



# AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

Rev 25  
352-375

DU PONT

1 of 19

LEXONE® WEED KILLER  
ALFALFA  
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
EPA REG. NO. 352-375

LEXONE® WEED KILLER PLUS PARAQUAT<sup>1</sup>  
FOR WEED CONTROL IN ALFALFA IN WASHINGTON

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**ACCEPTED**  
JUL - 6 1983  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-375

Du Pont Lexone® Weed Killer is recommended for use as a tank mix with paraquat for weed control in alfalfa in the state of Washington.

### HOW TO USE

For control of common chickweed on sandy soils, apply 1/2 to 3/4 lb. Lexone® plus 1 1/2 to 2 pints paraquat per acre.

For control of henbit, shepherdspurse, and downy brome, apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. Lexone® plus 1 1/2 to 2 pints paraquat per acre.

For control of blue mustard, tansy mustard, flixweed, kochia, meadow salsify, pepperweed, yellow rocket, wild buckwheat, redroot pigweed, lambsquarters, smooth brome, wild oats, green foxtail, and Kentucky bluegrass, apply 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. Lexone® plus 1 1/2 to 2 pints paraquat per acre.

Apply the tank mix in 10 gpa by air or 20 gpa by ground; add "Ortho" X-77 Spreader at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use the lower dosage rates on loamy sand or sandy loam soils.

Apply once to established stands of alfalfa during the dormant season for alfalfa; do not apply to regrowth that is more than 2" tall. Do not apply following cuttings during the growing season. Do not apply to alfalfa during the first season after seeding. Stress which may be caused in part by low fertility, disease, insects, winter kill, overcutting, drought, or frost may increase the chances of crop injury.

Do not use on sand, alkaline soils of pH greater than 7.5, or on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result.

### IMMORTANT

BEFORE USING LEXONE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

4/12/83

Application

Apply Lexone® using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Uniform coverage is essential in order to obtain optimum weed control. Use a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre by air or ground.

Avoid overlapping of spray swath. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping. Continuous agitation is needed to keep Lexone® in suspension.

When using Lexone® and "Round-Up" tank mix, spray volume should be 10 gpa.

NOTE

Do not apply under conditions where excessive drift may occur.

Do not plant spring seeded cereals following Lexone® fall fallow applications. Do not plant winter wheat within 6 months of treatment. Where Lexone® was used in the fall, do not apply in spring. Do not plant other crops within 10 months of treatment.

If combinations are employed, use the most restrictive recropping instructions of the products involved.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING LEXONE®, ALONE OR AS REGISTERED COMBINATIONS, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products which may not appear on package labels. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

2/24/83



# AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN



LEXONE®  
PLUS LASSO® PLUS DYANAP®  
SOYBEANS

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
EPA REG. NO. 352-375

LEXONE® WEED KILLER PLUS LASSO® PLUS DYANAP®  
TANK MIX PREEMERGENCE  
FOR WEED CONTROL IN SOYBEANS

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**ACCEPTED**  
**JUL - 6 1983**  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-375

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

Du Pont Lexone® Weed Killer is recommended for use as a tank mix with Lasso® and Dyanap® for application as a preemergence treatment to control weeds in soybeans. See individual labels for weeds controlled.

### HOW TO USE

The soil should be well prepared, free of any existing weeds, trash, or clods before application.

Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water. Start agitation and add Lexone® and mix thoroughly. Continue agitation while adding clean water and when spray tank is 3/4 full, add Lasso® and then Dyanap®. Agitate continuously during filling and throughout the spraying operation. Agitation should sweep bottom contents (sprayer system) of the tank up into the main body of the spray mixture for thorough mixing and uniform suspension. Apply entire contents of spray tank within four hours of initial mixing.

Apply in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure sprayer equipped with herbicide tips and in-line strainer screens no finer than 50 mesh.

Do not use on sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam with less than 1% organic matter, nor on other soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Do not overlap or over apply; misapplication can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high soil pH (7.5 or higher), high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Apply the tank mixture after planting but before emergence of soybeans. Use the following rates broadcast (for band treatment, use proportionately less):

1 1/2 2/83  
(Revised 4/7/83)

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

<sup>1</sup> Paraquat is a restricted use pesticide. Paraquat is for retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

4/12/83

4/12/83

EW-11

Soil Texture	Product Per Acre		
	Lexone®/Acre Pounds	Lasso® 4E/Acre Quarts	Dyanap®/Acre Quarts
Coarse (Loamy sand, Sandy loam)	1/4-1/2	1 1/2 - 2	2
Medium (Loam, Silt loam, Silt)	1/2-3/4*	2 - 2 1/2	3
Fine (Clay, Clay loam, Silty clay, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam, Silty clay loam)	3/4-1*	2 1/2 - 3	4

\*On Clarion Webster soils in Minnesota and Iowa or on similar alkaline (calcareous) soils with a pH of 7.5 or above, apply Lexone® at 1/2 pound/acre on medium soils. On fine soils, use 1/2 to 3/4 pound/acre Lexone®. Use the higher rate only where soil pH is less than 7.5 and where weed pressure is heavy.

Cultivation After Planting

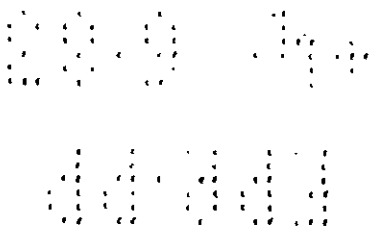
Soil treated with the combination may be shallow-cultivated, rotary-hoed, or hand-hoed without reducing the weed control activity of the tank mixture. If sufficient rain does not fall within seven days after application of the tank mixture, but there is enough soil moisture to germinate weeds and grasses, a light cultivation with a rotary hoe or similar tool will uproot these small broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Soybean varieties such as Altona, Coker 102 and 156, Govan, Semmes, Tracy, and Vansoy are sensitive to Lexone®. Injury may occur if Lexone® is used on these varieties. Before use on any other soybean variety, tolerance to Lexone® must first be determined.

Injury to soybeans may occur if Lexone® is used on soils having calcareous surface layer or a pH of 7.5 or higher, or if used in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides such as "Dasanit", "Disyston", "Mocap", "Nemacur", "Thimet", "Parathion", or "Lorsban" 15G.

