



HERBICIDE



BOLSTER YOUR HERBICIDE PROGRAM WITH RANCOR 4 F

Find protection with a broad-spectrum herbicide that gives growers a reliable solution to fight against broadleaf weeds and grasses. With Rancor™ 4 F you can prevent weeds from competing with your crop for valuable nutrients and water. Rancor 4 F uses metribuzin, a group 5 herbicide, to fight against many of the toughest Group 2 and 9 herbicide tolerant weeds. Rancor 4 F can be used on a wide variety of crops including soybeans, alfalfa, barley, potatoes, chickpeas, and more. Keep fields cleaner and crops thriving with Atticus' Rancor 4 F.

KEY BENEFITS

- Tough control of broadleaf weeds and grasses
- Proven chemistry for long-lasting weed control
- Application flexibility and tank mix compatibility

KEY USES

- Alfalfa
- Asparagus
- Barley
- Carrots
- Cucurbits
- Field Corn
- Garbanzo Beans
- Potatoes
- Soybeans

PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
91234-73

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Metribuzin 41.0%

FORMULATION
Suspension Concentrate

HRAC NUMBER
5

SIGNAL WORD
Caution

PACKAGE SIZE
2 x 2.5 gal
265 gal

RESTRICTED USE
No

Refer to label for specific use restrictions.



Relevant. Simple. Reliable.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance-management, Rancor 4 F is a Group 5 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Rancor 4 F and other Group 5 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Rancor 4 F or other Group 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 from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- 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.

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
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Refer to product label for complete application and mixing instructions.

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KEY WEEDS

Barnyard grass
Bluegrass
Broadleaves
Brome, Downy
Brome, Japanese
Brome, Smooth
Buckwheat, Wild
Chickweed, Common
Cockle, White
Dandelion
Deadnettle, Purple
Fleabane, Rough
Flixweed
Foxtail, Barley
Foxtail, Green
Henbit
Kochia
Lambsquarters, Common
Marestail
Meadow Salsify
Mustard, Blue
Mustard, Jim Hill
Mustard, Tansy
Oats, Wild
Pennycress
Pepperwood, Virginia
Pigweed, Redroot
Prickly Lettuce
Rescuegrass
Shepherdspurse
Yellow Rocket

(Refer to product label for complete list)