

PM 23 352-378

10/18



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs (H7505C)
Washington, DC 20460

Application for Pesticide:

Registration
 Amendment
 Other

OPP Identifier Number

224659

Section I

1. Company/Product Number DuPont/352-378	2. EPA Product Manager J. I. Miller	3. Proposed Classification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) DuPont Velpar® Herbicide	PM# 23	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company Agricultural Products P. O. Box 80038 Wilmington, DE 19880-0038 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. 352-378 Product Name DuPont Velpar® Herbicide	

Section II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other - explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)
NOTIFICATION of Typographical Error Correction per PR Notice 95-2 - New DuPont Velpar® Label (SL-224-2 9/25 8/10/95).

Section III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic
				<input type="checkbox"/> Glass	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	
* Certification must be submitted.		If "Yes," Unit Package wgt.	No. per container	If "Yes," Package wgt.	No. per container
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) of Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner In Which Label Is Affixed To Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled <input type="checkbox"/> Other (_____)					

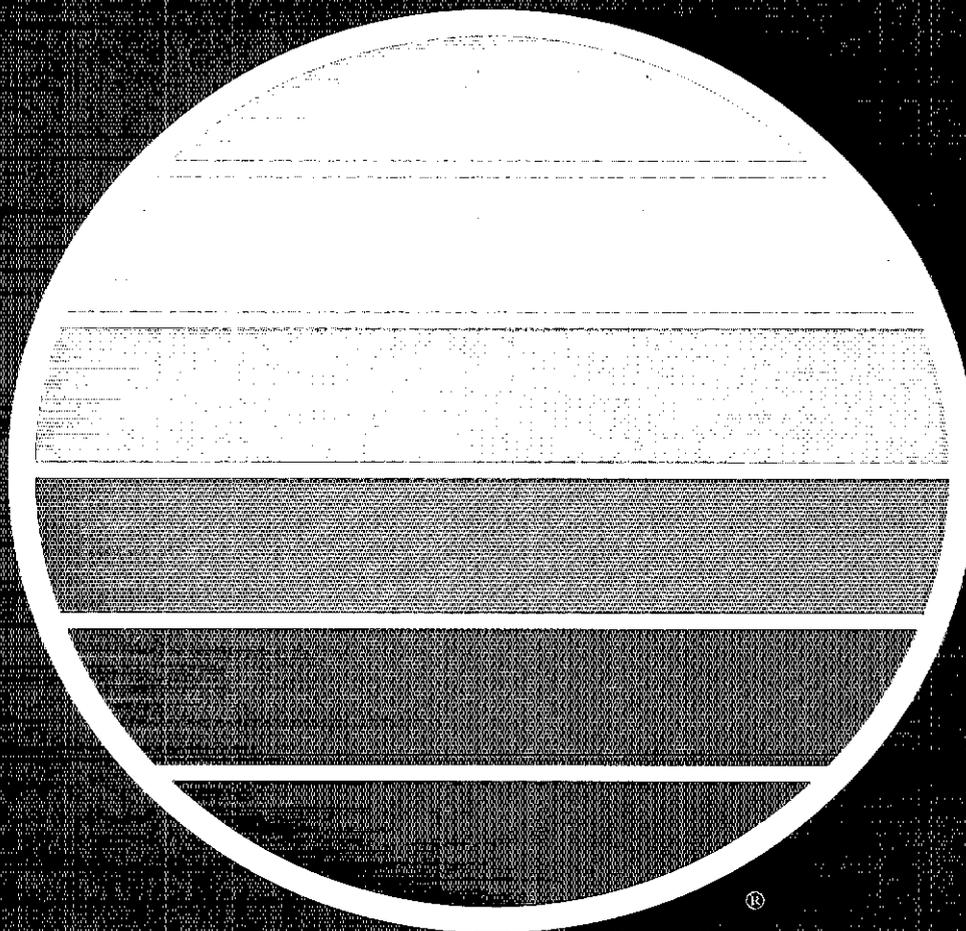
Section IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)		
Name Richard M. Vaught	Title Product Registration Manager	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) (302) 992-2510
2. Signature 		6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
3. Title Product Registration Manager		
4. Typed Name Richard M. Vaught		
5. Date December 21, 1995		



Velpar[®]

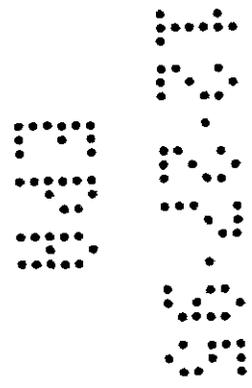
herbicide



"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

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Velpar[®]

herbicide

Soluble Powder

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Hexazinone [3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino) -1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione]	90%
Inert Ingredients	10%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-378

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

(continued in next column)

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

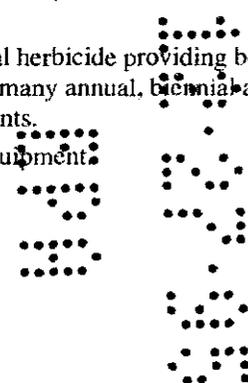
The active ingredient, hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont VELPAR[®] Herbicide is a water-soluble powder that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in certain crops, Christmas trees, forestry site preparation and release areas, and industrial areas. It may also be applied for brush control in reforestation areas, pastures and noncrop areas.