Injury may occur if atrazine was applied on the soil the year before use of Lexone®.

NOTE: Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.







# AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN



Lexone®  
For Non-Crop  
Weed Control

7 of 19

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
LEXONE® EPA REG. NO. 352-375

LEXONE® WEED KILLER  
FOR NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ACCEPTED

JUL - 6 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-375

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

Du Pont Lexone® Weed Killer is recommended for control of weeds, as listed on product labeling, on non-cropland areas.

### HOW TO USE

Apply 2 to 12 lbs. Lexone® per acre in 20 to 60 gallons of water. For best results, apply shortly before weed growth begins.

For control of established seedling weeds add:

- (a) 1 to 2 pints Paraquat (2 lbs. active per gallon) per acre in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre using the higher spray volume for weeds 4" to 6" tall. As the last ingredient, add 8 ounces Surfactant WK or "Ortho" X-77 Spreader per 100 gallons of spray mixture.
- (b) or add 1 to 2 quarts "Roundup" in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher rates for maximum top kill of vegetation.

### IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING LEXONE®, PARAQUAT<sup>1</sup>/, OR ROUNDUP<sup>2</sup>/ READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

4/6/83

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- 1/ Restricted use pesticide. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.
- 2/ Registered trademark of Monsanto Co. "Roundup" contains 4 lbs. glyphosate per gallon.

4/6/83



Apply as follows:

Soil Texture	Product Per Acre (Broadcast)			
	Preplant Incorporated Tank Mix Lexone® (lbs.)	Preemergence Overlay		
		Less than 2% OM Lexone® (lbs.)	2 to 4% OM Lexone® (lbs.)	Greater than 4% OM Lexone® (lbs.)
<u>Coarse</u>				
Loamy sand, Sandy loam	1/2*	1/4	1/4	1/2
<u>Medium</u>				
Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam	1/2* OR 3/4*	1/2 1/4	1/2 to 3/4 1/4 to 1/2	3/4 to 1 1/2 to 3/4
<u>Fine</u>				
Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam	3/4* OR 1*	1/2 1/4	1/2 to 3/4 1/4 to 1/2	3/4 to 1 1/2 to 3/4

\*Plus rates of "Lasso" or "Dual" or "Prowl" or "Basalin" as shown on the Lexone® package label.

Higher rates in the tank mix are recommended in low rainfall areas or where low rainfall may follow application. Use the higher rate of preemergence Lexone® where fields are prone to severe broadleaf weed pressure.

Do not use on sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam with less than 1% organic matter, nor on other soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Apply with a tractor-mounted, fixed boom sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Do not overlap or over apply; misapplication or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2"), excessive moisture, high soil pH (7.5 or higher), high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

NOTE: Do not use on Altona, Coker 102, Coker 156, Govan, Semmes, Tracy, or Vansoy soybeans as these varieties are sensitive to Lexone® and injury to the crop may result. Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Do not replant treated areas to any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result; for rotation crops follow instructions on package labels.

IMPORTANT

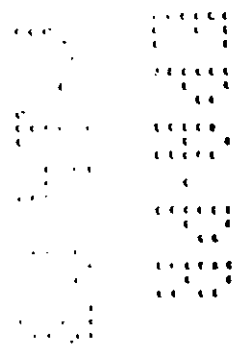
BEFORE USING LEXONE<sup>®</sup>, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of these products which may not appear on the package labels. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

1. Registered trademark of Monsanto Company.
2. Registered trademark of Ciba-Geigy Corporation.
3. Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.
4. Registered trademark of BASF Wyandotte Corporation.

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# AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

LEXONE® WEED KILLER  
WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY AND FALLOW

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
EPA REG. NO. 352-375

LEXONE® WEED KILLER  
FOR USE ON WINTER WHEAT,  
BARLEY, AND FALLOW

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ACCEPTED

SEP 29 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-375

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

Du Pont Lexone® Weed Killer is recommended for weed control:

- on the winter wheat varieties TAM W101, TAM 105, Newton and Eagle in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- on winter wheat, winter barley, and spring barley, (except varieties Morex, Glenn, or Moravian 3) in the states of Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.
- in reduced tillage fallow where wheat will be the following crop. For use in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Treatment controls or partially controls:

Blue mustard <sup>1</sup>	Filaree	Pigweed (prostrate, redroot)
Bur buttercup	Flixweed <sup>1</sup>	Pineappleweed
Chickweed (common mouse-ear, jagged)	Gromwell <sup>1</sup>	Prickly lettuce
Conical catchfly	Henbit	Russian thistle <sup>1</sup>
Corn cockle	Jacobs ladder	Shepherdspurse
Dog fennel (Mayweed)	Jim Hill mustard	Speedwell (ivyleaf)
False flax	Knotweed	Tansy mustard <sup>1</sup>
Lambsquarter	Kochia	Tarweed (fiddleneck)
Fanweed	Wild buckwheat <sup>1</sup>	Treacle mustard
	Miners lettuce	Wild mustard

Annual ryegrass (except Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas)

Downy Brome<sup>1,2</sup>

Cheatgrass<sup>1,2</sup>

Green foxtail<sup>1</sup>

Pacific meadow foxtail (Blackgrass)<sup>1</sup>

Windgrass<sup>1</sup>

Yellow Foxtail<sup>1</sup>

HOW TO USE ON DRYLAND WHEAT & BARLEY

Apply postemergence to the crop when wheat/barley is well tillered (at least 3 tillers) and has developed 2" secondary roots throughout the entire field. A well developed secondary root system and good crop vigor is essential to minimize injury to wheat/barley. Application must be made prior to jointing as crop injury may result.

For best weed control results:

- Apply "Lexone" before broadleaf weeds emerge or shortly after emergence and before weeds are 2" tall or across.
- Use a Fall treatment for winter annuals or a spring treatment for summer annual broadleaf weeds. Avoid making treatments in mid-winter in areas where severe winter weather can cause crop stress.
- Apply "Lexone" before grasses emerge or shortly after emergence and before the 3 to 5 leaf stage and use the higher dosage rates listed.

Rainfall (1/2") within 2 to 3 weeks after application is needed to move "Lexone" into the weed root zone. Lack of adequate rainfall after application will result in poor control.

