

PL 25 228-273 109/1/14



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 13 1993

Mr. Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Co.
425 West 194th St.
Glenwood, IL 60425

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: PR Notice 93-8
Falls Diuron 80WP Weed Killer
EPA Reg. No. 228-273
Your submission dated Aug. 4, 1993

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

This acceptance of your label does not relieve you of any obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). Under the WPS labeling regulations at 40 CFR part 158, subpart K, § 156.200(c)(3), you are prohibited from distributing or selling any product within the scope of the WPS requirements after April 21, 1994, without amended labeling accepted by the Agency.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Taylor
Product Manager 25
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

2/14

FALLS

AUG 13 1993

DIURON 80WP

WEED KILLER

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Diuron [3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-Dimethylurea]	228-273	80.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:		20.0%
	TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

**SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

NET WEIGHT: 50 LBS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-273

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

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

CAUTION

Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist and contamination of food and feed. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Revised A/O 6/18/93

3/74

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing, INCLUDING SHOES, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If irritation develops, send for a physician.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

FARMWORKER SAFETY STATEMENTS

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product.

Oral warnings must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until sprays have dried and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure, as described under Precautionary Statements on this label. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. **CAUTION** Area treated with Diuron on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Call physician if irritation persists. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IMPORTANT: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on home plantings of trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants, nor on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Thoroughly clean all traced of Diuron 80WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

IMPORTANT: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from

4/14

failure to observe the following: Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic waters. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Diuron 80WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

Around Farm Buildings, Storage Areas,
Industrial Plant Sites, Petroleum Tank Farms,
Utility Highway Pipeline, Lumber Yards,
Irrigation and Drainage Ditches

GENERAL INFORMATION

Diuron 80WP Weed Killer is a wettable powder to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for control of weeds. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile. Diuron 80WP may be applied to the soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period depending on dosage rate used. Results vary with soil type. Heavy soils (high in organic matter) to obtain equivalent herbicidal performance. Best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) occurs within two weeks of application. Diuron 80WP also may be used to control emerged seeding annual weeds by including a surfactant in the spray mixture. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher. Since the effect of Diuron 80WP varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas; this is especially important where the operator is not completely familiar with requirements for precise application, since over dosage can result in injury to crops.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic water. Keep from contact with fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Diuron 80WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover area to be treated. Weigh proper amount of Diuron 80WP and mix into necessary volume of water. Material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Except for small areas, use fixed boom power sprayers properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to

minimize foam. Do not use air agitation. When a range of dosage rates is listed, use the lower rates on lighter soils (sandy loams, loams, and soil low in organic matter), and the higher rates on heavier soils (clay loams, clays, and soils high in organic matter).

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

Diuron 80WP is an effective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial grasses and herbaceous weeds on non-cropland areas where bare ground is desired. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and other conditions.

Diuron 80WP may be used as a pre-emergence treatment at any time of the year except when ground is frozen, provided adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained if application is made to the soil shortly before weed growth begins. If dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground.

Increase contact activity on established weeds may be obtained by the addition of a surfactant at the rate of 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray mixture. Apply as a drenching spray to actively growing weeds during warm weather when daily temperature will exceed 70°F.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: To control most weeds for an extended period of time on non-cropland such as utility, highway, pipeline and railroad right-of-ways, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, storage areas, industrial plant sites, and around farm buildings - apply 5 to 20 lbs. of Diuron 80WP per acre to control most annual weeds. Use 20 to 60 lbs. per acre for perennial weeds; additional treatment may be required where a longer period of control is desired or when hard-to-kill, deep, rooted perennial weeds such as Johnsongrass are present. In low rainfall areas, Diuron 80WP may not provide satisfactory control of deep-rooted perennial weeds. For weed control on small areas, use one-half cupful of Diuron 80WP per 100 sq. ft. for a dosage of approximately 50 lbs. per acre.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DITCHES: Apply 5 to 20 lbs. per acre to control most annual weeds, use 20 to 60 lbs. per acre to control both annual and perennial weeds. For irrigation ditches and during the non-crop season, and when ditch is not in use. To minimize movement of Diuron 80WP with irrigation water (to avoid possible crop injury), it is essential that the herbicide be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall (if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist). Following treatment, if rainfall has not totalled at least 4 inches, fill ditch with water and allow the water to stand for 72 hours; then drain off the water before using ditch. Do not treat any ditch into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

