

PM 25

352-390

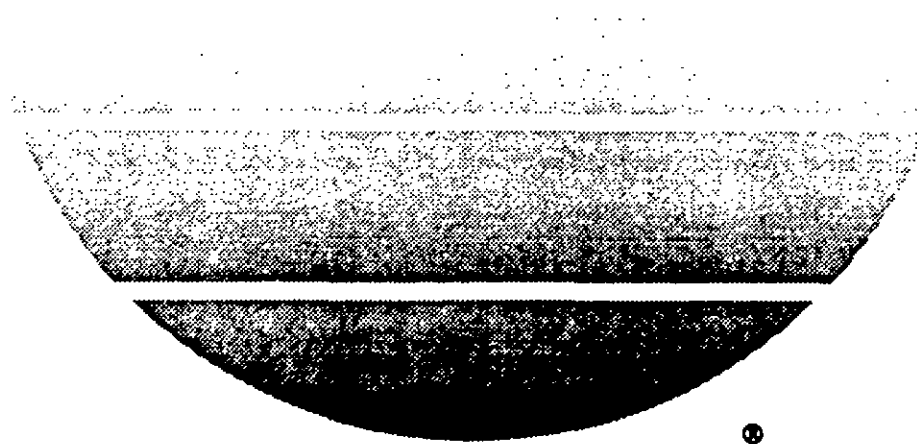
H-10412



Lexone® DF

herbicide

ACCEPTED
 NOV - 4 1993
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under
 EPA Reg. No. 352-390



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



LEXONE® DF

HERBICIDE

DISPERSIBLE GRANULES

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Metribuzin [4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one] 75%

INERT INGREDIENTS 25%

TOTAL 100%

BY WEIGHT

EPA Reg. No. 352-390

U.S. Pat. 4,346,220

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION ! MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED

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

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Du Pont "Lexone" DF Herbicide is a dispersible granule 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, bermudagrass turf, corn, fallow, potatoes, sainfoin, soybeans, sugarcane and tomatoes. It is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile. For soybeans, "Lexone" DF may be used in conjunction with "Treflan", "Sonalan", "Surflan", "Lasso", "RoundUp", "Bronco", "Dual", "Prowl", Paraquat or "Amiben". 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" DF 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 of planting, 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" DF, 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.

PREEMERGENCE USE (Germinating Weeds):

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

Broadleaves*

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Beggarweeds | Palmer pigweed |
| Wild buckwheat | Prostrate pigweed |
| Common chickweed | Redroot pigweed* |
| Carpetweed | (careless weed) |
| White cockle | Smooth pigweed* |
| Hophornbeam copperleaf | Common ragweed |
| Flixweed | Hemp sesbania (coffeebean) |
| Henbit | Shepherd's-purse |
| Jimsonweed | Sicklepod |
| Kochia* | (cassia, coffeeweed) |
| Lambsquarters* | Prickly sida |
| Venice mallow | (spiny sida, teaweed) |
| Meadow salsify | Pennsylvania smartweed |
| Blue mustard | Spotted spurge |
| Tansymustard | Spurred anoda |
| Wild mustard | Yellow rocket |
| Pepperweed | Velvetleaf |

*Except triazine-resistant weeds

Partial Control

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Cocklebur | Florida purslane |
| Common purslane | (Florida pusley) |
| | Sunflower |

Grasses

"Lexone" DF at rates above 2/3 lb per acre:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Foxtails | Cheatgrass |
| Crabgrass | Downy brome |
| Crowfootgrass | |

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

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Barnyardgrass | Foxtails |
| Crabgrass | Signalgrass |
| Fall panicum | |

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

Seedling johnsongrass

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

"Lexone" DF applied before emergence of asparagus, corn, potatoes, soybeans, sugarcane and weeds is an effective

procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, "Lexone" DF 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 (Emerging Seedling or Perennial Weeds):

Broadleaves*

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Carpetweed | Mexican weed |
| Cocklebur | Mustards |
| Common purslane | Pigweeds |
| Common ragweed | (prostrate, redroot, smooth)* |
| Dayflower | Sicklepod (cassia) |
| Florida beggarweed | Prickly sida (spiny sida, teaweed) |
| Fumitory | Pennsylvania smartweed |
| Hemp sesbania | Toadflax |
| Jimsonweed | Russian thistle |
| Ladysthumb | Velvetleaf |
| Lambsquarters* | |

Partial Control

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

*Except triazine resistant weeds

Grasses

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Bluegrass | Goosegrass |
| Crabgrass (large, smooth) | |

Partial Control or Suppression

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

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

"Lexone" DF 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" DF, 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.