USE RATES

Make a single broadcast application postemergence to the crop as follows:  
(Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington)

Soil Texture	Pounds of Lexone® Per Acre		
	Less than 1% Organic Matter	1 to 2% Organic Matter	More than 2% Organic Matter
<u>Coarse</u> loamy sand, sandy loam	0.50 to 0.60	0.50 to 0.60	0.50 to 0.60
<u>Medium</u> loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	0.50 to 0.60	0.60 to 0.75	0.60 to 0.90
<u>Fine</u> silty clay, silty clay loam, clay, clay loam	0.50 to 0.75	0.75 to 1.0	0.75 to 1.0

Do not use on gravelly or thinly covered or exposed subsoil areas (clay knobs) as crop injury may occur.

Soil Type	Pounds of Lexone® Per Acre			
	Fall Application		Spring Application	
	1 to 2% OM	More than 2% OM	1 to 2% OM	More than 2% OM
<u>Coarse</u>				
Loamy sand, sandy loam	Do Not Use	0.50	Do Not Use	0.50 to 0.75
<u>Medium</u>				
loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam	0.50 to 0.75	0.75	0.75 to 1.0	0.75 to 1.0
<u>Fine</u>				
silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam	0.75	0.75 to 1.0	0.75 to 1.0	1.0

Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and the higher rates on medium or fine textured soils having more than 1% organic matter. For grass control, use the highest rate listed for your soil type.

IRRIGATED WHEAT/BARLEY

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to activate "Lexone". If adequate rainfall (1/2" within 2 to 3 weeks after application) does not occur, then activate via sprinkler irrigation. Do not apply more than 1/2" of water for the first irrigation after application. The maximum amount for each additional irrigation should not exceed 1".

SPECIFIC HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

Winter Wheat, Spring and Winter Barley

"Lexone" may be tank mixed with "Igran" for use on winter wheat and winter barley. Do not use more than 1.0 lbs./acre "Igran" in tank mix. On winter wheat, spring wheat, and spring barley, "Lexone" may be tank mixed with "Glean", 2,4-D "Banvel", MCPA, "Bronate", "Buctril", "Brominal Plus", or "Brominal". Refer to the other product labels registered for this use for additional precautions, directions, rates, and weeds controlled.

"Lexone" and "Igran" (Winter Wheat, Winter Barley) - Pacific NW and Utah

For added control of downy brome, apply "Lexone" at 0.50 pounds per acre plus "Igran" at 0.75 to 1.00 pound per acre. Follow "Lexone" timing of application recommendation. Do not use on spring barley or irrigated wheat/barley. Refer to "Igran" label for additional precautions and instructions.

How to Use for Reduced Tillage Fallow

Apply 0.67 to 1.5 pounds "Lexone" per acre as an after harvest treatment prior to subsequent planting of winter wheat. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils and the higher rate on medium to fine textured soil.

"Lexone" can be applied in the Fall after harvest at 1.0 to 1.5 lbs./acre or in the Spring at 0.67 to 1.0 lbs./acre as new weed growth begins.

If large weeds (larger than 2" tall or across) are present, or weeds other than those listed are present or anticipated, use a suitable registered companion herbicide such as "Glean", "Paraquat", "Round-Up", or "Chem-Hoe" 135. Refer to labeling for these products for the additional use instructions and precautions.

When using "Lexone" and "Round-Up" tank mix spray, volume should be 10 gpa.

Where spring application is appropriate in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming improved control of downy brome, Russian thistle, and tansy mustard, tank mix 0.50 to 1.0 lbs. of "Lexone" with 2 to 2.5 lbs. "Igran" 80 W per acre.

Do not plant spring seeded cereals following "Lexone" Fall fallow applications.

Do not apply "Lexone" in the spring if "Lexone" was used the preceding Fall or Winter.

Recrop Intervals

Do not plant winter wheat within 6 months of treatment except in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming where winter wheat may be planted 4 months after treatment of 0.50 to 1.0 lbs. "Lexone" per acre.

Rotational Crop Interval

Do not plant crops (other than wheat as listed above) within 10 months of treatment.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mix the proper amount of "Lexone" into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Other herbicides or fertilizer solutions should be added last.

Crops (as listed)

"Lexone" may be mixed with liquid fertilizer. However, addition of liquid fertilizer to "Lexone" alone or in a three-way tank mix with other herbicides increases the possibility of crop injury. Do not use surfactant when using "Lexone" in combination with liquid fertilizer. For application of "Lexone" in liquid fertilizer, where the liquid fertilizer is the carrier, slurry the "Lexone" in water, then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer.

Fallow:

"Lexone" may be used in any combination listed above.

When using tank mixes with "Lexone", small quantities should be tested for compatibility prior to use.

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16 of 19

The use of mixtures with "Lexone" increases the possibilities of injury or temporary yellowing to the crop especially if 2" secondary roots are not developed throughout the field.

APPLICATION

Apply "Lexone" using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Uniform coverage is essential in order to obtain optimum weed control performance and minimize the potential for crop injury. Use a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre by air or ground.

As injury to crop may result, avoid overlapping of spray swath. Shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping. Continuous agitation is needed to keep "Lexone" in suspension.

NOTE: Do not apply under conditions where excessive drift may occur.

Do not apply "Lexone" alone or in combination to stressed plants.

Do not treat fields that have been severely grazed.

Do not graze treated fields for 14 days following treatment.

Do not apply more than once per crop or fallow period.

Because Spring barley varieties may vary in their tolerance to "Lexone" limit first use to a small area to determine varietal response prior to adoption as a field practice.

Do not use on soils having a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher as crop injury may result.

Do not apply when soil is frozen or crop is in winter dormancy.

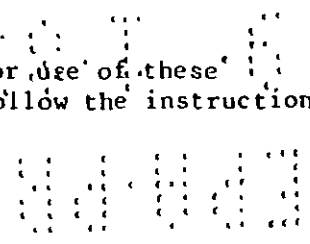
Do not apply when soil is saturated with moisture.