WEEDS CONTROLLED: Diuron 80WP as a pre-emergence treatment selectively controls germinating seedling weeds in certain crops. Rates of 3/4 to 1 lb. per acre control some annuals including crabgrass, barnyardgrass, pigweed, purslane, lambsquarters and ragweed. At 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per acre, seedling weeds such as bluegrass (*Poa annua*), annual sweet vernalgrass, foxtail, rattail fescue, red sprangletop, velvetgrass, chickweed, corn spurry dog fennel, *Amsinckia* (fiddleneck), groomwell, groundsel, knawel, shepherdspurse, tansymustard, wild lettuce, wild mustard, annual groundcherry and annual morningglory are controlled. In addition, 2 to 6 lbs. per acre control weeds

Falls Diuron 80WP Weed Killer

Page 5

6/14

such as annual lovegrass, annual ryegrass, sandbur, ricegrass, orchardgrass, seedling Johnsongrass, annual smartweed, annual sowthistle, buttonweed, corn speedwell, horseweed kochia, kyllinga, Mexican clover, hawksbeard, peppergrass, pineappleweed, pokeweed, rabbit tobacco, ageratum, Spanishneedles and wild radish.

Partial control of quackgrass and horsenettle usually occurs with 4 lbs. per acre; partial control of maidencane, pangolagrass and guineagrass usually occurs with treatments of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Results vary with soil types (the lower rates are effective on the lighter soils and higher rates on heavier soils) and environmental conditions. Sufficient moisture in the form of rainfall or irrigations is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds. Any well established weed should first be eliminated by mechanical or other means. For best results, the soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Unless otherwise directed, surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Diuron as efficiency may be reduced.

Diuron 80WP plus a surfactant is an effective treatment of emerged seedling weeds for use as a directed post emergence spray in certain crops. Rates as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Diuron 80WP per acre plus a surfactant control seedling pigweed. Rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre control seedling weeds such as crabgrass, goosegrass, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crowfoot, pigweed, purslane and annual morningglory. Best results are obtained under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use (1) on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils (2) on alfalfa, apples, barley, citrus, cotton (pre-plant and lay-by), grapes, olives, pears, plumosus fern, sorghum, sugar cane and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1% (3) on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gladiolus and gooseberries where organic matter is less than 2%.

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crops within two years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

CROPS

ALL RATES ARE EXPRESSED AS BROADCAST RATES: Where band applicators are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating 14" band where row spacing is 42". Unless otherwise directed, surface of soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application as crop injury may result.

ALFALFA: Use in areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant and in areas of California (north of the Tehachapi Mountains) where alfalfa becomes semi-dormant. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. per acre (except east of the Appalachian Mountains use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.) Apply anytime after alfalfa is dormant in the Fall but before crop begins growth in the Spring. For control of volunteer alfalfa seedlings in the Far West, use 4 lbs. per acre (see Soil Limitations.)

Treat only stands established for one year or more. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa grass mixtures, do not apply to established alfalfa with unusually shallow root penetration (such as shallow hard pans, in alkali spots) as crop injury may result.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Apply in the Fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA: Application may be made on dormant alfalfa as late as January.

EASTERN COLORADO AND KANSAS: For control of tansymustard, apply 1 lb. shortly after emergence of mustard in the Fall or Winter and 2 lbs. if weeds are 2 to 4 inches tall. If other annual weeds are present, use 2 to 3 lbs. in February or March.

OTHER AREAS: Where alfalfa becomes winter dormant, apply in March or early April

7/11

before Spring growth begins.

APPLES AND PEARS: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 4 lbs. per acre to area under individual trees or as a band in the tree row; avoid contact of foliage or fruit (see Soil Limitations). Apply in the Spring (March through May). Do not treat dwarf varieties.

FAR WEST: Treatment may be made in winter (December through February) or apply 2 lbs. as postharvest treatment followed by 2 lbs. in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS: Do not apply to newly seeded asparagus nor to young plants with exposed roots as severe injury may result. Apply as a band of broadcast treatment. On light sandy soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Two applications may be used: the first application should be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period (if weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation) a second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When two applications are used in one season, do not exceed 3 lbs. per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crop), apply only a single treatment of 4 lbs. per acre in late November or December.