Results of postemergence treatment of emerged weeds vary with rate applied and environmental conditions; best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of "Lexone" DF. Application will also provide control of emerging susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time.

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

Do not apply (except as recommended), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on

4/2/82

areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage.

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

Varietal sensitivity to "Lexone" DF is known in several crops for which "Lexone" DF is registered. All new crop varieties should be evaluated on a limited basis for their tolerance prior to using "Lexone" DF.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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 restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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.

Du Pont "Lexone" DF Herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

Do not use in Kern County, California.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may

be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Mixing in Water -

Fill tank 1/4 full with water. Start agitation system, add "Lexone" DF 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" DF 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 or 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" DF 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" DF/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 "Compex" 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" DF and thoroughly mix. For tank mixtures with other herbicides, follow directions above.

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 60 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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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.

For Use In Chemigation Systems (Potatoes Only)

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot and wheel roll) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 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 systems 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 system 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 spray 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".

USE RATES

All rates are expressed as broadcast rates per acre; for band treatment, use proportionately less. For example, for 14" band 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" DF 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.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, observe the following:

Areas in the Northwest where up to 1/2 lb "Lexone" DF per acre has been used on lentils and peas may be recropped to wheat and barley after 4 months.

Areas treated with up to 2/3 lb "Lexone" DF per acre may be recropped to wheat and barley 8 months after treatment.

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

Areas treated with up to 1-1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre may be recropped to alfalfa, asparagus, corn, forage grasses, potatoes, sainfoin, soybeans, sugarcane and tomatoes after 4 months.

Areas treated with up to 1-1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF may be recropped to wheat and barley after 10 months.

Areas treated with 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 lbs "Lexone" DF 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.



Areas treated with 2-2/3 to 5-1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre may be recropped to sugarcane 4 months after application; 13 months after application, alfalfa, corn, forage grasses, sainfoin, soybeans, and tomatoes may be planted.

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

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

Special Conditions: For winter or drought periods, add the number of weeks of winter or drought to the above listed recropping 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 recropping instructions and observe the directions that are the most restrictive.

CROP 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,flixweed 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.

Pure Stands of Alfalfa or Sainfoin: Select the rate from the table below:

Pounds "Lexone" DF Per Acre

| Soil Texture | 1/2 to 2% | More than 2% |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Organic Matter | Organic Matter |
| Coarse | | |
| Loamy sand, Sandy loam | 1/2 to 2/3 | 2/3 to 3/4 |
| Medium | | |
| Loam, Silt Loam , Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 2/3 to 3/4 | 3/4 to 1 |
| Fine | | |
| Silty clay, Silty clay loam, | 3/4 to 1 | 1 to 1-1/3 |
| Clay, Clay Loam | | |

Do not use on sand or on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Mixed Stands with Grasses: The higher range of rates for a given soil texture and organic matter classification in the table above may provide partial reduction of forage grass stands. Rates of 1 to 1 1/3 lbs per acre may severely reduce stands of forage grass.

ASPARAGUS

Make a single preemergence application of 1-1/3 to 2-2/3 lbs per acre in early spring prior to spear emergence. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on fine textured soils (high in clay or organic matter). If field is to be disked, apply "Lexone" DF after disking, but before crop emerges.