Temporary yellowing or injury of the crop may occur, especially if frost or snow occurs within a few days of application. Severe winter stress, heaving, exposed root systems, disease, or insect damage, preceding or following application may increase crop injury. Winter wheat/barley varieties differ in their degree of winter hardiness; severe injury may result from treating non-winter hardy varieties that will not withstand the combination of winter and herbicide stress. If heavy rains occur soon after application, injury to the crop may result. Extended dry weather following treatment may reduce weed control effectiveness.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "LEXONE" OR OTHER HERBICIDES IN COMBINATION, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCT LABELS.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental directions for use of these products which may not appear on the package labels. Follow the instructions carefully.









# AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

DU PONT

18 of 19

LEXONE® WEED KILLER  
CROPLAND

ACCEPT

FEB - 3 1984

Under the Federal Insect  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide  
Act amended, for the pest:  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352 375

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
EPA REG. NO. 352-375

LEXONE® WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Lexone® Weed Killer is recommended for control of weeds on cropland that is to be diverted from production. When used as directed, "Lexone" provides short term control of weeds as listed on package labeling.

#### HOW TO APPLY

Apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. "Lexone"/acre. Use the lower rate on coarse soils with organic matter and the higher rate on fine soils with higher organic matter. Apply just prior to or shortly after germination of weeds.

For broader spectrum weed control, select dosage rates for combination from package labeling under the section "Soybeans - Minimum or No-Tillage". Follow the use directions except that soybeans need not be planted in acreage that is to be diverted from crop production.

Since treatment will provide short term weed control, successive weed control practices such as mowing and/or contact herbicides must be used if seasonal weed control is desired.

#### RECROPPING

Refer to the recropping recommendation; Section Soybeans, listed in the "Lexone" package label. If combinations are employed, use the most restrictive recropping instructions of the products involved.

NOTE: Do not use on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter, nor on sand, loamy sand, or muck soils.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "LEXONE" ALONE OR AS REGISTERED COMBINATIONS, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON PRODUCT LABELS.

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022483  
103183

022483  
103183

LEXONE HERBICIDE

1 of 14

PACKAGE SIZE:

PM 25  
352-375

WETTABLE POWDER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Metribuzin [4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)  
-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one] \_\_\_\_\_ 50%

INERT INGREDIENTS \_\_\_\_\_ 50%

U.S. Pats. 3,905,180/1,143,346,220

EPA Reg. No. 352-375

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS

**CAUTION! MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED**

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before reuse.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**ACCEPTED**  
  
OCT 26 1987  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 352-375

Contents

Precautionary Statements

General Information

Preemergence Use  
Broadleaf Weeds Controlled  
Grasses Controlled

Postemergence use  
Weeds Controlled

Important (Use Precautions)

Directions for Use

For Use in Chemigation  
Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems  
Sprinkler Chemigation  
Spray Preparation  
Mixing in Water  
Mixing in Liquid Fertilizers

Equipment  
Use Rates  
Replanting Recommendations  
Crop Rotation Recommendations

Crop Uses

Alfalfa and Sainfoin  
Asparagus  
Corn (Field)  
Potatoes

Soybeans

Preemergence to Soybeans  
Conventional Tillage  
Preplant Incorporated  
Preplant Non-incorporated  
Preplant Incorporation of "Treflan", "Sonalan", "Prowl", "Lasso", or "Dual" Followed by "Lexone"  
Preemergence

Preplant Incorporated Combinations  
Plus Preemergence

Minimum or No-Tillage  
Preemergence to Soybeans and Weeds  
Preemergence to Soybeans and Postemergence to Weeds

Postemergence to Soybeans

Sugarcane

Tomatoes

Preemergence to Transplanted Tomatoes  
Preplant Incorporated  
Postemergence to Established Tomatoes  
Broadcast Application  
Directed Application

Noncrop Uses

Warranty

Storage and Disposal

2

# EXONE HERBICIDE

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Pont "Lexone" Herbicide is a wettable powder to be mixed in water or liquid fertilizer and applied as a spray for selective control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in alfalfa, asparagus, corn, potatoes, sainfoin, soybeans, sugarcane and tomatoes. It is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile. For soybeans, "Lexone" may be used in conjunction with "Treflan"<sup>1</sup>, "Sonalan"<sup>1</sup>, "Surflan"<sup>1</sup>, "Lasso"<sup>2</sup>, "Roundup"<sup>2</sup>, "Bronco"<sup>2</sup>, "Dual"<sup>3</sup>, "Prowl"<sup>4</sup>, "Paraquat"<sup>5</sup> or "Amiben"<sup>6</sup>. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with:

**Soil Organic Matter Content**-High organic matter requires higher dosages than low organic matter for equivalent herbicide performance.

**Soil Texture**-High clay content requires higher dosage rates than those with less clay.

**Soil pH**-Activity of "Lexone" increases as the pH increases.

**Rainfall**-Moisture is necessary to activate the herbicide; best results are obtained if treatment is made to moist soil and moisture is supplied by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (1/4" to 1/2") within one week after application. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made after emergence of crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means. If heavy rains occur within 3 weeks following, injury to the crop may occur; after 3 weeks, any effects are likely to be negligible.

**Amount Applied**-The higher recommended rate is more active than the lower rate on a given soil.

**Other Conditions**-Factors such as incorporation depth of "Lexone", competition of the crop with weeds, weed species, drought stress of weeds, high salt content of soil, crop seed quality, soil residues of herbicides previously applied, soil insecticides and combination herbicide treatments all can affect performance.