VELPAR is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual, biennial and perennial weeds and woody plants.

VELPAR is noncorrosive to equipment.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

VELPAR is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate VELPAR in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/4-1/2" of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

Apply VELPAR preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2" in height or diameter. Foliar activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80 °F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Foliar activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress.

On herbaceous plants, symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4-6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate VELPAR in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

On woody plants, symptoms usually appear within 3-6 weeks after sufficient rainfall has carried the herbicide into the root zone during periods of active growth. Defoliation and refoliation may occur, but susceptible plants are killed.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

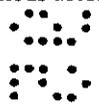
Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Use the lower levels of the dosage range on coarse-textured soils and/or on soils low in organic matter. Refer to specific uses for rate ranges.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with different modes of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR may be applied by ground equipment and, where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for the various uses.



MIXING

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated. Make sure the volume of water is sufficient to completely dissolve the VELPAR using the Water Temperature/Solubility Table as a guide. Use of concentrations greater than shown in the Water Temperature/Solubility Table may result in nozzle plugging and uneven distribution.

Water Temperature/Solubility Table

Water Temperature Temperature Degrees F.	Solubility Max. Lbs VELPAR per 100 Gals
75	23
70	20
65	18
60	16
55	14
50	13
40	12

Add the proper amount of VELPAR into a spray tank filled with the amount of water to be used and dissolve using sufficient agitation to prevent the powder from settling. Continue agitation for approximately 10 minutes or until the powder is dissolved. For application with a handgun sprayer, use sufficient water (50 to 200 gals per acre) for thorough coverage. Where applicable, add surfactant and/or anti-foam agent as last ingredient in the tank.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

VELPAR should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in supplemental DuPont publications.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The correct use rates by crop and geographical area, specified on this label, and proper mixing/loading site considerations and application procedures must be followed to minimize potential for hexazinone movement into ground water. Users are encouraged to consult with their state Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, or other pesticide lead agency for information regarding soil permeability, aquifer vulnerability, and best management practices for their area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment(PPE) and restriction-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval(REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is :

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

ALFALFA

VELPAR is recommended for control of certain weeds in established alfalfa grown for hay, except in the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. It is recommended for use on alfalfa grown for seed only in the state of California.

APPLICATION TIMING

NONDORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

In the following states, make a single application during winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth:

Arizona	Kansas	New Mexico	Utah
California	Montana	Oklahoma	Washington
Colorado	Nebraska	Oregon	Wyoming
Idaho	Nevada	Texas	

In the following states, make a single application either in the spring before new growth exceeds 2" in height or to stubble after cutting following hay removal and before regrowth exceeds 2" in height:

Connecticut	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont
Delaware	Maryland	New Jersey	Virginia
Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	West Virginia
Indiana	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Iowa	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	
Kentucky	Missouri	Rhode Island	

Severe alfalfa injury may result following application after cutting if either the regrowth is more than 2" high, significant stubble is left after alfalfa cutting, or the air temperature is above 90 °F.

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth begins in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

For the states of Montana and Wyoming, refer to supplemental labeling for use directions and precautions.

USE RATES

Use higher rates on hard-to-control species, fine textured soils, soils containing greater than 5% organic matter, or under adverse environmental conditions or when weeds are stressed due to low rainfall.

Select the appropriate dose for soil texture and organic matter content as follows:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)		
	Percent Organic Matter in Soil <1%	1-5%	>5%
Coarse			
Loamy sand, sandy loam	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4	1-1 1/2
Medium			
Loam, silt loam silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	1/2-3/4	3/4-1 1/2	1-1 1/2
Fine			
Silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3/4-1 1/2	3/4-1 1/2	1-1 1/2

Rate restrictions are also noted in **Important Precautions and Seed Alfalfa (California Only)**.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR, when applied preemergence or early postemergence at the following rates, will control these species:

1/4-1/2 Lb/Acre

Tansy-mustard

1/2-1 Lb/Acre

Annual bluegrass	Jim Hill mustard
Blue mustard	London rocket
Cheatgrass (downy brome)	Mine's lettuce
Common chickweed	Salsify
Common groundsel	Seeding orchardgrass
Dogfennel (mayweed)	Shepherdspurse
English catchfly	Spurry
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	Tansy-mustard
Field pennycress	Wild radish
Filaree	Yellow rocket
Flixweed	

1-1 1/2 Lb/Acre

Common dandelion* (i.e. Canada bluegrass)	Perennial bluegrass* (spring only)
False dandelion	Prickly lettuce*
Foxtail (Setaria spp)*	Ryegrass, annual
Mexican tea*	Quackgrass*
White cockle*	Seedling alfalfa*

* Partial control

VELPAR, when applied in late spring or after cutting at the following rates, will control these species:

1/2-1 1/2 Lb/Acre

Common lambsquarters	Foxtail (Setaria spp.)
Crabgrass	Jimsonweed
Fleabane	Redroot pigweed

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Add VELPAR to a water-filled tank and mix it thoroughly. Apply it in at least 20 gal of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gal of water per acre by air.

