



A Nonselective Contact Herbicide for Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen ethyl: ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate **2.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **98.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.17 lb. pyraflufen ethyl per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 71711- 25 EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-1^(BC) 70815-GA-002^(CB)
superscript corresponds with lot number

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

*See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
and Directions for Use*

NET CONTENTS: 1 quart 550507
07/11

**NICHINO
AMERICA**
Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

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version 2

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (Selection Category A).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.



ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind or via runoff events. Use care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

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 12 hours.

(continued)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or greenhouses. For other uses, including interiorscapes and other nonagricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USE INFORMATION

VENUE[®] herbicide is designed for use as a contact herbicide for broadleaf weed control. For best results, use **VENUE** herbicide for control of annual or perennial herbaceous broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches in height or rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter.

Use the higher rates and spray volumes for control of larger weeds; control may be reduced with weeds larger than 4 inches.

VENUE herbicide must be tank mixed with another foliar active broadleaf herbicide for complete control of most broadleaf weeds. Use an approved agriculture buffering agent, buffering to less than pH 7.5, if using **VENUE** herbicide in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source **BEFORE** adding **VENUE** herbicide to the spray tank.

VENUE herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires thorough coverage for complete broadleaf weed control.

Apply **VENUE** herbicide in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre by air or 10 gallons spray solution per acre by ground unless otherwise specified.

Do not apply **VENUE** herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

VENUE herbicide is rainfast within one hour after application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Corn Cotton Grapes Olives Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11) Pomegranates Potatoes Soybeans Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12) Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) Wheat, Triticale	0 days following application

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS (continued)

Crop/Crop Group	Rotational/Plantback Intervals
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3) Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15, except corn, wheat, and triticale; see 0-day plantback interval above) Cole Crops (Crop Group 5) Cucurbits (Crop Group 9) Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4) Legumes (Crop Group 6) Oil Seeds (Crop Group 20) Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1, except potatoes; see 0-day plantback interval above) Sugarcane	1 day following preplant burndown application
All Other Rotational Crops	Do not plant for 30 days following the last application of VENUE herbicide.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following broadleaf weed species can be controlled or suppressed up to 4 inches in height or less or rosettes of 3 inches in diameter or less. Tank mixtures of **VENUE** herbicide with other labeled broadleaf herbicides may be needed for control of some weed species.

WEEDS CONTROLLED *(continued)*

Amaranth, Palmer	Kochia	Ragweed, giant
Bedstraw	Ladysthumb	Redmaid
Beggarweed, Florida	Lambsquarters,	Rocket, London
Beggartick, hairy	common	Sesbania, hemp
Bindweed, field	Lettuce, prickly	Shepherd's-purse
Buckwheat, wild	Mallow, common	Sicklepod (suppression)
Canola	Marestail (suppression)	Smartweed,
Carpetweed	Milkthistle	Pennsylvania
Celery, wild	Morningglory species	Smellmelon
Chickweed	Mustard, wild	Sowthistle, annual
Clover, white	(suppression)	Spurge, leafy
Cocklebur	Nettle, stinging	Sunflower, common
Dandelion, common	Nightshade, black	Thistle, Canada
Dock, curly	Panicle willowweed	Thistle, Russian
Dollarweed	Pigweed, redroot	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Eclipta	Pigweed, smooth	Velvetleaf
Eveningprimrose,	Pineapple-weed	Virginia-creeper
cutleaf	Poinsettia, wild	Volunteer cotton
Geranium, Carolina	Poison-ivy	(conventional, GMO
Henbit	Prickly sida (teaweed)	varieties)
Horsenettle	Purslane, common	Volunteer potato
(suppression)	Radish, wild	Waterhemp, common
Knotweed, prostrate	Ragweed, common	Waterhemp, tall
		Western tansymustard

TANK MIXTURES

VENUE herbicide may be applied as a tankmix or in sequential application with other harvest aid, herbicide, fungicide, or insecticide products. Weather, crop conditions, or the presence of certain weeds, crop damaging insects, or diseases will indicate the inclusion of other pesticides in the application.

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **VENUE** herbicide in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.



MIXING DIRECTIONS

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of **VENUE** herbicide and the remaining amount of water. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

Use an approved agricultural buffering agent, buffering to pH 7.5 or less if using **VENUE** herbicide in a water source greater than or equal to pH 7.5. Always buffer the water source **BEFORE** adding **VENUE** herbicide to the spray tank.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation, in the form of leaf yellowing and defoliation. To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.



AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Droplet size, boom height, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

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 environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

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.

Maintenance of Nozzles – Periodic inspection and subsequent replacement of nozzles to ensure proper chemical application is recommended.

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.