## REEMERGENCE USE (Germinating Weeds):

"Lexone", when used as directed, controls for an extended time annual weeds such as:

	Broadleaves*	Grasses
Beet weeds	Pepperweed	Smooth brome
Wild buckwheat	Palmer pigweed	Cheatgrass
Common chickweed	Prostrate pigweed	Downy brome
Carpetweed	Redroot pigweed*	Large crabgrass
White cockle	(careless weed)	Smooth crabgrass
Common lambsquarters	Smooth pigweed*	Crowfootgrass
Copperleaf	Common ragweed	Giant foxtail
Boxweed	Hemp sesbania	Green foxtail
Henbit	(coffeebean)	Yellow foxtail
Masonweed	Shepherdspurse	Fall panicum
Ochla	Sicklepod (cassia, coffeeweed)	Signalgrass
Common lambsquarters*	Prickly sida	(Brachiaria)
White mallow	(spiny sida, teaweed)	
Field salsify	Pennsylvania smartweed	
Blue mustard	Spotted spurge	
Crusty mustard	Spurred anoda	
Wild mustard	Yellow rocket	
	Velvetleaf	

Except triazine-resistant weeds

### Aerial Control

Flackbur	Florida purslane	
Common purslane	(Florida pusley)	
Sunflower		

Grasses

"Lexone" at rates above 1 lb. per acre:

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Foxtails</u>  | <u>Cheatgrass</u>    |
| <u>Crabgrass</u> | <u>Downy brome</u>   |
|                  | <u>Crowfootgrass</u> |

Combinations of "Lexone" with "Treflan", "Sonalan", "Surflan", "Lasso", "Dual", or "Prowl" control annual grasses listed above and:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Barnyardgrass</u> | <u>Crabgrass</u>   |
| <u>Foxtails</u>      | <u>Signalgrass</u> |
| <u>Fall panicum</u>  |                    |

Combinations of "Lexone" with "Treflan", "Sonalan", or "Surflan" controls annual grasses listed above and:

- Seedling Johnsongrass

Consult "Treflan", "Dual", "Surflan", "Lasso", "Prowl", Paraquat, "Amiben", "Bronco" or "Roundup" labels for annual weeds controlled when "Lexone" is used in conjunction with these herbicides.

"Lexone" applied before emergence of asparagus, corn, potatoes, soybeans, sugarcane and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seeding stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, "Lexone" continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the preemergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and postemergence herbicide application.

**POSTEMERGENCE USE (Emerged Seedling or Perennial Weeds):**

"Lexone", when used as directed, controls weeds such as:

Broadleaves

- |                    |                                       |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Carpetweed         | Mustards                              |
| Cocklebur          | Pigweeds (prostrate, redroot, smooth) |
| Common Purslane    | Sicklepod (Cassia)                    |
| Common Ragweed     | Prickly sida (spiny sida, teaweed)    |
| Dayflower          | Pennsylvania Smartweed                |
| Florida Beggarweed | Toadflax                              |
| Fumitory           | Russian Thistle                       |
| Hemp Sesbania      | Velvetleaf                            |
| Jimsonweed         | Mexicoweed                            |
| Ladysthumb         | Lambsquarters                         |

Partial Control

- |             |                 |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Curly dock  | Kochia          | Florida purslane (Florida pusley) |
| Dandelion   | Morningglory    | Spotted spurge                    |
| Horsenettle | Wild poinsettia | Sunflower                         |

Grasses

- Bluegrass  
Crabgrass (large, smooth)  
Goosegrass

Partial Control or Suppression

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Barnyardgrass (watergrass) | Quackgrass            |
| Foxtails                   | Broadleaf signalgrass |

"Lexone" may be sprayed over the top of certain emerged crops; they are alfalfa (established, dormant), potatoes, sainfoin (dormant), sugarcane and tomatoes (seeded and transplants) to effectively control susceptible emerged seedling weeds.

Directed postemergence applications of "Lexone", where spray nozzles are adjusted so that weeds are sprayed, but the crop is not, may be used in emerged soybeans (southern and southeastern states) and established tomatoes to control susceptible emerged seedling weeds.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

### **CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### **SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION**

The sprinkler chemigation must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Agitation is recommended in the pesticide supply tank. See "SPRAY PREPARATION" for specific details on agitation and spray preparation.

Directions regarding application of metribuzin into the water application and of quantity of water to be applied per acre are described in the crop section "Potatoes".

**SPRAY PREPARATION:**Mixing in Water -

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add "Lexone" and continue adding water. Add separately each additional component of any tank mix while adding water. If a surfactant is used, add it last when the tank is nearly full. Continue agitation throughout. If poor mixing should occur with any component, premix the component with two parts water before adding to the spray tank; follow this procedure when mixing "Treflan" or "Prowl". Use spray mixture promptly. "Lexone" plus "Treflan" tank mixtures should not be stored overnight; flush sprayer with water after use and dispose of mix properly.

Mixing in Liquid Fertilizers -

For preemergence application to potatoes or soybeans, nonpressure nitrogen fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedures before full scale mixing:

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons "Lexone" with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to fertilizer solution.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. If other herbicides are to be used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of wettable powders or 1 teaspoon of liquids with 2 tablespoons of water; add to "Lexone"/fertilizer solution mixture.
5. Close jar and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam, gel, or become lumpy, it may be used.
8. Mixing ability may be improved by adding compatibility agents such as Kalo Laboratories "Complex" or Witco Chemicals "Sponto" 168D. Follow directions on container.

Provided the above procedure shows the mixture to be compatible, prepare the tank mixture as follows: add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank first, with the agitator running, add the required amount of "Lexone" and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above.



**POTATOES**

**Preemergence:** Make a single application of 1 to 2 lbs per acre after planting or after drag-off but before crop emerges. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and the higher rates on fine textured soils (high in clay or organic matter).

(Northeast U.S.): For improved control of annual grasses, apply 1 to 2 lbs "Lexone" plus 1.5 to 3 pints "Dual" 8E per acre after planting or after drag-off but before crop emerges. Use the lower rates on coarse textured soils and the higher rates in fine textured soils (high in clay and organic matter).

**Postemergence:** Do not use on early maturing smooth-skinned white or red-skinned varieties. Apply only if there have been at least 3 successive days of sunny weather prior to application. Treat before weeds are 1" tall. Make a single application of 1 lb per acre. For redroot pigweed and lambsquarters only, use 3/4 to 1 lb per acre. Treatment may cause some chlorosis or minor necrosis. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. See specific instructions for use in chemigation systems in "Directions for Use" section first.

**Application by Sprinkler Irrigation:** Refer to "Chemigation" in "Directions for Use" before applying product. Apply specified dosage of "Lexone" in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of water per acre (1/4 to 1/2 inch of water per acre on sandy soil) as a continuous injection in center pivot and self-propelled wheel-move systems or in the last 15-30 minutes of set-in permanent solid-set sprinkler systems.