BARLEY (Winter) WESTERN OREGON AND WESTERN WASHINGTON: Apply a single treatment of 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley. Do not apply to cloddy or compacted ground where seed is exposed or improperly planted. Treated area should not be replanted to any rotational crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result. Do not treat barley planted less than 1" deep.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus) WESTERN OREGON: Treat only established stands at least 1 year old. Apply a single treatment of 2 lbs. per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15 to December 15, see Soil Limitations). Do not apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after application as crop injury may result.

BLUEBERRIES, CANEBERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES: Apply only to fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees, do not apply to plants whose roots are exposed an injury may result. Spray only ground at base of bushes, avoid spraying foliage as injury may result.

CALIFORNIA - Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, and Loganberries: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre as a band application at base of canes or bushes in October or November. A second treatment at the same rate in late spring controls summer annuals. A single application of 3 lbs. per acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annuals in some areas but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON - Blueberries, Candberries, and Gooseberries: Same schedule as recommended in California.

INDIANA, MICHIGAN AND OHIO - Blueberries: Make a band application of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre in late Spring but before germination and growth of annual weeds. As an alternative, apply 2 lbs. per acre in the Fall and repeat at the same rate in the Spring.

INDIANA, MICHIGAN AND OHIO - Raspberries: Make a single application as a band treatment at a rate of 3 lbs. per acre in the Spring before germination and growth of annual weeds.

MASSACHUSETTS - Blueberries: For control of summer annuals, make a single application as a band treatment at a rate of 2 lbs. per acre in late Spring, but before germination and growth of weeds.

NEW JERSEY - Blueberries: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre as a band treatment in October, November or December.

CITRUS: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least one year. Apply as

a directed spray avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Time application as indicated for specific areas except application may be initiated any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigations can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures. Do not apply under citrus trees that have been subjected to freezing within 6 months; do not apply in home plantings of citrus or in areas where the roots of other valuable plants or trees may extend as injury may result.

ARIZONA (except Yuma area) AND CALIFORNIA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys) - Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruits: Make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. As an alternative, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November, and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control.

FLORIDA (except Martin, Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties) - Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangelos and Tangerines: Apply 4 lbs. per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. As an alternative, make a single application of 4 to 8 lbs. per acre. On non-bearing trees, treat when winter banks are pulled down. On bearing citrus, apply any time when season rains are expected.

For control of paragrass, guineagrass, maidencane, primrose willow, seamyrtle and loosestrife in ditches adjacent to citrus groves, use 1 lb. Diuron per 1000 sq. ft. (40 lbs. per acre) using sufficient spray volume (at least 4 gals. per 1000 sq. ft.) to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the ditch. Apply in the Spring before weed growth to control hard to kill species such as guineagrass. In bedded groves do not treat water furrows between the beds as injury to the trees may result.

TEXAS - Oranges and Grapefruit: Apply a single treatment of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 to 6 lbs. per acre for control of Johnsongrass seedlings. Best results accompany application in the spring; well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

CORN (FIELD)

POST-EMERGENCE - Apply 3/4 lb. per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 lb. Diuron per acre and add 1 1/2 pts. of a surfactant per 40 gals. spray mixture. Apply as a single directed post-emergence spray when the corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are not taller than 3 inches. DO NOT APPLY OVER TOP OF CORN. Do not replant to any crop within one year except that cotton, corn and grain sorghum may be planted the Spring following treatment.

PRE-EMERGENCE - ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE - Make a single treatment of 2/3 to 1 lb. per acre as a broadcast or band treatment using the higher dosage on heavier soils (loams, clay loam). Do not use on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils as injury may result; plant corn at least 1 1/2 inches deep; do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

COTTON

PRE-PLANT: ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA ONLY: Apply 1 to 2 1/2 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray after furrows for pre-planting irrigation have been formed; apply either just prior to planting or after the pre-planting irrigation but before seed beds are dragged off in preparation for planting.