REPLANTING (FOLLOWING ALFALFA)

- Do not replant treated areas to any crop except corn, including alfalfa, within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.
- Corn may be planted 12 months after the last treatment, provided the use rate did not exceed 3/4 lb per acre, except in areas of low rainfall (20" or less).
- In California, do not replant seed alfalfa areas to any crop within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - ALFALFA ONLY

Best results are obtained when 1/2-1" of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within two weeks after application, when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" in height or diameter. Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation after application may result in crop injury or poor performance of the herbicide.

- Do not apply to snow-covered or frozen ground.
- On soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%), the effectiveness of VELPAR can be significantly reduced and weed control may be unsatisfactory.
- Since the effect of VELPAR on alfalfa varies with soil conditions, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, growers should limit their first use to small areas.
- If abnormally dry conditions exist following application, restrict the first irrigation to no more than 1/2 acre inch of water.
- Temporary yellowing of alfalfa may occur following VELPAR applications.

- Treat only stands of alfalfa established for one year or for one growing season, provided the following conditions are met:
 - The alfalfa root system must be well established.
 - The crop must be healthy, vigorous and not under stress from adverse weather conditions, insect or disease damage.
 - The alfalfa crop must be free of excessive winter injury from freezing and thawing.
- Do not use VELPAR on seedling alfalfa, alfalfa-grass mixtures, or other mixed stands as injury may result to the seedling alfalfa or companion crop.
- At elevations above 4,000 ft, do not use VELPAR on alfalfa that has been established with a cover or nurse crop until the alfalfa has gone through two summer growing seasons.
- Do not use VELPAR in low desert valleys in California or Arizona.
- Do not exceed 3/4 lb per acre on alfalfa less than one year old.
- Do not add a surfactant to VELPAR when treating nondormant alfalfa varieties.
- Do not use VELPAR on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, poorly drained soil, or alkali soils.
- Crop injury, including mortality, may result in fields with restricted root growth due to nonuniform soil profiles such as gravel bases and clay lenses.
- Do not graze or feed forage or hay to livestock within 30 days following application.

SEED ALFALFA (CALIFORNIA ONLY) - ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use VELPAR on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not exceed 1/2 lb per acre on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having 1-2% organic matter.
- Do not exceed 1/2 lb per acre on seed alfalfa that has been established for only one growing season.

CHRISTMAS TREES

VELPAR is recommended for control of certain weeds where the following species are grown:

Austrian pine	Noble fir
Douglas fir (western US only)	Ponderosa pine
Grand fir	Scotch pine
Loblolly pine	Sitka spruce

Do not use VELPAR on Christmas trees in the following states:

Alabama	Louisiana	New Jersey	Texas
Arkansas	Maine	New York	Vermont
Connecticut	Maryland	North Carolina	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Georgia	Mississippi	Rhode Island	
Florida	New Hampshire	South Carolina	

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APPLICATION TIMING

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break. If application is made after conifer bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage.

WESTERN US

Areas of greater than 20" annual rainfall - Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage.

Areas of less than 20" annual rainfall - Apply VELPAR in the fall before the soil freezes or in the spring after snow cover melts, but before conifer bud break occurs.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less; for example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-ft band where row spacing is 6 ft.

Do not use more than one application of VELPAR per year.

Soil Texture	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)	
	First Year Plantings	Established Trees
Coarse		
Loamy sand, sandy loam (50-85% sand)	1	1-1 1/4
Medium		
Loam, silt loam silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	1-1 1/4	1 1/4-1 1/2
Fine		
Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 3/4-2

First year plantings - Transplant stock that is 2 years old or more (1 year old for loblolly pine). Apply VELPAR only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.

Established trees - Trees that have been planted in the plantation for 1 year or more.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Annual bluegrass | Fleabane |
| Barnyardgrass | Foxtail |
| Bentgrass | Goldenrod* |
| Bromegrass | Heath aster* |
| Catsear* (false dandelion) | Horseweed* |
| Common groundsel | Orchardgrass* |
| Common ragweed | Oxeye daisy |
| Crabgrass* | Pennsylvania smartweed |
| Curly dock* | Ryegrass* |
| Dandelion* | Velvetgrass |
| Fescue* | Wild carrot* |
| Fireweed (willowweed)* | |

* Partial control

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

VELPAR may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Select a spray volume that will ensure a thorough and uniform application.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- CHRISTMAS TREES

- Do not use VELPAR in nurseries, seed beds, or ornamental plantings.
- Do not add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.
- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR.
- Do not cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days following application.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
 - Heavy duff or slash present at the time of application.
 - Use on poorly drained sites.
 - Applications made when soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
 - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Crop injury may occur when VELPAR is used on the following:
 - Trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions.
 - Any soil containing less than 1% organic matter.
 - Loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter (except Jeffery Pine and Ponderosa Pine).
 - Crop species not listed in this label.
 - Conifer foliage after conifer bud break.
 - Gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand.

PINEAPPLE

VELPAR is recommended for control of certain weeds in pineapple.