Irrigation systems must be equipped with automatic shut-off devices which prevent back-flow to the water source. Maintain continuous agitation in injection nurse tanks during application. Treatment may be made as a single postemergence or split postemergence application. Check irrigation system to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Failure to apply "Lexone" uniformly may result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

**Preemergence plus Postemergence:** Apply as directed above. Do not use more than 2 lbs total per acre per season. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

**Postemergence plus Postemergence—(Oregon, Washington, Idaho):** Use only if "Lexone" was not applied preemergence. Allow at least 14 days between applications. For best results, apply before weeds are 1" in height or diameter. Do not apply within 24 hours of treatment with other pesticides.

**Oregon and Washington—**Make 2 applications of 1/2 to 1 lb per acre. On coarse (sandy) soils containing 1/2 to 1% organic matter do not exceed 1/2 lb per acre per application.

**Idaho—**Make 2 applications of 1/4 to 1 lb per acre. On coarse (sandy) soils containing 1/2 to 1% organic matter, do not exceed 3/4 lb per acre per application.

**CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS:** In the Northwest, wheat and barley may be planted 6 months after an application of "Lexone" made no later than June 30. Crops other than wheat, barley, and potatoes cannot be planted before one year after treatment. ~~Barley, wheat, and potatoes may be planted 6 months after an application of "Lexone" made no later than June 30. Crops other than wheat, barley, and potatoes cannot be planted before one year after treatment.~~ Cover crops planted to prevent soil erosion or for soil building purposes may be planted anytime after application of "Lexone" but do not graze or harvest for feed or food.

See "Replanting" and "Crop Rotation Recommendations" for further details.

**N** . . . Because potato varieties vary in their resistance to herbicides, determine tolerance to "Lexone" prior to adoption as a field practice to prevent possible crop injury. Crop injury may occur if Acadia Russett, Atlantic, Batoche, Belchip, Campbell 12 and 13, Caribe, Centennial, Cobbler, Gold Rus, Hampton, Jemseg, Monona, MN7973, Norchip, Norgold, NY 64, Ontario, Sebago and Shepody varieties are under stress from lack of moisture, fertility, sunlight or affected by insects or disease when treated postemergence. Use of "Lexone" on sands or loamy sands containing 1/2 to 1 1/2% organic matter may result in crop injury. Do not use on any soil containing less than 1/2% organic matter, as crop injury may result. Preemergence use on soils containing more than 10% organic matter may result in only partial weed control. Postemergence use on irrigated potatoes may not provide adequate weed control in absence of rainfall. Do not apply to sweet potatoes or yams.

**SOYBEANS**

Select one of the following herbicide treatments and apply as directed. The combination treatments control weeds that are susceptible to "Lexone" plus those controlled by the companion products (refer to product labeling). Dosage rates listed are broadcast rates; for band applications use proportionately less.

## EQUIPMENT-SPRAY VOLUMES:

Apply uniformly by air (except as noted) or with a properly calibrated low pressure (20 to 40 psi) boom sprayer equipped with fan-type nozzles and screens no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gals of water per acre with ground equipment (20 to 40 gals with mixture containing Paraquat and 20 to 30 gals with mixture containing "Roundup"). Use 2 to 10 gals per acre for aerial application, except use 7 gals per acre for sugarcane (irrigated only) in Hawaii, and 5 to 10 gals per acre for potatoes west of Rocky Mountains and for sugarcane in Louisiana and Texas.

Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result. With aerial equipment, avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur.

## USE RATES:

Use rates are expressed as broadcast rates per acre; for band treatment, use proportionately less. For example, for 14" and on 42" row, use 1/3 of broadcast rate. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarser soils (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on finer soils (high in clay or organic matter).

## REPLANTING RECOMMENDATIONS:

If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, crops registered for the rate of "Lexone" that has been applied may be replanted into the treated area. Do not retreat during the same crop year as injury to the crop may result.

## CROPPING ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Unless otherwise noted, observe the following:

Crops treated with up to 2 lbs "Lexone" per acre may be recropped to alfalfa, asparagus, corn, forage grasses, potatoes, sainfoin, soybeans, sugarcane and tomatoes after 4 months.

Crops treated with up to 1 lb "Lexone" per acre may be recropped to ~~wheat~~ wheat and barley 8 months after treatment.

Following preemergence treatment of soybeans, winter wheat may be planted 4 months after application. Areas in the South where soybeans have been treated preemergence with up to 1 1/2 lbs "Lexone" per acre may be recropped to cotton and rice after 8 months.

Crops treated with up to 2 lbs. "Lexone" may be recropped to wheat and barley after 10 months.

Crops treated with 2 to 4 lbs "Lexone" per acre may be recropped to soybeans after 4 months; 10 months after application, alfalfa, asparagus, corn, forage grasses, potatoes, sainfoin and tomatoes may be planted.

Crops treated with 4 to 8 lbs "Lexone" per acre may be recropped to ~~sugarcane~~ sugarcane 4 months after application; 3 months after application, alfalfa, corn, forage grasses, potatoes, sainfoin, soybeans and tomatoes may be planted.

**Other Crops:** For other crops, except root crops, do not plant within 12 months; do not plant root crops within 18 months.

Cover crops may be planted anytime, but stand reduction may occur; do not graze or harvest these cover crops for feed or seed.

**Special Conditions:** For winter or drought periods, add the number of weeks of winter or drought to the above listed cropping intervals.

For soil pH 7.5 or above, add 2 months to the recropping intervals listed.

**Combination Treatments:** When recommended tank mix combinations are used, consult the product label for replanting and cropping instructions and observe the directions that are the most restrictive.

## CROPPING USES

### ALFALFA AND SAINFOIN (Alone or with Grasses)

Use on alfalfa produced for forage or hay; do not use on alfalfa grown for seed.

Make a single application in the fall after plants become dormant or in the spring before new growth starts. Do not apply during the first growing season after seeding. Do not graze or harvest within 28 days after application. Stress which may be caused in part by low fertility, disease, insects, winter kill, overcutting, drought or frost may increase the chance of crop injury. In Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah, partial control of downy brome, flexweed and tansy mustard will occur at the lower use rate; for improved control of these weeds in dormant pure stands of alfalfa only, add 2/5 to 1/2 lb active paraquat per acre.

In California, use only north of U.S. Interstate 80.

