
SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

This supplemental labeling expires on 10-31-18 and must not be distributed or used after that date.

GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

CLIPPERTM SC AQUATIC HERBICIDE

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF UNDESIRABLE AQUATIC VEGETATION IN SLOW MOVING OR QUIESCENT WATERS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flumioxazin* 44.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 56.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione
Clipper SC contains 4 pounds flumioxazin per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 71368-114

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

The labeling must be in possession of the user at the time of application. Read the label affixed to the container for this product before applying. Use of this product according to its labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for this product.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a fast acting contact herbicide that controls selected submersed, emergent, and floating aquatic weeds. It is most effective when applied to young, actively growing weeds in water with a pH of less than 8.5.

This product may be applied to the following quiescent or slow moving bodies of water:

- Bayous
- Canals
- Drainage ditches
- Lakes
- Marshes
- Ponds (including golf course ponds)
- Reservoirs

Application of this product to public aquatic areas may require special approval and/or permits. Consult with local state agencies, if required.

USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to intertidal or estuarine areas.
- There is no post-application holding restriction against use of treated water for drinking or recreational purposes (e.g. swimming, fishing).
- In areas with dense weed vegetation only treat 1/2 the water body at one time and wait 10-14 days before treating the remaining area. Do not retreat the same section of water within 28 days of application.
- Treated water may not be used for irrigation purposes on food crops until at least five (5) days after application.
- Treated water may be used for irrigation purposes on turf and landscape ornamentals as outlined in the *Irrigation Restrictions Following Application* table.
- Do not use in water utilized for crawfish farming.
- Do not re-treat the same section of water with this product more than 6 times per year.
- Do not exceed 400 ppb of this product during any one application.

IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS FOLLOWING APPLICATION

Application Method	Application Rate	Average Water Depth	Turf and Landscape Ornamentals	Ornamentals grown for production in Greenhouse and Nursery
Surface Spray	6 to 12 oz per surface acre	Greater than 3 feet	None	5 days
		Less than 3 feet	12 hours	5 days
Subsurface	Less than 200 ppb	N/A	1 day	5 days
	200 to 300 ppb	N/A	2 days	5 days
	300 to 400 ppb	N/A	3 days	5 days

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT FOR FOLIAR OR SURFACE APPLICATIONS

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 is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Do not spray this product under circumstances where spray droplets may drift on to unprotected persons, or plantings of food, forage or crops that might be damaged, or rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. These precautions are not applicable for subsurface injection by closed systems.

- Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficacy. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- Make aerial, ground or watercraft-based surface applications when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph.
- Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets, and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Properly maintain and calibrate all aerial, ground and water based application equipment.

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

APPLICATION AND SPRAYER INFORMATION

Mixing Instructions

- Mix with water having pH of 5 to 7. If pH is higher than 7, use an appropriate buffer to reduce pH to desirable range.
- Fill clean spray tank 1/2 full of desired level with water and add buffering agent if necessary.
- Add the required amount of this product to the spray tank while agitating.
- Fill spray tank to desired level with water. Ensure that this product is thoroughly mixed before making applications. Agitation should continue until spray solution has been applied.
- Mix only the amount of spray solution that can be applied the day of mixing. Apply this product within 48 hours of mixing.

ADDITIVES

When applying this product to the foliage of floating or emerged aquatic weeds, mix with an adjuvant approved for use in aquatic sites. Mix this product with a non-ionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient. Follow adjuvant manufacturer's label rates. Mixing compatibility should be verified by a jar test before using.

JAR TEST TO DETERMINE COMPATIBILITY OF ADJUVANTS AND CLIPPER SC

A jar test should be performed before mixing commercial quantities of this product, when using this product for the first time, when using new adjuvants or when a new water source is being used.

