

WEEDS HAVE NO FUTURE WITH PREVIEW™ 2.1 SC HERBICIDE

With its novel 2:1 ratio of metribuzin and sulfentrazone, PREVIEW™ 2.1 SC herbicide provides superior residual control of even the most troublesome resistant weeds while displaying superior crop safety in a highly versatile SC formulation adaptable to every acre.

CROP TYPES

PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide is labeled for use on soybeans, asparagus, field corn (fall application only), potato (east of the Rocky Mountains), sugarcane and tomato (transplants only).

PRODUCT FORMULATION

PREVIEW 2.1 SC contains a **patent-pending co-crystal formulation technology** that brings performance stability across a range of soil types. This novel suspension concentrate (SC) formulation — a 2:1 metribuzin:sulfentrazone active ingredient ratio — takes the guessing game out of weed control programs by providing extended residual control on low pH soils while displaying superior crop safety on high pH soils.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT MODES OF ACTION

Metribuzin — photosystem II (PS II) inhibition (triazinone, HRAC Group 5) mode of action — is a non-selective, asymmetric triazine with soil residual and lesser foliar activity. Metribuzin is primarily taken up by roots where it is translocated by the xylem to the leaf tips/margins of older leaves where it disrupts electron transfer within PS II by competing with plastoquinone for the Q_b binding site of the D1 protein.

Sulfentrazone — protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibition (aryl triazinone, HRAC Group 14) mode of action — is a non-selective primarily taken up by the roots of treated plants. Emerging treated plants turn necrotic following exposure to light due to lipid peroxidation (cell membrane disruption).

USE RATES AND CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION

Rate structures dependent on soil characteristics (texture, % organic matter, pH): refer to label.

Adverse crop response can occur on soils with pH greater than 7.5. To reduce adverse crop response, use a maximum of 11 fl oz of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide on soils with pH greater than 7.5.

USE RATE TABLE FOR SOYBEANS

Fall, Early Preplant, Preplant Incorporated, Pre-emergence Conservation or Conventional Tillage.

BROADCAST RATE — fl oz/A*

% ORGANIC MATTER**		
SOIL TEXTURE***	1.0–2.0%	2.0–4.0%
Coarse	11–14	14–21
Medium	14–21	18–23
Fine	18–23	21–26

* Use the higher rate for suppression of grasses and sedges.

** DO NOT apply to soils with less than 1% organic matter.

*** Consult label for full details.

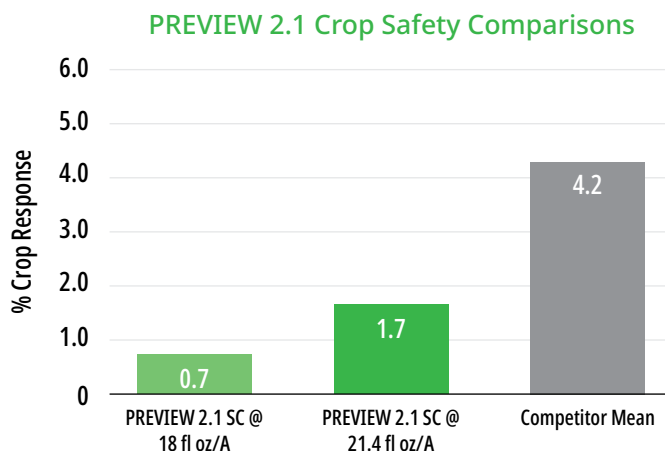
- Asparagus, spring pre-emergence: 16–43 fl oz/A
- Field corn (grain, seed corn, forage, silage), preplant fall application only: 10–19 fl oz/A
- Potatoes, pre-emergence: 11–29 fl oz/A
- Sugarcane, planting time and lay-by application: 21–42 fl oz/A
- Tomato (transplanted only), preplant incorporated: 8–26 fl oz/A

WEED STAGE AT APPLICATION

Research results indicate effective control and prolonged residual weed control when applied prior to weed emergence. If weeds have emerged, PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide must be applied with the appropriate burndown herbicide at label-recommended rates to achieve control of the existing weeds during application.

CROP SAFETY

PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide applied in appropriate conditions demonstrated significantly less crop response when applied pre-emergence in comparison to other competitive pre-emergence residual products.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Ground application: 10 gal/A minimum using nozzle type, spray pressure and water volume to deliver minimal amounts of fine spray droplets to avoid spray drift or inadequate soil coverage
- 5 gal/A minimum
- Overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent crop response

APPLICATION TIMING

Research results indicate versatility of the pre-emergence activity of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide in various cropping systems. Superior control is demonstrated on weeds prior to emergence. Appropriate burndown herbicides should be tank-mixed with PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide and label-recommended adjuvants for control of emerged weeds.