**Preplant Non-Incorporated:**

**"Lexone" + "Surflan" AS or "Surflan" 75W**

Preplant Surface Application: Apply within 4 weeks of planting. Treatment also controls dayflower and goosegrass.

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	"Lexone" (Lbs.)	Rate Per Acre + "Surflan" AS or "Surflan" 75W
Coarse Sandy loam (minimum 1% organic matter)	1 - 5%	1/2*	+ 1/2 to 3/4 (qt) or 2/3 to 1 (lb)
Medium Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam	1/2 - 5%	3/4	+ 3/4 to 1 (qt) or 1 to 1 1/3 (lb)
Fine Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam	1/2 - 5%	1	+ 1 to 1 1/4 (qts) or 1 1/3 to 1 2/3 (lbs)
Mississippi Delta Only Silty clay to heavy clay	1/2 - 5%	1 to 1 1/4	+ 1 to 1 1/4 (qts) or 1 1/3 to 1 2/3 (lbs)

\*For sicklepod control on Coastal Plains soils of Southeast and Midsouth, use 1/2 to 3/4 lbs "Lexone".

Do not use on sand or loamy sand. Do not use on sandy loam with less than 1% organic matter. Do not use on other soils with less than 1/2% organic matter. Do not use preemergence application on soils with more than 3% organic matter nor the preplant surface application on soils with more than 5% organic matter as poor weed control and/or crop injury may result. Do not use treated vines for feed or forage.

**Preplant Incorporation of "Treflan", "Sonalan", or "Prowl", or "Dual" Followed by "Lexone"**

**Preemergence:** Apply the preplant incorporated treatment according to directions on product label.

As a separate operation, follow with "Lexone" using rates given under "Preemergence Application" (below):

**Preemergence Application:** Apply after planting but before soybeans emerge; do not spray over top of emerged soybeans. Plant seed 1 1/2" to 2" deep on flat or raised seedbeds only or injury to the crop may result; soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods before planting. Use combinations as tank mixtures in water.

Where a range of "Lexone" dosage rate is listed for a specific soil type and organic matter, use the higher rate for difficult control problems, such as cocklebur, sicklepod, Jimsonweed, hemp sesbania, prickly sida or velvetleaf. Use the higher rate also for minimum or no-tillage soybeans, and in the states of Georgia and South Carolina.

Select the appropriate rate of "Lexone" and apply it in combination with product listed below for improved weed control:

Lbs. "Lexone" Per Acre  
Organic Matter

Soil Texture	1/2 to 3%	More than 3%
<u>Coarse</u> Sandy loam	1/4 to 1/2 *	3/4
<u>Medium</u> Loam, Silt loam, Silt Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam	1/2 to 3/4	1
<u>Fine</u> Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam	3/4 to 1	1
Mississippi Delta Only - Silty clay to heavy clay	1 to 1 1/2	1 1/2

For sicklepod control on Coastal Plains soils of Southeast and Midsouth, use 1/2 to 3/4 lb. "Lexone"

Do not use on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter, nor on sand, loamy sand or muck soils as crop injury may result. Do not use on peat.

Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.

Any one of the following products may be mixed with "Lexone" to improve weed control:

"Lasso", "Dual", "Prowl", "Surflan", and "Amiben"

NOTE: Read the product labels for weeds controlled, rates to use and observe the most limiting use restrictions for the combination selected.

**PREPLANT INCORPORATED (PPI) COMBINATIONS PLUS PREEMERGENCE**

Use combinations as tank mixes in water. Promptly incorporate PPI treatment into soil before planting of soybeans. Improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Do not plant seed more than 2" deep. After planting of soybeans and before emergence, apply a preemergence treatment of "Lexone":

Select a combination as specified in the section "Preplant Incorporated" and apply as directed.

After planting but before emergence of the soybeans, apply a second application of "Lexone" (without companion product) as follows:

Soil Texture	Lbs. of "Lexone" per acre			
	Organic Matter	Less than 2%	2 to 4%	over 4%
<b>Coarse</b>				
Sandy loam		1/4	1/4	1/2
<b>Medium</b>				
Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam		1/4	1/4 to 1/2	1/2 to 3/4
<b>Fine</b>				
Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam		1/4	1/4 to 1/2	1/2 to 3/4
Mississippi Delta Only - Silty clay to heavy clay		---	---	---

Do not use on sand. Do not use on loamy sand loam with less than 1% organic matter, nor on other soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result. Do not use on peat. Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application unless specified otherwise on the companion product(s).

**MINIMUM OR NO-TILLAGE SOYBEANS**

**PREEMERGENCE TO CROP AND WEEDS**

"Lexone" plus paraquat, "Roundup", "Lasso", or "Surflan" may be used as a tank mixture for preemergence and postemergence control of many broadleaved weeds and grasses and for top kill or suppression of established annuals and some perennials where soybeans will be planted directly into a preformed bed (stale seedbed), cover crop, or in previous crop residues such as corn or small grain stubble. For improved grass and volunteer small grain control the addition of "Lasso" (or "Lasso" EC) or "Surflan" to the "Lexone" plus paraquat or "Roundup" tank mixture is recommended. For all combinations, except "Surflan", treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.

Apply with ground equipment, during or after planting but before crop emerges. Use 20 to 60 gals of water per acre for paraquat and use the higher gallonage for dense stubble or vegetation. Use 20 gals of water per acre for "Roundup" combinations.

**Preemergence to Crop and Postemergence to Weeds:**

**"Lexone" + Paraquat**—Select the rate from the preemergence table for use of "Lexone" and thoroughly mix in spray tank first; then add paraquat as directed under "Paraquat Combinations".

**"Lexone" + "Lasso" (or "Lasso" EC) + Paraquat**—Select the rate from the table for Preemergence Application of "Lexone" + "Lasso" tank mixture and thoroughly mix in spray tank first according to directions; then add paraquat as directed under "Paraquat Combinations".

**"Lexone" + "Surflan" + Paraquat**—Select the rate from the table for Preemergence Application of "Lexone" + "Surflan" tank mixture preemergence and thoroughly mix in spray tank first according to directions; then add paraquat as directed under "Paraquat Combinations".

Do not use treated vines for feed or forage.