1. Add 1 pint of the water to a quart jar. The water should be from the same source and temperature as which will be used in the spray tank mixing operation.
2. Add 1 milliliter of this product to the quart jar for every 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre being applied (4 milliliters if 12 fluid ounces per acre is the desired rate of this product), gently mix until product goes into suspension.
3. Add 60 milliliters (4 Tablespoons or 2 fluid ounces) of the crop oil or methylated seed oil to the quart jar or 1 milliliter of non-ionic surfactant if it is being used in place of oil, gently mix.
4. If nitrogen is being used, add 16 milliliters (1 Tablespoon. or 0.5 ounce) of the 28 to 32% nitrogen source to the quart jar. If ammonium sulfate is being used, add 19 g AMS to the quart jar in place of the 28 to 32% nitrogen.
5. Place cap on jar, invert 10 times, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. An ideal tank mix combination will be uniform. If any of the following conditions are observed the choice of adjuvant should be questioned:

- a) Layer of oil or globules on the mixture's surface.
- b) Flocculation: fine particles in suspension or as a layer on the bottom of the jar.
- c) Clabbering: Thickening texture (coagulated) like gelatin.

Sprayer Cleanup

If spray equipment is dedicated to application of aquatic herbicides, the following steps are recommended to clean the spray equipment:

- Completely drain the spray tank and rinse the application equipment thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.

If spray equipment will be used for purposes other than applying aquatic herbicides, it must be thoroughly cleaned following application of this product. The following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank and rinse the application equipment thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Top off tank with clean water.
4. Circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes.
5. Then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes.
6. Drain tank completely.
7. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.

AERIAL APPLICATION

To obtain satisfactory weed control, aerial application of this product, must provide uniform coverage of surface weeds and sufficient contact time. When applied by air, this product may not provide adequate control of some submersed weeds. Do not apply by air when significant drift on to non-target plants may occur or when wind velocity is more than 10 mph. Avoid spraying this product within 200 feet of dwellings, adjacent sensitive crops or environmentally sensitive areas. To obtain satisfactory application and avoid drift, the following directions must be observed:

Volume and Pressure

Apply this product in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre with a maximum spray pressure of 40 PSI. Application at less than 5 gallons per acre may not provide adequate weed control. Higher gallonage applications generally provide more consistent weed control.

Nozzles and Nozzle Operation

Use nozzles that produce flat or hollow cone spray patterns. Use non-drip type nozzles such as diaphragm type nozzles to avoid unwanted discharge of spray solution. The nozzle must be directed toward the rear of the aircraft, at an angle between 0° and 15° downward. Do not place nozzles on the outer 25% of the wings or rotors.

Adjuvants

Refer to the additive section or the tank mix partners label for adjuvant recommendation.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
TO CONTROL FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS USING SURFACE APPLICATION**

This product will control weeds and algae listed in Table 1 when applied as a broadcast spray with appropriate equipment. For best results, apply this product to the foliage of actively growing weeds.

Table 1. Floating and Emerged Weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Duckweed*	<i>Lemna</i> spp.
Frog's-bit	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>
Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla</i> spp.
Water Fern	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Watermeal*	<i>Wolffia</i> spp.
Water Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
Filamentous algae	<i>Pithophara</i>
Filamentous algae	<i>Cladophora</i>

* Coverage is essential for effective duckweed and watermeal control. Any duckweed and/or watermeal escapes left in the water column will quickly re-infest the water body. It is recommended to apply 200 ppb concentration throughout the water body to control duckweed and watermeal – see **DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO CONTROL SUBMERSED AND FLOATING WEEDS USING SUBSURFACE APPLICATIONS** section for additional application information.

Surface Application

Apply this product as a broadcast spray at 6 to 12 fluid ounces of formulated product per acre plus an adjuvant approved for use in aquatics.

This product is a contact herbicide that quickly degrades in the water column so plants that do not initially come in contact with the herbicide will not be controlled. Apply this product in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre to all areas of the water body where

weeds exist. Coverage is essential for effective control as all floating weeds need to be exposed to lethal concentrations in all parts of the water body. Any untreated escapes or re-introductions of plants that were not treated will reestablish in areas where surface weeds had previously been controlled. If a second application is required to provide control, it is recommended that a treatment be made once the return of these weeds is first observed, but no sooner than 28 days after the last treatment.

Application of this product during early morning hours may enhance weed control. When applying to densely packed actively growing surface weeds, ensure adequate coverage. Rapid decomposition of vegetation resulting from herbicide treatment can result in loss of oxygen in water. A sudden decrease in dissolved oxygen can result in fish suffocation. If aquatic vegetation is dense, treat floating surface weeds in sections to avoid a rapid decrease in dissolved oxygen.