In the Northwest, apply as above; or make a single preemergence application of 2/3 to 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre in early spring prior to spear emergence. Following harvest but before fern emerges, apply 2/3 to 2 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre. Do not exceed 2 2/3 lbs "Lexone DF per acre per growing season; or make a single preemergence application of 2/3 to 1 1/3 lbs. "Lexone" DF per acre in early spring prior to spear emergence. Following harvest but before fern emerges, apply a tank-mix combination of 2/3 to 1 lb "Lexone" DF plus 1 to 2 lbs "Karmex" per acre. For irrigated asparagus, after the initial application of "Lexone" DF, do not exceed more than 1/2" of water for the first irrigation. Additional irrigations may be normal programs.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest; do not apply after spear emergence. Do not use on newly seeded asparagus nor on young plants during the first growing season after setting crowns.

BERMUDAGRASS

Hawaii (only) - For control of goosegrass in established turf, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF at 3 month intervals, as needed, but do not apply more than 5 1/3 lbs per acre per year. Use the lower rate where soil pH exceeds 7.5 and the higher on fine-textured soils.

Apply when temperature is between 80 and 90 degrees F, when bermudagrass is growing vigorously and not under stress conditions. Do not water bermudagrass for at least 24 hours after application. Temporary discoloration of bermudagrass may occur.

Avoid spray overlaps.

Do not apply to areas of close-mowed turf nor within the root zone of desirable shrubs, trees, or other ornamentals, as injury may occur.

Do not mow for at least 3 days.

Do not add surfactant.

Do not graze or use grass clippings for animal feed.

Do not use on residential lawns unless under the supervision of a commercial applicator.

CORN (Field)

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, OHIO, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WISCONSIN only - Apply "Lexone" DF plus atrazine plus "Tass" or "Dual" tank mixture after planting but before corn emerges. Plant seed at least 1-1/2" 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.

Treatment controls many annual weeds such as velvetleaf, common lambsquarters*, common ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, redroot pigweed*, jimsonweed, giant foxtail, yellow foxtail, green foxtail, smooth crabgrass, large crabgrass, barnyardgrass, fall panicum and witchgrass. "Lexone" DF in the combination improves control of velvetleaf, common lamb-

squartern* and Pennsylvania smartweed. For additional weeds controlled, see atrazine and "Lasso" or "Dual" labeling.

*Except triazine resistant weeds

| Soil Texture Description | 2% to 6% Organic Matter Only | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | "Lexone" DF (Lbs) | Atrazine (Lbs) | "Lasso" or (Qts) | "Dual" 8E (Pts) |
| Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 1/4-1/3 + | 3/4 to 1-1/2 (Active) | 1-1/2 to 2 or | 1-1/2 to 2 |
| Fine: Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam | 1/3 + | 3/4 to 1-1/2 (Active) | 2 to 2-1/2 or | 2 to 2-1/2 |

Do not use this mixture on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam) as crop injury may occur. Do not use on muck soils.

Do not use on soils having a calcareous surface layer or a pH of 7.5 or higher.

Before use on any inbred parent or variety of corn, tolerance to "Lexone" DF must first be determined; use only on inbred parents or varieties that are tolerant to "Lexone" DF.

If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, treated fields may be replanted to corn; do not rework soil. Do not retreat field with a second application as injury to the crop may result.

For other crops that may follow corn, see atrazine and "Lasso" or "Dual" labeling.

FALLOW

Corn - Fall Bedded Fields In California (Only)

Apply 2/3 to 1 lb "Lexone" DF per acre in the fall using the lower rate on 1/2 to 2% organic matter soils and the higher rates on soils over 2% organic matter. Do not plant corn within 120 days of application to prevent crop injury. At least 2 inches of moisture is needed to activate "Lexone" DF for weed control and to begin breakdown of the herbicide in soil for crop safety. Do not disturb soil surface after application as this reduces weed control. Do not use in Kern County, CA.

Tomatoes - Fall Bedded Fields In California (Only)

Apply 2/3 to 1 lb "Lexone" DF per acre in the fall using the lower rate on 1/2 to 2% organic matter soils and the higher rates on soils over 2% organic matter. Do not plant tomatoes within 90 days of application to prevent crop injury. At least 2 inches of moisture is needed to activate "Lexone" DF for weed control and to begin breakdown of the herbicide in soil for crop safety. Do not disturb soil surface after application as this reduces weed control. Do not use in Kern County, CA.