APPLICATION TIMING

- USE RATES - MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery.

Mix the proper amount of VELPAR in water. Add a surfactant at 0.25% by volume of water.

- Intercrop period - Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gal of water per acre at the rate of 1/4 - 2 lbs per acre. For aerial application, use at least 10 gal water per acre.
- Post mulch, preplant - Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gal of water per acre at the rate of 1/4 - 2 lbs per acre.
- Post plant, before planting material starts active growth - Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gal of water per acre at the rate of 1/4 - 2 lbs per acre.
A post-plant application should be made after planting material starts to grow only when weed growth has escaped control by other herbicide applications.
- Post-plant crop harvest, prior to forcing first ratoon - Apply VELPAR as a broadcast spray in 100-400 gal of water per acre at the rate of 1/4 - 2 lbs per acre.
- Directed postemergence (pineapple and weeds) inter-space application - Apply VELPAR as a directed spray 3-10 months after planting in 50-200 gal of water per acre (broadcast basis) at the rate of 1/4 - 2 lbs per acre (broadcast basis) using a stroller boom or knapsack.
- Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses before floral induction - Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-200 gals per acre depending on size) with 1 - 2 lbs per 100 gal of water as a spot treatment.
- Treatments to field edges and roadsides - Apply VELPAR at 2 - 4 lbs per acre in 100-400 gal of water.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR is recommended for the control or suppression of the following weeds:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| Ageratum | ••••• | Kao haole* |
| Balsam apple | ••••• | Mauna loa* |
| Castor bean | ••••• | Morningglory |
| Crabgrass | ••••• | Oxalis |
| Crotalaria | ••••• | Popolo |
| Dallisgrass | ••••• | Richardsonium |
| Guinea grass | ••••• | Vaseygrass |
| Jungle rice | ••••• | |
| * Suppression | | |

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - PINEAPPLE

- Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils or in areas where rainfall exceeds 65" per year.
- Use the higher rates on fine-textured soils or in areas where rainfall is less than 65" per year.
- Do not exceed 4 lbs VELPAR per acre per crop.
- Do not apply VELPAR within 181 days of harvest.

SUGARCANE

VELPAR is recommended for selective weed control in sugarcane except in the State of Florida.

APPLICATION TIMING

- USE RATES - MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply a single treatment of VELPAR per year using a fixed-boom sprayer and a minimum of 25 gal of spray per acre unless otherwise directed.

HAWAII

Apply VELPAR pre- or postemergence at the following rates for the indicated soil texture:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre) (Plus surfactant 0.25% by volume)
Coarse	
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	1/2 - 1
Medium	
Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	1/2 - 2
Fine	
Clay, gray hydromorphic clay	2 - 4

Use the higher levels of the recommended dosage ranges on soils high in organic matter. Do not apply more than twice the highest recommended rate for the indicated soil texture per crop (18-24 months).

A surfactant is recommended for all uses.

For preemergence use only, VELPAR may be applied with aerial equipment using at least 10 gal of spray per acre.

For spot treatments of emerged weeds, VELPAR may be applied with a knapsack sprayer in concentrations of 1/2 - 2 lbs per 100 gal of water. Apply a sufficient volume to thoroughly wet weed foliage, but do not exceed 40 gal of spray per treated acre. Use the lower concentrations on coarse-textured soils that are low in organic matter, and use the higher concentrations on fine-textured soils that are high in organic matter.

LOUISIANA

Apply 1/2 - 1 lb of VELPAR per acre broadcast in the fall before sugarcane emerges or in the spring before active cane tillering begins. Fall treatments of 1/2 - 1 lb per acre may be followed by a spring treatment of 1/2 - 1 lb per acre. Do not apply more than 1/2 lb per year. Use the higher levels of the recommended dosage range on fine-textured soils.

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PUERTO RICO

For preemergence treatments, apply 1/4 - 1/2 lb of VELPAR per acre.

For postemergence treatments, apply 1/4 - 1/2 lb of VELPAR per acre to weeds after they have emerged. Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and the higher rates on fine-textured soils (high in clay or organic matter). Each ratoon may receive up to 1/2 lb of VELPAR per acre.

For spot treatment of emerged weeds, VELPAR may be applied with a knapsack sprayer in concentrations of 1/4 - 1/2 lb per 100 gal of water. Apply a sufficient volume to wet the weed foliage. Do not exceed 100 gal of spray per treated acre. Use the lower concentration on coarse-textured soils and the higher concentration on fine-textured soils.

Note: Since it is difficult to calibrate "spot" knapsack applications, extra care must be taken not to exceed the rate equivalent of the maximum of 1/2 lb VELPAR per acre.

Do not apply more than 1 lb of VELPAR per acre per crop.

TEXAS

Apply 1/2 - 1 lb of VELPAR per acre. On plant cane, apply the herbicide before the cane emerges or as a directed layby treatment. On stubble cane, apply VELPAR preemergence (up to the 3-leaf stage) or as a directed layby treatment. A pre- or early postemergence treatment may be followed by a layby treatment, provided at least 60 days have elapsed and 3" of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation have occurred since the first treatment.