This product may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, diquat, glyphosate or other registered foliar applied herbicides for enhanced control of floating and emergent weeds.

Consult a manufacturer's label for specific rate restrictions and weeds controlled. Always follow the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions for all products used when making an applications involving tank mixes.

Application Equipment

Apply this product with sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. Apply by backpack or handgun sprayer, airboat, helicopter, airplane or other application equipment that will ensure thorough coverage of target plant foliage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TO CONTROL SUBMERSED AND FLOATING WEEDS USING SUBSURFACE APPLICATIONS

This product will control submersed and floating weeds listed in Table 2, *Submersed and Floating Weeds Controlled by Subsurface Application*, when applied subsurface with appropriate equipment.

Table 2. Submersed and Floating Weeds Controlled by Subsurface Application

Common Name	Scientific Name
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna</i> spp.
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Naiad, Southern	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>
Pondweed, Curlyleaf	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Pondweed, Sago	<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>
Pondweed, Variable-Leaf	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>
Water Fern	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Watermeal	<i>Wolffia</i> spp.
Watermilfoil, Eurasian	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Watermilfoil, Variable-Leaf	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>

Subsurface Treatment

Apply this product at a rate that will produce an initial concentration of 200 to 400 ppb (of active ingredient flumioxazin) in the water column.

This product is rapidly absorbed by target plants, but also breaks down quickly in water with a pH greater than 8.5. The pH of water surrounding mats of submersed vegetation can exceed 8.5 by early to mid-day, due to photosynthetic processes. Application of this product under these conditions may provide only partial weed control, and regrowth is likely. For best control, apply this product in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre in the early morning to actively growing weeds and early in the season before surface matting occurs. Complete coverage and sufficient contact time of submersed weeds with this product is required for optimal performance. Application of this product with subsurface trailing hoses designed to distribute the herbicide within the plant stand will provide more effective and longer term control of submersed weeds. Use Table 3, *Subsurface Application Rates* to determine the amount of this product needed to achieve desired concentration at different water depths. Use higher concentrations when weed biomass is heavy and/or weeds are more mature and topped out. Any untreated plants that are left in the water column can re-infest treated areas that had previously been controlled. If a second application is required to provide control, it is recommended that a treatment be made once the return of these weeds is first observed, but no sooner than 28 days after the last treatment.

When applying this product to densely packed actively growing submersed weeds, a rapid decomposition of vegetation resulting from herbicide treatment can result in loss of oxygen in water. A sudden decrease in dissolved oxygen can result in fish suffocation. If aquatic vegetation is dense, treat submersed weeds in sections to avoid a rapid decrease in dissolved oxygen.

This product may be tank mixed with other registered submersed applied herbicides for enhanced control of submersed and floating weeds.

Application Equipment for Water Column Treatment

To improve distribution in the water column and ensure adequate coverage, when possible apply this product with subsurface trailing hoses in order to place the herbicide under the surface and throughout the biomass of aquatic vegetation. Keep swath width to a minimum in order to maximize contact with submersed aquatic vegetation. In small shallow water bodies, surface sprays may be required to apply this product. Apply by backpack or handgun sprayer or other application equipment that will ensure adequate coverage of target plant.

Information on Hydrilla Control in Florida

This product should be applied as a subsurface treatment for hydrilla control. For best control of hydrilla apply during the late Winter/early Spring and/or early to late Fall. Efficacy of this product will be enhanced at these timings due to lower potential biomass present and lower pH of the water. If applied to mature topped out hydrilla, this product will cause some discoloration and loss of growing tips, but regrowth will be rapid.

Tank mixing this product with other registered herbicides is recommended, especially if hydrilla is approaching maturity or biomass is heavy.

Table 3. Subsurface Application Rates

Water Depth (feet)	Pints of Clipper SC Herbicide Required Per Surface Acre to Achieve Desired Water Concentration		
	200 ppb	300 ppb	400 ppb
1	1.1	1.6	2.1
2	2.1	3.2	4.2
3	3.2	4.8	6.4
4	4.2	6.4	8.5
5	5.3	8.0	10.6

Example: to achieve an initial concentration of 200 ppb of flumioxazin in a 4 foot deep water column, apply 4.2 pints of this product per surface acre.