Prior to planting, drag off the top of the seed bed and plant in untreated soil. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, weed control in the furrow bottoms may be lost. A lay-by application also may be made but

the combined total per season must not exceed 1.2 lbs. Diuron 80WP per acre on clay. **PRE-EMERGENCE (EXCEPT ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA):** Make a single application as a broadcast or a band spray after planting but before cotton emerges. Use at the following rates:

BROADCAST TREATMENT

SOIL TYPE	SPRAY MIXTURE LBS. DIURON IN 25 TO 40 GALS. WATER PER ACRE	LBS. DIURON APPLIED PER ACRE
Loamy Sand	0.6	0.5
Sandy loam, loam, silt loam and silt	1.0	0.8
Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, and sand clay	1.25	1.0
Silty clay and clay	2.0	1.6

Do not use on sand as crop injury may result.

BAND TREATMENT

Use proportionately less; for example, for 14 inch band on 42 inch row, use 1/3 of broadcast rate.

Apply immediately after cotton is planted wherever possible, planting and spraying should be combined in one operation. For best results, soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 1/2 inch) with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results particularly during the dry weather. A wide press wheel following planting should be used to provide a level seed bed for subsequent early season post-emergence treatments.

Treatment usually provides weed control for a period of 3 to 8 weeks. Sufficient moisture (usually 1 to 2 inches) in form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within 2 weeks after application. If moisture is insufficient to activate Diuron 80WP or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 1/2 inch) should be made before weeds become well established. If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated with Diuron 80WP. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as discing; do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area; plant seed at least 1 inch deep; do not retreat field with a second pre-emergence application of Diuron 80WP during the same crop year as injury to the crop may result.

POST-EMERGENCE: EARLY SEASON: Apply in combination with surfactant as a directed spray when cotton is at least 6 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height; a second application may be made if needed. Control of weeds under drought

stress or over 2 inches in height is usually impractical. Apply as a band treatment only, directing spray to cover weed foliage. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON. Use pressure of 20 to 25 psi and adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift, or crop injury may result.

**BAND TREATMENT
AMOUNT PER ACRE OF CROPLAND WHEN APPLIED TO
14" BAND ON 42" ROWS (IN 10 TO 15 GALS. WATER)**

Weed Problem	Diuron 80WP	Active Diuron
Annual Weeds	0.18 lb. (2.8 ozs.)	0.14 lb.
Pigweed	0.09 lb. (1.4 ozs.)	0.07 lb.

LATE SEASON (LAY-BY) - Use 1 to 1½ lbs. Diuron 80WP (1 to 2 lbs. in Arizona and California) in 25 to 40 gals. water per acre as a directed spray (see Soil Limitations). Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima S-2). Keep contact of spray or drift on cotton plants to a minimum. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON. For control of germinating weed seedling, apply immediately after last cultivation, directing spray to cover the soil beneath cotton plants and between rows. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, add 1 pt. Surfactant for each 25 gals. spray; apply as a directed spray to cover weed foliage beneath cotton plants and between rows. NOTE: Treatment of ¼ to ¾ lb. Diuron 80WP per acre plus surfactant followed by the same treatment later, if needed, may be used as an alternate to the preceding recommendation.

In irrigated cotton, best pre-emergence weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application; thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds.

SUBSEQUENT CROPS

- Band pre- or post emergence Any crop 4 months after last application.
 - Band pre- plus post-emergence
or
Broadcast pre-emergence (and
(pre-plant)
or
 - Broadcast post-emergence
(lay-by)
- Cotton, soybeans, corn or grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums) the next Spring. Do not replant treated acres to any other crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

NOTE: During a single crop season, do not exceed the following amount of Diuron per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result: 0.8 lbs. on loamy sand; 1.2 lbs. on sandy loam; 1.6 lbs. on clay loams; and 2.2 lbs. on clay.

GLADIOLUS-EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS: Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre as pre-emergence and/or directed post-emergence treatments, if used for both do not exceed 1 lb. of Diuron per acre per application, or a total of 2 lbs. per season. On cormel plantings, apply 1 lb. per acre pre- or post-emergence, but not more than once. Do not use on cormel plantings in Florida; do not spray over top of gladiolus foliage nor allow spray to drift onto foliage as injury may result.

GRAPES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least 3 years old) as a band treatment to grape rows. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1½ inches in diameter as injury may result.