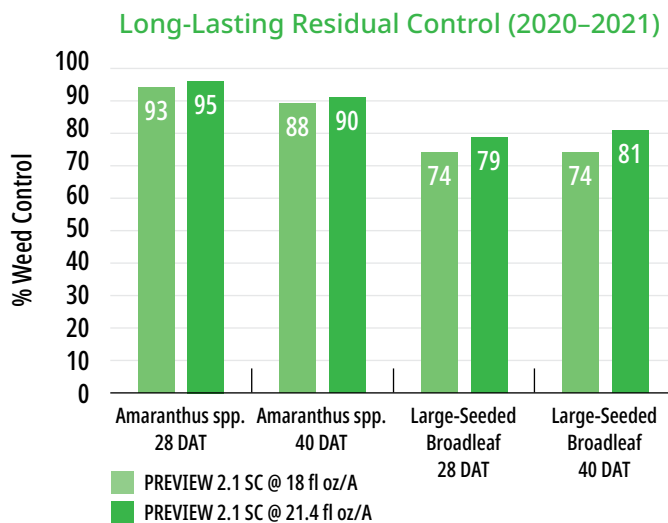
TANK MIXTURES

PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide may be tank-mixed with various groups of herbicides to adapt control to enhance weed species spectrum and increase foliar control unless prohibited by label. Tank-mix partners must be used in accordance with the label restrictions and precautions. Label rate structures should be followed to ensure stewardship and best management practices.

- For winter annual weeds and/or other emerged weeds, add the label-recommended rate of 2,4-D, or glyphosate-based products to PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide to increase foliar activity.
- For heavy large-seeded broadleaf pressure, the addition of an ALS inhibitor (e.g., cloransulam) can limit selection pressure of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide active ingredients.
- A Group 15 herbicide such as S-metolachlor will provide increased residual control of grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Palmer amaranth	Red morning glory
Spiny amaranth	Smallflower morning glory
Spurred anoda	Tall morning glory
Florida beggarweed	Eastern black nightshade
Carpetweed	Hairy nightshade
Hophornbeam copperleaf	Silverleaf nightshade
Tropic croton	Redroot pigweed
American daisy	Smooth pigweed
Hairy galinsoga	Poorjoe
Clammy ground cherry	Common purslane
Cutleaf ground cherry	Coffee senna
Jimsonweed	Prickly sida
Kochia	Pennsylvania smartweed
Ladysthumb	Smell melon
Common lambsquarters	Spotted spurge
Entireleaf morning glory	Bristly starbur
Ivyleaf morning glory	Velvetleaf
Palmleaf morning glory	Common waterhemp
Purple morning glory	Tall waterhemp



SEDGES CONTROLLED

Purple nutsedge
Yellow nutsedge
Annual sedge

GRASSES (SUPPRESSION ONLY)

Broadleaf signalgrass	Goosegrass	Orchardgrass
Large crabgrass	Green foxtail	Fall panicum
Smooth crabgrass	Johnsongrass (seedling stage)	Texas panicum

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

- Palmer amaranth, smooth pigweed and common lambsquarters to metribuzin
- Common ragweed to sulfentrazone
- If resistance to these herbicides is present, add a second active ingredient which is less resistance-prone at a rate that will control the target weed(s) as effectively as the tank-mix partner.
- The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields without proper chemical rotation management strategies.
- It is important to use multiple effective modes of action in a systematic approach for effective full-season weed control.

ROTATIONAL CROPPING INTERVALS

- Tomatoes (transplanted only), soybeans, sugarcane: 0 months (anytime)
- Barley, wheat, field corn¹ (fall application only): 4 months
- Rice: 10 months
- Alfalfa, asparagus, dry beans, cotton,⁵ peanuts, potato, sorghum,² sunflower, tobacco: 12 months
- Cotton,³ sorghum, sweet corn,³ all other crops not listed: 18 months
- Canola,³ sugarbeets^{3,4}: 24 months

1. Field corn includes corn grown for grain, forage or silage, and seed corn.

2. Sorghum may be planted after 12 months where PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide was applied at 25 fl oz/acre or less in the previous cropping season.

3. Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after a PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide application are the result of crop injury concerns.

4. A rotation interval of 24 months is allowed with a successful bioassay.

5. Cotton may be planted after 12 months where PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide was applied at rates 21 fl oz/acre or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH < 7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15" after application of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide to rotate to cotton

RAINFALL

The mode of action of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide involves uptake by weed roots and shoots, and pre-emergence and preplant incorporated applications of PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide require rainfall or irrigation to activate the herbicide. If ½" to 1" of moisture is not received within 7 to 10 days after PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide is applied, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control.

DO NOT use PREVIEW 2.1 SC herbicide on any soybean varieties that are known to be sensitive to injury from metribuzin or sulfentrazone.

Information regarding herbicide tolerance of soybean varieties can be obtained from the seed company providing the seed or from university or extension weed management specialists.

To learn more about PREVIEW 2.1 SC, talk to your UPL representative or visit [PreviewHerbicide.com](https://www.previewherbicide.com).