Application Height

Applications should 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, smaller drops, etc.)

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 wind speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **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 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 should 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 and 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.





Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Do not allow the spray solution to dry in the application equipment. After application and before using the sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer must be thoroughly cleaned. Applicators must ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with VENUE herbicide as provided on the other product label(s). Immediately following application, clean all equipment thoroughly with detergent or a spray tank cleaner and water as described below. Should residues of **VENUE** herbicide remain in inadequately cleaned equipment, they may be released in subsequent applications and cause injury to crops.

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, and spray boom and thoroughly rinse with clean water the inside of the spray tank, sprayer hoses, boom, and nozzles to remove any sediment or residues.



2. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water, add the appropriate detergent (follow manufacturer's directions for use). Fill tank to capacity, and operate the sprayer with agitation for 15 minutes to flush hoses, boom, and nozzles.
3. Drain the sprayer tank, lines, and booms. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, boom, and nozzles. Remove and clean spray nozzles, tips, and screens.
4. Dispose of all cleaning solutions, rinsate, and washwaters in accordance with Federal, state, and local regulations.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE

Dates; Feijoa; Figs; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmons - bearing and nonbearing			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	1.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 3 applications per season for this use
	Sucker Management*	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 2 applications per season for this use

*Not for sucker management use on these crops in California

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Dates; Feijoa; Figs; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmons - nonbearing only			
Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	1.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed a combined total of 2 applications per season for these uses
	Sucker Management*	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	

*Not for sucker management use on these crops in California

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Dates; Feijoa; Figs; Kiwi Fruit; Mango; Persimmons

Directions for Use

- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz per acre per season for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz per acre per season for all in-season applications combined.
- Do not apply by air for this use.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- The addition of a spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, vines, or trees, as damage will occur.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees or vines, established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and tree/vine trunks. Growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Grapes - bearing and nonbearing
Olive Trees - bearing and nonbearing
Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11) - bearing and nonbearing
 apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, oriental pear, pear, quince
Pomegranates - bearing and nonbearing
Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12) - bearing and nonbearing
 apricot, cherry (sweet and tart), nectarine, peach, plum
 (including chickasaw plum, damson plum, and Japanese plum), plumcot, prune
Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) - bearing and nonbearing
 almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), macadamia nut, pecan, pistachio, walnut (black and English)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	1.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 3 applications per season for this use

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

**Grapes, Olive Trees, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11),
Pomegranates, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts
(Crop Group 14) - bearing and nonbearing**

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
Postharvest Dormant Prebloom	Sucker Management*	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed 2 applications per season for this use

*Note: For use in California for sucker management only on grapes and pomegranates. Not for use in California for sucker management on olive trees, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nuts.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Grapes, Olive Trees, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11), Pomegranates, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) - bearing and nonbearing

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre	Maximum Applications Per Year
In-Season	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	1.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	Do not exceed a combined total of 2 applications per season for these uses
	Sucker Management*	3.0 to 4.0 fl oz/acre	

*Note: For use in California for sucker management only on grapes and pomegranates. Not for use in California for sucker management on olive trees, pome fruits, stone fruits, and tree nuts.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Grapes, Olive Trees, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11), Pomegranates, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) - bearing and nonbearing

Directions for Use

- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz per acre per season for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz per acre per season for all in-season applications combined.
- Do not apply by air for this use.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment to target weeds and sucker growth.
- The addition of a spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable fruit, foliage, or vines, as damage will occur.
- Avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young vines, established less than one year, unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

Grapes, Olive Trees, Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11), Pomegranates, Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) - bearing and nonbearing

Directions for Use *(continued)*

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 0 day.
- For the management of undesirable sucker growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and vine trunks. Growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.

Nonbearing Tree Fruits, Nut Trees, and Vine Crops (excluding citrus)

Application	Pest	Rate/Acre
Full Season Weed Control	Listed Broadleaf Weeds	0.7 to 4.0 fl oz/acre

(continued)

APPLICATION AND DOSAGE *(continued)*

**Nonbearing Tree Fruits, Nut Trees, and Vine Crops
(excluding citrus)**

Directions for Use

- Do not apply by air for this use.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons spray solution per acre by ground equipment.
- **VENUE** herbicide may be applied full season to nonbearing crops listed in this section.
- For crops not listed on this label, do not harvest edible crops for 12 months following the last application of **VENUE** herbicide.
- Allow a minimum of 30 days between applications for this use.
- Do not make more than 3 applications or exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre during the growing season.
- The addition of a spray tank adjuvant at a concentration of 0.5% to 2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control.
- Do not allow spray to contact green bark of trunk area on young grape vines and fruit or nut trees.
- Use the higher rate for hard-to-control weeds such as field bindweed and kochia.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of NAI is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, NAI disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise.