**Paraquat Combinations**—Select the "Lexone" combination treatment above and mix in the spray tank according to directions; then add paraquat at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 lb. active ingredient per acre for control of emerged weeds. Use the higher rate for weeds 4" to 6" tall. As the last ingredient, add 8 oz. Du Pont Surfactant WK or "Ortho" X-77 Spreader per 100 gals of spray mixture. Maintain constant agitation.

**"Roundup" Combinations ("Lexone" + "Lasso" + "Roundup"):** Select the rate for preemergence application of "Lexone" + "Lasso" tank mixture and thoroughly mix in spray tank first according to directions; then add 1 to 2 qts "Roundup" per acre to the mixture and maintain constant agitation. Use the higher rates for maximum top kill of vegetation.

**"Bronco" Combinations** - Select the rate from the table for preemergence application of "Lexone" and thoroughly mix in spray tank first; then add "Bronco" at rate of 3 1/4 to 5 qts. for coarse soils, and 4 to 5 qts for medium or fine soils. Use the higher rate of "Bronco" for dense stubble, heavy crop residues, or heavy weed populations.

**POSTEMERGENCE TO SOYBEANS**

Since the degree of weed control with "Lexone" (combinations) preemergence treatment is influenced by weather, weed species, etc. (see General Information), provision should be made for follow-up weed control procedures including cultivation and postemergence herbicides. Where appropriate, follow preemergence application with an early season postemergence treatment of "Classic" herbicide over-the-top of soybeans for improved control of emerged seedling cocklebur, pigweeds, common ragweed, giant ragweed, sicklepod, hemp sesbania, Florida beggarweed, sunflower, annual morningglories, jimsonweed, annual smartweed, bristly starbur and yellow nutsedge. (See "Classic" package label for use instructions). Follow with cultivation, as needed.

"Lexone" (alone) may also be applied as directed postemergence treatment in Southern and Southwestern states. **DO NOT SPRAY OVER THE TOP OF SOYBEANS**

Apply when soybeans are at least 12 inches tall and when broadleaf weeds do not exceed 3 inches and grasses and common ragweed do not exceed 1 inch at height. Direct spray to cover weeds with minimal or no contact to soybean plant. Crop injury may result if spray is higher than 2 inches on soybean stem. Apply 1/2 to 1 lb per acre in 25 to 40 gallons water. Use the lower rate for seedling weeds and the higher rate for larger weeds. Application of 1/2 lb. per acre controls Florida beggarweed, carpetweed, cocklebur, dayflower, Mexican weed, prostrate and smooth pigweed, redroot pigweed (carelessweed), common purslane, sicklepod (cassia), velvetleaf and crabgrass (large, smooth); 3/4 to 1 lb. per acre controls hemp sesbania, prickly sida (spiny sida, teaweed); 1 lb. per acre controls jimsonweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, common ragweed and give partial control of morningglory species, horsenettle, Florida purslane (Florida pursley), spotted spurge and wild poinsettia when less than 3 inches tall and broadleaf signalgrass up to 1 inch tall. Do not use on sand, nor on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result. Add a nonionic surfactant such as Du Pont Surfactant WK or "Ortho" X-77 Spreader to the spray mixture to obtain better wetting of weed leaf surfaces. If needed, a second application may be made after 7 days.

Apply only with ground equipment designed for precise application of directed sprays such as oiling shoes or gauge wheels. Do not exceed nozzle pressure of 25 psi or use nozzle tips smaller than 8002 T-Jet (or equivalent). For broadcast application, use a single flood-type spray nozzle ("K" series or equivalent) per middle, mounted on an oiling shoe or gauge wheel. For band treatment, use two notches per row mounted on oiling shoes or gauge wheels, one on each side of a row. Do not apply under weather conditions which favor drift.

Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.

**TOMATOES**

East of Rocky Mountains - "Lexone" may be applied as a preplant alone or in a tank mixture with "Treflan" EC in transplanted tomatoes of "Lexone" may be applied alone as a postemergence broadcast or directed spray to established tomatoes including seeded established or transplanted tomatoes. Apply with a properly calibrated low-pressure (20 to 40 psi) fixed-boom sprayer with fan type nozzles. Use 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment for preplant incorporated treatment and 20 to 75 gallons for postemergence broadcast or directed spray application. Do not use air blast or other high pressure spray equipment for postemergence spray applications.

**Preemergence to Transplanted Tomatoes:**

Preplant incorporated "Lexone" alone or "Lexone" plus "Treflan" EC Tank Mix (Transplant Tomatoes: Except Florida): Apply 1/2 to 1 lbs. per acre "Lexone" alone or as a tank mix combination with "Treflan" EC as a broadcast spray immediately before transplanting. Use the higher rate for heavy weed pressure or for difficult-to-control weeds. Incorporate uniformly to a depth of 2 to 4 inches. Apply "Treflan" EC at rates of 1 to 2 pts per acre on fine soils, and 1 1/4 to 2 pts per acre on medium soils, and 1 1/2 to 2 pts per acre on fine soils. Consult "Treflan" EC label for specific use instructions and observe all cautions and limitations. When "Lexone" is tank mixed with "Treflan" EC, apply immediately after mixing; do not allow tank mixture to stand for prolonged periods of time.

**Postemergence to Established Tomatoes:**

Broadcast Application (established tomatoes; except Florida): Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. "Lexone" per acre over-the-top of established tomato plants. Use the higher rate for heavy weed pressure or for difficult to control weeds. Treat before weeds are 1 inch tall. One or more applications may be made per crop season; allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. "Lexone" per acre total within a 35-day period per crop season. Do not treat seeded or transplanted tomatoes until plants have reached the 5 to 6 leaf stage or until transplants have recovered from transplant shock and new growth has started. Apply only if there have been at least 3 successive days of sunny weather prior to application, or crop injury may occur. Do not apply within 24 hours of treatment with other pesticides. Do not tank mix with other pesticides.

Directed Application (Established Tomatoes, East of the Rocky Mountains): Apply 1 to 2 lbs. "Lexone" per acre as a directed spray according to directions under "Broadcast-Postemergence Application" but do not allow spray to contact tomato foliage. This method of application is recommended for fields with heavy weed pressure of difficult-to-control weed species.

**Crop Rotation Recommendations:** For rotation crops in fields treated with "Treflan", follow instructions on product label.