NOTE: On soils low in clay or organic matter (less than 2%) severe plant injury may result if unusually heavy rains follow treatment and this risk must be assumed by the user.

EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), use 2 to 3 lbs. per acre; on soils high in clay or organic matter, use 3 to 6 lbs. Apply in the Spring just prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA - CONTROL OF PERENNIAL GRASSES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least 4 years old) for spot control of perennial grasses such as quackgrass, ryegrass and orchard grass as a band treatment to ridged soil (2 to 4 inches high) under the trellis at the rate of 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Make one application in the Spring of the year and do not apply the 8 to 12 lbs. per acre rate more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. Do not use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed, because of high bedrock, poor drainage, or erosion, as injury to grapes may result.

WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: Apply in December, January or February. For initial treatment, make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 lbs. of Diuron 80WP per acre in October or November and repeat application at the same rate in March or April.

GRASS SEED CROPS (Perennial): In areas as specified, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

COLORADO, KANSAS, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA: On switchgrass side oats grama and sand bluestem, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. Do not apply after crop begins growth in the Spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 lbs. per acre; spread chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

WESTERN OREGON: On alfa fescue, Highland bentgrass, Astoria bentgrass, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass), apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre; spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. If perennial velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*) is a problem, use 4 lbs. per acre. For best results, apply as soon as possible after fall rains start. Established weeds (beyond 2 to 4 leaf stage) should be removed prior to treatment.

Well established vigorous stands of Spring planted alfa fescue, orchardgrass and Kentucky bluegrass may be treated the following Fall provided the crop is planted before April 1 and treatment is not applied before October 15; use Diuron 80WP at 2 lbs. per acre.

OLIVES - CALIFORNIA: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Do not apply in acres where roots of other valuable plants or trees may extend as injury may result. Apply 2 lbs. per acre after the grove is laid up in final form in late October or November. A second application of 2 lbs. per acre should be made in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment. Avoid contact of foliage with spray or drift.

PINEAPPLE - HAWAII: Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray immediately after planting and prior to weed emergence. Use 4 lbs. per acre after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs. per acre. Do not apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 12 lbs. per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 16 lbs. total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugar cane 1 year after last application.

FLUMOSUS FERN - FLORIDA: Treat only established stands at least 1 year old. Apply 3 lbs. per acre following hand weeding and 3 to 5 days after mowing of fern (see Soil Limitations). Do not cultivate or disturb soil after application as crop injury may result.

SORGHUM (GRAIN) - SOUTHWESTERN STATES: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre as a directed post-emergence broadcast or band treatment after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM. Add 1 pt. of a Surfactant per 25 gals. spray. Apply at spray pressures of 20 to 25 psi to minimize drift.

Use the lower rate on Broadleaved weeds up to 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and broadleaved weeds up to 4 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed provided that the total herbicide applied in one crop year does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Diuron 80WP per acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatments and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

SUGAR CANE: To prevent possible crop injury on new can varieties, tolerance to Diuron 80WP should be determined prior to adoption as field practice. Do not treat sugar can growing on thinly covered subsoils or rocky areas as crop injury may result; see Soil Limitations. Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane; to minimize chlorosis, use directed post-emergence sprays.

FLORIDA: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre may be made as needed by directed spray inter row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO: Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter row.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. and apply as a directed spray. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF CANE.

Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 lbs. (Puerto Rico) or 12 lbs. (Hawaii) total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted to sugar cane or pineapple one year after last application.

LOUISIANA: Use on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single application of 3 to 3-3/4 lbs. per acre at either of the following times: FALL TREATMENT (August through October) - Treat a 2 ft. band over the row after planting of cane, but before weeds or cane emerge. SPRING TREATMENT (January through April) - if shaving and off-barring are practiced, treat a 2 ft. band over the row before weeds or cane emerge.

WHEAT (WINTER): Seed bed must be well prepared before pre-emergence application. Crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted, resulting in exposed or improperly planted seed. Whenever seed bed preparation and

planting are carried out during abnormally dry weather, resulting in a surface layer of dust over planted seeds, application should not be made until the dust is settled by rainfall or irrigation. Do not treat wheat planted less than 1" deep.

