

CONTAINS S-METOLACHLOR AND METRIBUZIN, THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS USED IN BOUNDARY® 6.5 EC

## FIGHT RESISTANCE WITH DUAL MODES OF ACTION

When resistant weeds start to invade your fields, it's time to double down with the active ingredients proven to protect soybean and potato crops. Metallis™ MTZ is an ideal tool in your resistance management program for preliminary protection against soybean weeds. The active ingredients, S-metolachlor and metribuzin, attack weeds so soybeans and potato crops can grow strong, with early season residual management of troublesome weeds. See reduced weed competition and an extended post-application window for up to five weeks.

### KEY BENEFITS

- Multiple modes of action work against resistant weeds
- Dependable early season control and resistance management
- Rotation flexibility and control of tough grass and broadleaf weeds

### KEY USES

- Soybeans
- Potatoes

### PRODUCT NOTES

#### EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER

91234-185

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENT

S-metolachlor 58.2%

Metribuzin 13.8%

#### FORMULATION

Emulsifiable Concentrate

#### HRAC NUMBER

15

5

#### SIGNAL WORD

Warning

#### PACKAGE SIZE

2 x 2.5 gal

265 gal

#### RESTRICTED USE

No



LABEL



PRODUCT INFO



PORTFOLIO

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that Metallis MTZ contains both a Group 15 and a Group 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 15 and/or Group 5 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. Users should scout before and after application. Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

## TO DELAY HERBICIDE RESISTANCE:

- Avoid the consecutive use of Metallis MTZ or other target site of action Group 15 and/or Group 5 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species. Rotate the use of Metallis MTZ or other Group 15 and/or 5 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or pre-pack rate on the weed(s) of concern (an herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides).
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

## KEY WEEDS

Annual Grasses  
 Anoda, spurred  
 Barnyardgrass  
 Beggarweed, Florida  
 Black Nightshade  
 Bluegrass, annual  
 Carpetweed  
 Chickweed, common  
 Common Lambsquarters  
 Copperleaf, hophornbeam  
 Crabgrass  
 Crowfootgrass  
 Cupgrass  
 Fall Panicum  
 Florida Beggarweed  
 Foxtail  
 Goosegrass  
 Galinsoga spp.  
 Goosegrass  
 Henbit  
 Jimsonweed  
 Junglerice  
 Knotweed spp.  
 Kochia  
 Ladysthumb  
 Lambsquarters, common  
 Lettuce, prickly  
 Mallow, Venice  
 Mustard  
 Mustard spp.  
 Nightshade, black  
 Panicum, fall  
 Pennycress, field  
 Pepperweed, Virginia  
 Pigweed  
 Prickly Sida  
 Purslane, common  
 Pusley, Florida  
 Redweed  
 Sedges  
 Sesbania  
 Sicklepod  
 Signalgrass, broadleaf  
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania  
 Starbur, bristly  
 Thistle, Russian  
 Waterhemp  
 Witchgrass  
 Yellow nutsedge

*(Refer to product label for complete list)*