Wheat (Reduced Tillage Fallow)

Apply 2/3 to 1 lb "Lexone" DF per acre in the fall or apply 1/2 to 2/3 lb in the spring to fallow ground that will be followed by winter wheat. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils and the higher rates on medium to fine textured (heavier) soils.

Time treatment to new weed growth to control:

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue mustard* | Knotweed |
| Bur buttercup | Kochia** |
| Bur chervil* | Lambsquarters** |
| Chickweed (common, mouseear, jagged) | Miners lettuce |
| Conical catchfly* | Pigweed (prostrate, redroot)** |
| Corn cockle | Pineappleweed |
| Dogfennel (Mayweed)* | Prickly lettuce |
| Falseflax | Russian thistle* |
| Fanweed | Speedwell (ivyleaf) |
| Filaree | Tansymustard* |
| Flixweed* | Tarweed (fiddleneck) |
| Gromwell* | Treacle mustard |
| Henbit | Wild buckwheat* |
| Jacobsladder | Wild mustard |
| Jim Hill mustard | |
| Annual ryegrass* | Pacific meadow foxtail (Blackgrass)* |
| Cheatgrass | Windgrass* |
| Downy brome* | Yellow foxtail* |
| Green foxtail* | |
| Japanese brome | |

* Weeds and grasses partially controlled. Partial control is an observable reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of partial control can vary with soil type, environmental factors, and size of weeds at time of application.

**Except triazine resistant weeds.

If weeds larger than 2" tall or across are present, use a suitable registered companion herbicide such as "Glean", paraquat, "Round-up" or "Chem Hoe" 135 as a tank mix. Refer to labeling for these products for additional use instructions and precautions.

Where spring application is appropriate in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming for improved control of downy brome, Russian thistle, and tansymustard, tank mix 1/3 to 2/3 lbs "Lexone" DF with 2 to 2.5 lbs "Igran" 80 W per acre.

Do not plant spring seeded cereals following "Lexone" DF fall fallow application.

Do not apply "Lexone" DF in the spring if "Lexone" DF was used the preceding fall or winter.

Use supplemental control procedures such as cultivation or other herbicides if seasonal weed control is desired.

Recrop Intervals - See "Crop Rotation Recommendations".

POTATOES

Preemergence: Make a single application of 2/3 to 1-1/3 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 2/3 to 1-1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF 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).

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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 2/3 lb per acre. For redroot pigweed and lambsquarters only, use 1/2 to 2/3 lb per acre. Treatment may cause some chlorosis or minor necrosis. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Application by Sprinkler Irrigation: Refer to "Chemigation" in "Directions for Use" before applying product. Apply specified dosage of "Lexone" DF 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" DF uniformly may result in crop injury and/or poor weed control.

Preemergence plus Postemergence: Apply as directed above. Do not use more than 1-1/3 lbs total per acre per season. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Postemergence plus Postemergence--(Oregon, Washington, Idaho): Use only if "Lexone" DF 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 1/3 to 2/3 lb per acre. On coarse (sandy) soils containing 1/2 to 1% organic matter do not exceed 1/3 lb per acre per application.

Idaho--Make 2 applications of 1/6 to 2/3 lb per acre. On coarse (sandy) soils containing 1/2 to 1% organic matter, do not exceed 1/3 lb per acre per application.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS: In the Northwest, wheat and barley may be planted 8 months after an application of "Lexone" DF 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" DF but do not graze or harvest for feed or food.

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

Note: Because potato varieties vary in their resistance to herbicides, determine tolerance to "Lexone" DF 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" DF 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 rill 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" DF plus those controlled by the companion products (refer to product labeling). Dosage rates listed are broadcast rates; for band applications use proportionately less.

Note: Soybean varieties such as Altona, Coker 102 and 156, Govan, NKS 1884, Semmes, Tracy, Vansoy, Terra Vig 505 and 606, Agripro 55, Asgrow 6520, Maple Amber, Portage, Vinton 81 and AP 71 are sensitive to "Lexone" DF. Injury may occur if "Lexone" DF is used on these varieties.