Do not use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil areas (clay knobs), as injury to the crop may result; see Soil Limitations. Treated areas should not be replanted to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result.

Do not apply post-emergence treatments where winter climatic conditions have caused heaving of wheat plants or after wheat has reached the boot stage as injury to the crop may result.

KANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS: Make a single post-emergence application at the rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Apply in the Spring as soon as wheat (Fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

WASHINGTON, OREGON AND IDAHO:

EAST OR CASCADE RANGE: Make a single application at the rate of 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre.

In areas having an average annual rainfall exceeding 16 inches: **FALL TREATMENT** - For early Fall-planted wheat (seeded before September 10); apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be made after soil freezes in the Fall. Wheat planted in late October should not be treated until the following Spring. **SPRING TREATMENT** - Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow in the Spring. Treatment made prior to April 10 will usually give good results, provided weed growth is less than 4 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

NOTE: If Fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after Fall treatment with Diuron, only fields treated before November 1 may be replanted to Spring wheat. Spring wheat should not be planted before April 1, and only after deep discing and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not retreat field with a second application of Diuron 80WP during the same crop year or injury to crop may result.

WEST OF CASCADE RANGE: Make a single application at the rate of 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre. Apply as soon as possible following planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Waste or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Place in closed, labeled container for proper disposal.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Falls Diuron 80WP Weed Killer

Page 13

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Seller makes no warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above. (PR938 042194)

8/13/93

Mr. Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Co.
425 West 194th St.
Glenwood, IL 60425

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: PR Notice 93-8
Falls Diuron 80WP Weed Killer
EPA Reg. No. 228-273
Your submission dated Aug. 4, 1993

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

This acceptance of your label does not relieve you of any obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). Under the WPS labeling regulations at 40 CFR part 158, subpart K, § 156.200(c)(3), you are prohibited from distributing or selling any product within the scope of the WPS requirements after April 21, 1994, without amended labeling accepted by the Agency.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Taylor
Product Manager 25
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

RD:RTaylor:eja:8/13/93:3056800

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

FALLS

AUG 13 1993

DIURON 80WP

WEED KILLER

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

228-273

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diuron [3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-Dimethylurea]..... 80.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 20.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

**SEE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
AND STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

NET WEIGHT: 50 LBS.

EPA REG. NO. 228-273

EPA EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY

GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS 60425-1584

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

CAUTION

Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist and contamination of food and feed. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

E078

failure to observe the following: Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic waters. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Diuron 80WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

Around Farm Buildings, Storage Areas,
Industrial Plant Sites, Petroleum Tank Farms,
Utility Highway Pipeline, Lumber Yards,
Irrigation and Drainage Ditches

GENERAL INFORMATION

Diuron 80WP Weed Killer is a wettable powder to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for control of weeds. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

Diuron 80WP may be applied to the soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period depending on dosage rate used. Results vary with soil type. Heavy soils (high in organic matter) to obtain equivalent herbicidal performance. Best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) occurs within two weeks of application.

Diuron 80WP also may be used to control emerged seeding annual weeds by including a surfactant in the spray mixture. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher.

Since the effect of Diuron 80WP varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas; this is especially important where the operator is not completely familiar with requirements for precise application, since over dosage can result in injury to crops.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic water. Keep from contact with fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Diuron 80WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover area to be treated. Weigh proper amount of Diuron 80WP and mix into necessary volume of water. Material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Except for small areas, use fixed boom power sprayers properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to

4/9/8

such as annual lovegrass, annual ryegrass, sandbur, ricegrass, orchardgrass, seedling Johnsongrass, annual smartweed, annual sowthistle, buttonweed, corn speedwell, horseweed kochia, kyllinga, Mexican clover, hawksbeard, peppergrass, pineappleweed, pokeweed, rabbit tobacco, ageratum, Spanishneedles and wild radish.

Partial control of quackgrass and horsenettle usually occurs with 4 lbs. per acre; partial control of maidencane, pangolagrass and guineagrass usually occurs with treatments of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Results vary with soil types (the lower rates are effective on the lighter soils and higher rates on heavier soils) and environmental conditions. Sufficient moisture in the form of rainfall or irrigations is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds. Any well established weed should first be eliminated by mechanical or other means. For best results, the soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Unless otherwise directed, surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Diuron as efficiency may be reduced.