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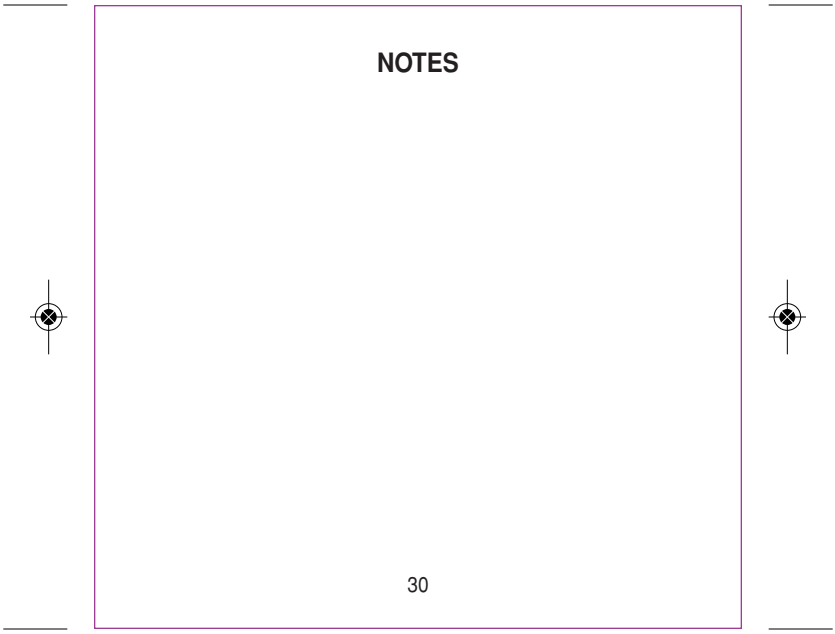
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Active Ingredient Made in Japan; Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A. for

Nichino America, Inc.

4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
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SL-50 050311-5
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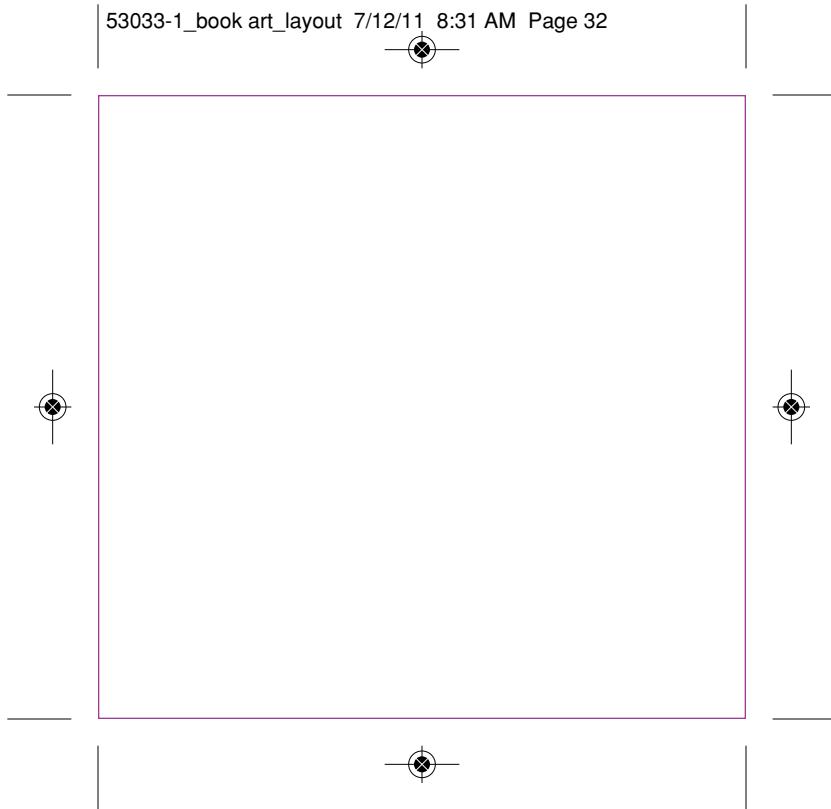
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NOTES





VENUE[®]

HERBICIDE

A Nonselective Contact Herbicide for Tree, Nut, and Vine Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraflufen ethyl: ethyl 2-chloro-5-(4-chloro-5-difluoromethoxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-4-fluorophenoxyacetate **2.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **98.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.17 lb. pyraflufen ethyl per gallon

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superscript corresponds with lot number

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See attached booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use

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550507
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Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road
Wilmington, DE 19808

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created by: customer
alt: 11-ek
size: 4 (w) x 3.25 (h)