Varieties showing above average tolerance to "Lexone" are American Revere, Asgrow 1937, Asgrow 3659, Asgrow, 3860, DSR 171, DSR 207, Essex, Fayette, Hisoy 170, Lakota, Lawrence, LOL 4207, NKS 1492, Pride B216, Pride B242, SRF 250, SRF 350 P, Union, Wayne, Wells II and Williams 82; for maximum weed control on these varieties, use the higher rate (where a range of rates is listed) for the appropriate soil type and organic matter as shown in the following tables.

Injury to soybeans may occur under the following conditions:

- Improper sprayer calibration.
- Over application or uneven application.
- Use on very coarse, porous soils.
- Soils with pH of 7.5 or higher or those with a calcareous surface layer.
- Use with soil-applied organic phosphate insecticides.
- Heavy rains within 3 weeks of planting.

Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2") excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury.

Preemergence To Soybeans

Conventional Tillage

Preplant Incorporated: Incorporate herbicide treatment into soil before planting of soybeans according to instructions on label of product used in conjunction with "Lexone" DF; improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Do not plant seed more than 2" deep. Use combination as tank mixtures in water. Select the proper rate from the following chart and use it with a "companion" herbicide listed below:

Pounds "Lexone" DF Per Acre

| Soil Texture | 1/2 to 3% Organic Matter | More than 3% Organic Matter |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Coarse | | |
| Loamy sand, Sandy loam | 1/3 | 1/2 |
| Medium | | |
| Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 1/2 | 2/3 |
| Fine | | |
| Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay Loam | 2/3 | 1 |
| Mississippi Delta Only-- | | |
| Silty Clay to Heavy clay | 1 | 1 |

Do not use on sand. Do not use on 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 use on peat. Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application unless specified otherwise on the companion product.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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

"Treflan", "Dual", "Sonalan" | Apply within 14 days of planting
 "Lasso", "Prowl" | Apply within 7 days of planting

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

Preplant Non-Incorporated

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

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

| Soil Texture Description | Organic Matter | RATE PER ACRE | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | "Lexone" DF Pounds | "Surflan" AS Quarts | "Surflan" 75W Pounds |
| Coarse: | | | | |
| Sandy loam | 1 to 5% | 1/3* | + 1/2 to 3/4 | or 2/3 to 1 |
| Medium: | | | | |
| Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 1/2 to 5% | 1/2 | + 3/4 to 1 | or 1 to 1-1/3 |
| Fine: | | | | |
| Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam | 1/2 to 5% | 2/3 | + 1 to 1-1/4 | or 1-1/3 to 1-2/3 |
| Mississippi Delta Only -- | | | | |
| Silty clay to Heavy clay | 1/2 to 5% | 2/3 to 1 | + 1 to 1-1/4 | or 1-1/3 to 1-2/3 |

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

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", "Lasso" or "Dual" Followed by "Lexone" DF Preemergence: Apply the preplant incorporated treatment according to directions on product label. As a separate operation, follow with "Lexone" DF (alone) 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" DF 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" DF and apply it in combination with products listed below for improved weed control:

| Soil Texture | Organic Matter | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| | 1/2 to 3% | More than 3% |
| Coarse | | |
| Sandy loam | 1/6 to 1/3* | 1/2 |
| Medium | | |
| Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 1/3 to 1/2 | 2/3 |
| Fine | | |
| Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam | 1/2 to 2/3 | 2/3 |
| Mississippi Delta Only-- | | |
| Silty clay to heavy clay | 2/3 to 1 | 1 |

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

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" DF.

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" DF (without a companion product) as follows:

| Soil Texture | Percent Organic Matter in Soil | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Less than 2% | 2 to 4% | More than 4% |
| Coarse: | | | |
| Sandy loam | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/3 |
| Medium: | | | |
| Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam | 1/6 | 1/6 to 1/3 | 1/3 to 1/2 |
| Fine: | | | |
| Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam | 1/6 | 1/5 to 1/3 | 1/3 to 1/2 |

Do not use on sand. Do not use on 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 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" DF plus paraquat, "Roundup", "Lasso", "Dual", 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 prepared 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" DF 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" DF - Paraquat--Select the rate from the table for preemergence application of "Lexone" DF and thoroughly mix in spray tank first, then add paraquat as directed under "Paraquat Combinations".