Diuron 80WP plus a surfactant is an effective treatment of emerged seedling weeds for use as a directed post emergence spray in certain crops. Rates as low as $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Diuron 80WP per acre plus a surfactant control seedling pigweed. Rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre control seedling weeds such as crabgrass, goosegrass, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crowfoot, pigweed, purslane and annual morningglory. Best results are obtained under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following:

Unless otherwise directed, do not use (1) on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils (2) on alfalfa, apples, barley, citrus, cotton (pre-plant and lay-by), grapes, olives, pears, plumosus fern, sorghum, sugar cane and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1% (3) on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gladiolus and gooseberries where organic matter is less than 2%.

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crops within two years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

CROPS

ALL RATES ARE EXPRESSED AS BROADCAST RATES: Where band applicators are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating 14" band where row spacing is 42". Unless otherwise directed, surface of soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application as crop injury may result.

ALFALFA: Use in areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant and in areas of California (north of the Tehachapi Mountains) where alfalfa becomes semi-dormant. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. per acre (except east of the Appalachian Mountains use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.) Apply anytime after alfalfa is dormant in the Fall but before crop begins growth in the Spring. For control of volunteer alfalfa seedlings in the Far West, use 4 lbs. per acre (see Soil Limitations.)

Treat only stands established for one year or more. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa grass mixtures, do not apply to established alfalfa with unusually shallow root penetration (such as shallow hard pans, in alkali spots) as crop injury may result.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Apply in the Fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA: Application may be made on dormant alfalfa as late as January.

EASTERN COLORADO AND KANSAS: For control of tansymustard, apply 1 lb. shortly after emergence of mustard in the Fall or Winter and 2 lbs. if weeds are 2 to 4 inches tall. If other annual weeds are present, use 2 to 3 lbs. in February or March.

OTHER AREAS: Where alfalfa becomes winter dormant, apply in March or early April

- 28

a directed spray avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Time application as indicated for specific areas except application may be initiated any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigations can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures. Do not apply under citrus trees that have been subjected to freezing within 6 months; do not apply in home plantings of citrus or in areas where the roots of other valuable plants or trees may extend as injury may result.

ARIZONA (except Yuma area) AND CALIFORNIA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys) - Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruits: Make a single application of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. As an alternative, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November, and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs. will usually give adequate weed control.

FLORIDA (except Martin, Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties) - Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangelos and Tangerines: Apply 4 lbs. per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. As an alternative, make a single application of 4 to 8 lbs. per acre. On non-bearing trees, treat when winter banks are pulled down. On bearing citrus, apply any time when season rains are expected.

For control of paragrass, guineagrass, maidencane, primrose willow, seamyrtle and loosestrife in ditches adjacent to citrus groves, use 1 lb. Diuron per 1000 sq. ft. (40 lbs. per acre) using sufficient spray volume (at least 4 gals. per 1000 sq. ft.) to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the ditch. Apply in the Spring before weed growth to control hard to kill species such as guineagrass. In bedded groves do not treat water furrows between the beds as injury to the trees may result.

TEXAS - Oranges and Grapefruit: Apply a single treatment of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 to 6 lbs. per acre for control of Johnsongrass seedlings. Best results accompany application in the spring; well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

CORN (FIELD)

POST-EMERGENCE - Apply $3/4$ lb. per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 lb. Diuron per acre and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. of a surfactant per 40 gals. spray mixture. Apply as a single directed post-emergence spray when the corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are not taller than 3 inches. **DO NOT APPLY OVER TOP OF CORN.** Do not replant to any crop within one year except that cotton, corn and grain sorghum may be planted the Spring following treatment.

PRE-EMERGENCE - ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE - Make a single treatment of $2/3$ to 1 lb. per acre as a broadcast or band treatment using the higher dosage on heavier soils (loams, clay loam). Do not use on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils as injury may result; plant corn at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

COTTON

PRE-PLANT: ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA ONLY: Apply 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray after furrows for pre-planting irrigation have been formed; apply either just prior to planting or after the pre-planting irrigation but before seed beds are dragged off in preparation for planting.