Do not apply more than 2 lbs of VELPAR per acre per crop.

Use the following rates for the soil texture:

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)	
	Preemergence	Layby
Coarse*		
Sandy loam	1/2	1/2
Medium		
Loam, silt loam	3/4	3/4
Fine		
Clay loam	1	1

* With at least 2% organic matter

On dormant cane, a surfactant may be added to the spray mixture to increase control of emerged weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Ageratum*	Carolina geranium
Alexandergrass	Chickweed
Amaranth (slender, smooth)	Crabgrass (hairy, large, smooth)
American burnweed (fireweed)	Crotalaria (fuzzy, showy)
Balsam apple	Cuphea (tarweed)
Barnyardgrass	Dallisgrass
Bermudagrass*	Fingergrass (radiate, swollen)

Flora's paintbrush	Paspalum (ricegrass, sour)
Foxtail (bristly, yellow)	Pigweed (common, smooth)
Goosegrass	Popolo
Guineagrass	Purslane
Henbit	Sandbur
Itchgrass*	Sensitive plant (hila hila)
Jobs tears	Signalgrass (broadleaf)
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Sowthistle
Jungle rice	Spanish needle
Lambsquarter	Sprangletop
Morningglory (hairy, threelobe)	Spurge (prostrate, graceful)
Mustard (wild)	Sunflower
Oxalis	Vaseygrass
Panicum (brownleaf, browntop, Texas millet)	Waltheria (hialoa)

* Partial control

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - SUGARCANE

To avoid injury to sugarcane, observe the following precautions:

- Do not use VELPAR on cane that shows poor vigor because of insect damage, disease, or winter injury, or shows symptoms of other stress conditions such as drought stress.
- Do not add a surfactant in applications unless otherwise specified or allowed.
- Do not use VELPAR on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or coarse-textured soils (sands to sandy loams) with less than 1% organic matter.
- Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Applications during active cane growth should be directed to cover the weeds and soil while minimizing crop contact.
- Do not use VELPAR on varieties known to be susceptible to weed killers.

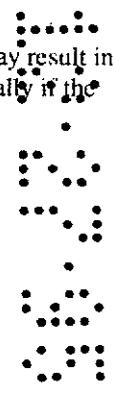
Do not plant any crop other than sugarcane within 18 months of the last application of VELPAR.

Do not feed sugarcane forage to livestock.

Extremely heavy rainfall after application may result in poor weed control and/or crop injury, especially if the application is made to dry soil.

Do not apply VELPAR:

- Within 180 days of harvest in Hawaii
- Within 234 days of harvest in Louisiana
- Within 288 days of harvest in Puerto Rico
- Within 234 days of harvest in Texas



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FORESTRY

SITE PREPARATION

VELPAR is recommended for weed and brush control in areas where the following species are grown:

EASTERN US AND LAKE STATES

- Austrian pine
- Balsam fir
- Black spruce
- Loblolly pine
- Longleaf pine
- Ponderosa pine
- Red pine
- Red spruce
- Scotch pine
- Shortleaf pine
- Slash pine
- Virginia pine
- White spruce

WESTERN US

- Blue spruce
- Douglas fir
- Engleman spruce
- Grand fir
- Jeffrey pine
- Lodgepole pine
- Noble fir
- Ponderosa pine
- Sitka spruce
- White fir

APPLICATION TIMING

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before the foliage has hardened off.

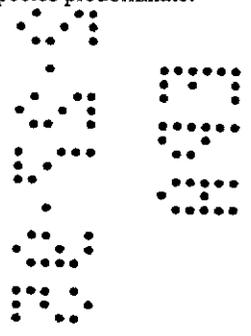
WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when weeds and brush are actively growing.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes, or in the spring after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall. Weed and brush control results from spring applications will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR.

USE RATES

Use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and soils low in organic matter; use the higher rates on fine-textured soils and on soils high in organic matter. Use the higher rates where hard-to-kill species predominate.



The rates listed below are for broadcast application.

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)	
	Eastern US	Western US
Coarse		
Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	2 - 3	1 - 1 1/4
Medium		
Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam	3 - 4	1 1/4 - 2
Fine		
Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silt, silty clay, clay	4 - 5	2 - 3

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Herbaceous Plants

- Annual bluegrass
- Asters
- Barnyardgrass
- Bentgrass
- Bromegrass
- Canada thistle*
- Catsear (false dandelion)*
- Common groundsel
- Common ragweed
- Crabgrass*
- Curly dock*
- Dandelion*
- Elksedge
- Fescue*
- Fireweed (willowweed)*
- Fleabane
- Foxtail
- Goldenrod*
- Heath aster*
- Horseweed*
- Orchardgrass*
- Oxeye daisy
- Pennsylvania smartweed*
- Pinegrass
- Quackgrass*
- Ryegrass*
- Squawcarpet
- Velvetgrass
- Wild carrot

*Partial control; use higher rates for soil textures indicated above.

