

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 INGREDIENTMetribuzin 41.0%

FORMULATIONSuspension Concentrate

HRAC NUMBER

SIGNAL WORD
Caution

PACKAGE SIZE 2 x 2.5 gal 265 gal

RESTRICTED USE







PRODUCT INFO



PORTFOLIO



Bootstrapped and ready to serve, we deliver battle-tested chemistries and an experience like no other. Proud to be 100% American-owned, our mission is to help you every step of the way.





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
- 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.

KEY WEEDS

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 Shepherd's-purse

Barnyard grass

(Refer to product label for complete list)

Yellow Rocket