Prior to planting, drag off the top of the seed bed and plant in untreated soil. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, weed control in the furrow bottoms may be lost. A lay-by application also may be made but

6078

stress or over 2 inches in height is usually impractical. Apply as a band treatment only, directing spray to cover weed foliage. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON. Use pressure of 20 to 25 psi and adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift, or crop injury may result.

**BAND TREATMENT
AMOUNT PER ACRE OF CROPLAND WHEN APPLIED TO
14" BAND ON 42" ROWS (IN 10 TO 15 GALS. WATER)**

Weed Problem	Diuron 80WP	Active Diuron
Annual Weeds	0.18 lb. (2.8 ozs.)	0.14 lb.
Pigweed	0.09 lb. (1.4 ozs.)	0.07 lb.

LATE SEASON (LAY-BY) - Use 1 to 1½ lbs. Diuron 80WP (1 to 2 lbs. in Arizona and California) in 25 to 40 gals. water per acre as a directed spray (see Soil Limitations). Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima S-2). Keep contact of spray or drift on cotton plants to a minimum. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON. For control of germinating weed seedling, apply immediately after last cultivation, directing spray to cover the soil beneath cotton plants and between rows. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, add 1 pt. Surfactant for each 25 gals. spray; apply as a directed spray to cover weed foliage beneath cotton plants and between rows. **NOTE:** Treatment of ½ to ¾ lb. Diuron 80WP per acre plus surfactant followed by the same treatment later, if needed, may be used as an alternate to the preceding recommendation.

In irrigated cotton, best pre-emergence weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application; thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds.

SUBSEQUENT CROPS

- | | |
|--|--|
| Band pre- or post emergence | Any crop 4 months after last application. |
| Band pre- plus post-emergence
or
Broadcast pre-emergence (and
(pre-plant)
or | Cotton, soybeans, corn or grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums) the next Spring. Do not replant treated acres to any other crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. |
| Broadcast post-emergence
(lay-by) | Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. |

NOTE: During a single crop season, do not exceed the following amount of Diuron per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result: 0.8 lbs. on loamy sand; 1.2 lbs. on sandy loam; 1.6 lbs. on clay loams; and 2.2 lbs. on clay.

PINEAPPLE - HAWAII: Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray immediately after planting and prior to weed emergence. Use 4 lbs. per acre after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs. per acre. Do not apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 12 lbs. per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 16 lbs. total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugar cane 1 year after last application.

PLUMOSUS FERN - FLORIDA: Treat only established stands at least 1 year old. Apply 3 lbs. per acre following hand weeding and 3 to 5 days after mowing of fern (see Soil Limitations). Do not cultivate or disturb soil after application as crop injury may result.

SORGHUM (GRAIN) - SOUTHWESTERN STATES: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre as a directed post-emergence broadcast or band treatment after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM. Add 1 pt. of a Surfactant per 25 gals. spray. Apply at spray pressures of 20 to 25 psi to minimize drift.

Use the lower rate on Broadleaved weeds up to 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and broadleaved weeds up to 4 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed provided that the total herbicide applied in one crop year does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Diuron 80WP per acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatments and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

SUGAR CANE: To prevent possible crop injury on new can varieties, tolerance to Diuron 80WP should be determined prior to adoption as field practice. Do not treat sugar can growing on thinly covered subsoils or rocky areas as crop injury may result; see Soil Limitations. Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane; to minimize chlorosis, use directed post-emergence sprays.

FLORIDA: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre may be made as needed by directed spray inter row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO: Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter row.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. and apply as a directed spray. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF CANE.

Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 lbs. (Puerto Rico) or 12 lbs. (Hawaii) total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted to sugar cane or pineapple one year after last application.

LOUISIANA: Use on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single application of 3 to 3-3/4 lbs. per acre at either of the following times: FALL TREATMENT (August through October) - Treat a 2 ft. band over the row after planting of cane, but before weeds or cane emerge. SPRING TREATMENT (January through April) - if shaving and off-barring are practiced, treat a 2 ft. band over the row before weeds or cane emerge.

WHEAT (WINTER): Seed bed must be well prepared before pre-emergence application. Crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted, resulting in exposed or improperly planted seed. Whenever seed bed preparation and

7029

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Seller makes no warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

(PR938 042194)