Woody Plants

- Ash
- Aspen (big tooth, trembling)
- Balsam poplar
- Birch
- Blackgum
- Deerbrush ceanothus
- Elm
- Flowering dogwood*
- Greenleaf manzanita
- Hawthorne
- Hazel
- Hickory
- Honeysuckle*
- Oaks
- Red maple*
- Snowbush ceanothus (varnishleaf ceanothus)
- Sourwood*
- Sweetgum
- Whitehorn
- Wild cherry
- Willows

*Partial control; use the higher rates for the soil textures indicated above.

Within several weeks after VELPAR activation by rainfall, affected vegetation may be burned, if desired. This burn may further enhance control of vegetation. Burn the vegetation only after any residual stand is completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR. In the West, results may take one to two years in areas of low rainfall.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

VELPAR may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gal of water per acre.

SITE PREPARATION - TANK MIXTURES

VELPAR PLUS "TORDON101 MIXTURE"

For improved, broad-spectrum brush control, tank mix VELPAR with TORDON 101 MIXTURE. Consult the VELPAR Eastern US site preparation section and TORDON 101 MIXTURE labels for a listing of crop tree species where this combination can be used.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply VELPAR plus TORDON 101 MIXTURE from late spring to early summer after the trees have reached full leaf, but before leaf tissue hardens. In the states of Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin, apply this tank mixture after bud break.

WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED - USE RATES

Predominant Species	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)	Tordon 101 M (Qt/Acre)
Blackberry, Elm, Oak (Prunus spp.), Sweetgum	3 - 5	4
Blackgum, Dogwood, Pine, Red maple, Sassafras, Sourwood	2 - 5	6 - 8

Refer to the use rate table in the VELPAR Site Preparation section of this label for recommended rates based on soil texture. Also refer to the TORDON 101 MIXTURE label for rates based on species composition. Other weed and brush species may be controlled by VELPAR plus TORDON 101 MIXTURE.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

VELPAR plus TORDON 101 MIXTURE may be applied by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gal of water per acre. For best results, full foliar coverage is required.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- VELPAR + TORDON 101 MIXTURE

- To avoid injury, do not plant pine before the following intervals following application of Tordon 101 Mixture:
 - Southern states - 6 months
 - Lake states - 9 months
 - Northeastern states - 9 months
- Burning treated sites after initial contact (browning) effect on foliage may result in poor control. Burn the vegetation only after brush has completely defoliated at least once, allowing sufficient root uptake of VELPAR (usually 60-90 days after adequate rainfall).
- Before using Tordon 101 Mixture, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the product label. Tordon 101 Mixture is a 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 certified applicator's certification.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- SITE PREPARATION

Where burning is desired, burn the vegetation only after any residual brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR. Following harvest, allow sufficient time for stumps and injured trees to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR.

RELEASE

- HARDWOOD SUPPRESSION

VELPAR is recommended for conifer release where the following species are grown:

EASTERN US

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Balsam fir | Red spruce |
| Black spruce | Shortleaf pine |
| Loblolly pine | Slash pine |
| Longleaf pine | Virginia pine |
| Norway spruce | White spruce |
| Red pine | |

WESTERN US

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Blue spruce | Lodgepole pine |
| Douglas fir | Noble fir |
| Engleman spruce | Ponderosa pine |
| Grand fir | Sitka spruce |
| Jeffrey pine | White fir |

APPLICATION TIMING

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR from early spring to early summer after hardwoods have broken bud and before full leaf expansion. Applications made over the top of pines may result in excessive pine injury under conditions of high humidity and temperature (80 degrees F).

WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply in late winter or spring when brush is actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak.. If application is made after bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage, as injury may result.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Brush control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. Do not use more than one application of VELPAR per year.

EASTERN US

Crop Species	Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre) Established Trees
Loblolly pine	Loamy sand,	1 - 1 1/2
Longleaf pine	sandy loam	
Shortleaf pine	Loam, silt loam,	1 - 2
Virginia pine	silt, sandy clay loam	
Slash pine	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2 1/4 - 3
Red pine	Loamy sand, sandy loam	1 - 2
	Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	2 - 3
	Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	3 - 4

Established Trees - 4 years of age from transplanting on coarse-textured soils
 - 3 years of age from transplanting on medium-textured soils
 - 2 years of age from transplanting for Red Pine

WESTERN US

Crop Species	Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)
Blue spruce	Loamy sand,	1-2.5
Douglas fir	sandy loam	
Englemán spruce	Loam,	2-3.3
Grand fir	silt loam,	
Jeffry pine	sandy clay loam	
Lodgepole pine	Silt, silty clay loam,	2.5-3.3
Noble fir	clay loam,	
Ponderosa pine	sandy clay, silty clay,	
Sitka spruce	clay	
White fir		

For first year plantings treat only transplant stock that is 2 years old (2-0, 1-1) or more, except (1-0) for Ponderosa and Jeffry pines. Apply VELPAR only if rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants.

BRUSH SUPPRESSION

Ash	Hawthorne
Aspen	Hazel
Balsam poplar	Honeysuckle
Birch	Oaks
Box elder	Red maple*
Brambles	Snowbush ceanothus
Cherry (black, pin)	Sumac*
Deerbrush ceanothus	Sweetgum*
Dogwood*	Whitehorn
Elm	Willow
Greenleaf manzanita	

* Partial control

In addition to brush controlled, herbaceous species listed in Weeds Controlled section of Release-Herbaceous Weed Control may be controlled with these applications.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gal of water per acre.

