weed control in wheel track areas. Higher volumes and wider band widths may improve control in these conditions.

A vigorously growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. In areas of thin stand or seeding skips, additional flushes of weeds may occur.

Rainfall within 6 hours may reduce weed control.

### INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS

Naturally occurring weed biotypes\* that are resistant to DuPont Harmony® Extra Herbicide or DuPont Express® Herbicide will also be resistant to *UpBeet*.

If resistant weed biotypes, such as kochia, are suspected or known to be present, spray *UpBeet* in tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides having a different mode of action\*\*. Adjust the use rate of the tank mix partner so that it alone will control the resistant biotypes.

Several strategies can delay the development of resistant weed biotypes:

1. Use preplant incorporated or preemergence herbicides for weed control prior to postemergence use of *UpBeet*.
2. Application of *UpBeet* in a tank mix with another mode of action herbicide, such as "Betamix".
3. The use of cultivation and/or hand weeding to control escapes.
4. Improve control of these species in rotational crops.

\* Biotypes are naturally-occurring individuals of the species which have a slightly different genetic makeup. Resistant biotypes may look exactly the same as susceptible biotypes. Herbicide-resistant biotypes are able to survive a use rate several times higher than needed to control susceptible biotypes.

\*\* Mode of action is the chemical interaction that disrupts plant growth and development.

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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 or site systems in your area.

## CROP ROTATION

Sugar beets may be replanted anytime after application of *UpBeet*.

Any other crop, except corn, may be planted 14 days after the last application of *UpBeet*. Corn can be planted 21 days after using *UpBeet*.

## GRAZING

*UpBeet* has no restriction on grazing or feeding of crop residue to livestock. Tank mix partners may have grazing or feeding restrictions, therefore always refer to the label of the tank mix partner and follow the most restrictive label.

## SPRAYER PREPARATION AND CLEANUP

It is important that spray equipment is cleaned and free of existing pesticide deposits before using *UpBeet*. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, use the one that follows.

To avoid subsequent injury to other crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of *UpBeet*.

### AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended when *UpBeet* will be applied over several days, at the end of each day, rinse the interior of the tank with fresh water, then partially fill the tank and flush the boom and hoses. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which are difficult to remove from application equipment.

### CLEANUP PROCEDURE

1. Drain tank and thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces. Flush the tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Partially fill the tank with clean water and one gallon household ammonia\* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution, then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate, with agitation, the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution and drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.

6. The rinsate may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solutions may be used, or a tank cleaner recommended in the DuPont bulletin- A Guide to Application Equipment Cleanout.

### Notes:

1. When *UpBeet* is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
2. In addition to this cleanout procedure, any pre-cleanout procedures for the next product to be sprayed should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of *UpBeet* and applications to crops other than sugar beets during the same spray season, it is recommended a sprayer be dedicated to *UpBeet* to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. 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 - 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.
- **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 should 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**

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 should 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 should 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.

## **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.

## **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**

*UpBeet* should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separately published DuPont recommendations.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or 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 drift of spray to desirable plants.

Do not contaminate any body of water.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use (refer to "Sprayer Preparation and Cleanup" section of this label).

*UpBeet* is non-corrosive, non-flammable, non-volatile, and does not freeze in storage.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal, or cleaning of equipment. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your DuPont Field representative.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**NOTICE TO BUYER:** Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.



**LIMITATION OF  
WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read This Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks.  
**WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.**

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

**DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

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DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

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2 Dow AgroSciences

3 Elf Attochem, North America

**SL - 606 9048 3/27/98**

**For product information call 1-888-6-DUPONT**

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