RELEASE

- HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

VELPAR is recommended for controlling herbaceous weeds where the following species are grown:

EASTERN US

Loblolly pine	Red pine
Longleaf pine	Slash pine

WESTERN US

Blue spruce	Lodgepole pine
Douglas fir	Noble fir
Engleman spruce	Ponderosa pine
Grand fir	Sitka spruce
Jeffry pine	White fir

APPLICATION TIMING

EASTERN US

Apply VELPAR as a broadcast or banded spray in the spring prior to conifer bud break to lessen conifer injury potential.

WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the late winter or spring when weeds are actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak.. If application is made after conifer bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage, as injury may result.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak. Weed control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate VELPAR.

USE RATES

The rates listed below are for broadcast application. For band application, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/2 of the broadcast rates when treating a 3-ft band where row spacing is 6 ft.

EASTERN US

Soil Texture Description	VELPAR (Lb/Acre)	
	First Year Plantings	Established Trees
Loamy sand, sandy loam(50-85% sand)	1	1 - 1 1/4
Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam	1 - 1 1/4	1 1/4-1 3/4
Silty clay loam, clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 3/4-2

Red pine only - Refer to recommended rates in the **HARDWOOD SUPPRESSION - Eastern US** table on page 10.

WESTERN US

Refer to recommended rates in the **HARDWOOD SUPPRESSION-Western US** table on page 10.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

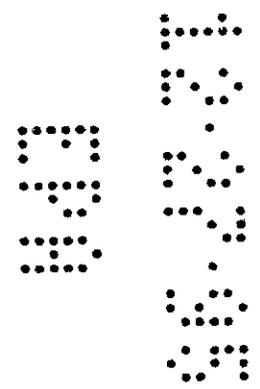
Annual bluegrass	Fireweed (willowweed)*
Aster	Fleabane
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail
Bentgrass	Goldenrod*
Bracken Fern	Heath aster*
Bromegrass	Horseweed*
Catsear (false dandelion)	Orchardgrass*
Common groundsel	Oxeye daisy
Common ragweed	Panicums
Crabgrass*	Pennsylvania smartweed
Curly dock*	Ryegrass*
Dandelion*	Squawcarpet
Dogfennel	Velvetgrass
Fescue*	Wild carrot*

* Partial control

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - FORESTRY

- Do not use VELPAR in nurseries, seedbeds, or ornamental plantings.
- On tracts of land where various soil types are present and VELPAR rate selection is difficult, conifer damage or less-than-expected vegetation suppression may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.

- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
 - Heavy duff or slash present at time of application
 - Use on poorly drained sites
 - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
 - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Following harvest, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR.
- Where burning is desired, burn vegetation only after any brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of VELPAR
- Do not use VELPAR on frozen soils; use in spring after snow melt.
- Do not add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.
- Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR.
- When applying VELPAR after transplanting, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants before making the treatment.
- Crop injury may occur when VELPAR is used:
 - On trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions
 - On any soil containing less than 1% organic matter
 - On loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter, except Jeffrey pine and Ponderosa pine
 - On conifer foliage after conifer bud break.
 - On gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand.
 - On crop species not listed on this label
- Do not cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days following application.



NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Industrial and Pasture/Rangeland weed and brush control applications as described on this label for DuPont VELPAR are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried to perform hand tasks.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR is recommended for general weed and brush control in noncrop sites such as railroads, highways, utility and pipeline rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, storage areas, industrial plant sites, and other similar areas.

NONCROP, INDUSTRIAL SITES

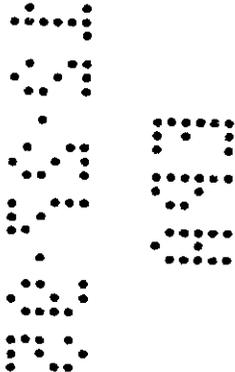
VELPAR is recommended for control of many annual, biennial, and perennial weeds in noncrop, industrial sites.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply VELPAR as a preemergence or postemergence spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

VELPAR effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, VELPAR provides short-term control of the weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased and extended.



2 - 5 Lbs/Acre

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Lespedeza |
| Bindweed* | Milkweed* |
| Bouncingbet* | Mustard |
| Bromegrass | Nutsedge* |
| Buffalograss* | Orchardgrass* |
| Burdock | Oxalis |
| Cocklebur | Paragrass |
| Crabgrass | Pigweed |
| Crown vetch | Purselane |
| Curly dock* | Quackgrass |
| Dandelion* | Ryegrass, annual |
| Dogbane* | Smartweed |
| Fiddleneck | Spurge |
| Filaree | Star thistle |
| Fleabane | Trumpet creeper* |
| Goatsbeard vine | Wild oats* |
| Goldenrod | Wild parsnip |

6 - 8 Lbs/Acre

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bahiagrass* | Guineagrass |
| Bermudagrass* | Heath aster |
| Blackberry | Honeysuckle |
| Bluegrass | Lantana |
| Broomsedge | Marestail |
| Camphorweed | Natalgrass |
| Canada thistle* | Plantain |
| Chickweed | Prickly lettuce |
| Clovers | Ragweed |
| Dewberry | Smutgrass† |
| Dogfennel* | Spanish nettle |
| Fescue* | Vaseygrass |
| Fingergrass | Wild carrot |
| Foxtail | |

* Partial control

† Partial control may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Control of Canada Thistle in Crown Vetch - VELPAR is recommended for control of Canada thistle in established stands of crown vetch on noncrop sites. Make a single application of 3/4 - 1 1/4 lb of VELPAR from late spring through mid-summer, when thistle is actively growing prior to flowering. Do not use a surfactant. Some discoloration of the crown vetch foliage may occur after application.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. Higher application volumes may be needed to obtain uniform application with handgun equipment.

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INDUSTRIAL TURF (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

VELPAR is recommended for selective weed control in established stands of bermudagrass and/or bahiagrass in noncrop areas.

APPLICATION TIMING

Make a single application of VELPAR per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

VELPAR effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2/3 - 1 1/4 Lbs/Acre

Barnyardgrass	Maypop (passion flower)
Dogfennel	Oxalis
Fescue	Pepperweed
Lespedeza	Pigweed
Little barley	Smutgrass†

† Partial control may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. The use of a surfactant is not recommended.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- INDUSTRIAL UNIMPROVED TURF

- Use VELPAR only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass established for at least one year. Do not treat newly sprigged or sodded areas.
- Some discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.
- Severe turf injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.

BRUSH CONTROL

VELPAR is recommended for the control of undesirable woody plants in noncrop sites.

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply VELPAR from late winter through summer, prebud break until new growth hardens off.

In areas where the soil remains frozen during the winter and spring rains are usually inadequate for soil activation, a fall or winter treatment may be applied before the soil freezes.

WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED - USE RATE

4 - 8 Lbs/Acre

Alder	Manzanita
American elm	Mesquite
Ash	Mulberry
Aspen	Multiflora rose
Balsam poplar	Myrtle
Birch	Oaks
Black cherry	Osage orange
Blackgum	Persimmon
Catclaw acacia	Privet
Chinaberry*	Red maple
Chinese elm	Sassafras*
Chinese tallow	Small soapweed
Deerbrush	Snowbrush
Dogwood	Sourwood
Eastern red cedar*	Sumac
Hackberry	Sweet bay
Hawthorne	Sweet gum
Hazel	Whitebrush
Hickory	Whitehorn
Huisache	Wild plum
Juniper	Willow
Locust	Yellow Poplar
Lotebush	

* Partial control

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

BROADCAST

Apply VELPAR as a coarse spray using ground equipment only. Use enough water for thorough coverage, usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - NONCROP

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if VELPAR is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Prevent spray from drifting to desirable plants.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
 - Use on poorly drained sites
 - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.
 - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%).
- Following mechanical cutting or clearing, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying VELPAR.
- Do not use VELPAR on frozen soils.
- Do not use VELPAR on lawns, driveways, tennis courts, or other residential or recreational areas.

- Weed and brush control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate VELPAR.
- Do not cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days following application. For rates above 6 lbs per acre, do not cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals for 1 year.

PASTURE

VELPAR is recommended for control of brush and weeds in pasture.

BERMUDAGRASS/BAHIAGRASS PASTURES

VELPAR is recommended for control of smutgrass and other weeds in established stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass.

APPLICATION TIMING

Make a single application of VELPAR per year when weeds are actively growing.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - USE RATES

VELPAR effectively controls the following weeds at the rates shown. Use a lower rate on coarse-textured soils (sand to sandy loam). Use the higher rate on fine-textured soils (clay loam to clay) and on soils high in organic matter.

2/3 - 1 1/4 Lbs/Acre

Barnyardgrass	Maypop (passion flower)
Dogfennel	Oxalis
Fescue	Pepperweed
Lespedeza	Pigweed
Little barley	Smutgrass*

* Partial control may result with some of the giant (larger) smutgrass species.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR uniformly over the desired area using ground equipment only.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

For ground application, use enough water for thorough coverage usually a minimum of 25 gal per acre. The use of a surfactant is not recommended.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - PASTURE

- Use VELPAR only in stands of bermudagrass and bahiagrass established for at least one year. Do not treat newly sprigged or sowed areas.
- Some temporary discoloration of the bermudagrass or bahiagrass may occur after application.
- Treatment of mixed pastures containing forage species other than bermudagrass or bahiagrass may result in injury or mortality to the other forage species.
- Injury may result when desirable grasses are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility.

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if VELPAR is applied or if equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Severe crop injury may occur if applications are made on gravelly or rocky soils, thinly covered subsoils, or soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not cut treated vegetation for forage or hay nor graze domestic animals on treated areas for 60 days.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (greater than 150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions! See the Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections below.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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- Boom Length - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length. Longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) that provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop, and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Avoid application in gusty and windless conditions.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversion restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag 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.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DuPont 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. Crop injury, 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 DuPont. In no case shall DuPont 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. DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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