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

"Lexone" DF + "Surflan" + Paraquat--Select the rate from the table for preemergence application of "Lexone" DF + "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" DF 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 "Ortho" X-77 Spreader (or equivalent) per 100 gals of spray mixture. Maintain constant agitation.

Roundup Combinations ("Lexone" DF + "Lasso" + "Roundup"): Select the rate for preemergence application of "Lexone" DF + "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" DF 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" DF (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 Du Pont "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" DF (alone) may also be applied as directed postemergence treatment in Southern and Southeastern 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 in 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 1/3 to 2/3 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 1/3 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); 1/3 to 2/3 lb per acre controls hemp sesbania, prickly sida (spiny sida, teaweed); 2/3 lb per acre controls jimsonweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, common ragweed and gives partial control of morningglory species, horsenettle, Florida purslane (Florida pusley), 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 "Ortho" X-77 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 hand treatment, use two nozzles 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.

*Except triazine resistant weeds

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

SUGARCANE

Hawaii--Make a single broadcast application as follows: for aerial application (irrigated cane only), use at least 7 gals water per acre. Spot treatment may also be made at the rate of 3 1/3 to 6 2/3 lbs per acre, but do not exceed 10 2/3 lbs total per acre per crop cycle. Do not apply within 7 months of harvest. Do not use treated foliage for feed or forage.

11/2/12

Pounds "Lexone" DF Per Acre

| <u>Time of Application</u> | <u>Irrigated</u> | <u>Non-Irrigated</u> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Preemergence--apply within 2 weeks after planting | 5 1/3 to 8 | 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 |
| --or-- | | |
| Early Postemergence--apply over cane before weeds are 3" tall | 5 1/3 to 8 | 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 |
| --or-- | | |
| Postemergence--apply prior to "close in" time and before weeds are 3" tall | 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 | 2 2/3 to 5 1/3 |

In addition to the weeds listed elsewhere on this label, treatment (non-irrigated cane) controls ageratum, spiny amaranth, wild euphorbia, fireweed, Flora's paintbrush, Richardia, garden spurge, graceful spurge, tarweed, guinea-grass, plushgrass, ricegrass and wiregrass (goosegrass); in irrigated cane, the foregoing weeds plus spleen amaranth, haole koa, hioloa, hila hila, rattlepod and Alexander grass.

Louisiana and Texas--Apply 2 to 4 lbs per acre during the fall after planting but before cane emerges, or to the stubble after harvest. Make a second application in early spring prior to new cane growth. If necessary, a third application may be made in late spring at layby. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not use treated foliage for feed or forage.

In addition to the weeds listed elsewhere on this label, treatment controls curly dock, annual morningglory, marestail, sowthistle and winter oats.

Louisiana--For use on fallow ground to be followed by sugarcane, apply 1 1/3 to 2 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre. Use the lower rate if applied less than 30 days before planting. Application should be made after the rows are built and ground should not be disturbed until planting or loss of control will result. Treatment provides short term control of seedling johnsongrass and other annual weeds (see Preemergence Use). To aid in control of johnsongrass, stubble sugarcane should be destroyed after harvest or in early spring. Land should be disked frequently in the spring to control rhizome johnsongrass. In late May to early June, rows should be built. The soil surface should be free of trash and clods. Application of "Lexone" DF should be made at this time. Rhizome johnsongrass will not be controlled by "Lexone" DF; therefore, spot treatment with an appropriate postemergence herbicide will be necessary.

TOMATOES

East of Rocky Mountains--"Lexone" DF may be applied as a preplant incorporated treatment alone or in a tank mixture with "Treflan" EC in transplanted tomatoes or "Lexone" DF 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" DF alone or "Lexone" DF Plus "Treflan" EC Tank Mix (Transplant Tomatoes: Except Florida): Apply 1/3 to 2/3 lbs per acre "Lexone" DF 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 coarse soils, 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" DF 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 1/3 to 2/3 lbs "Lexone" DF 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 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF 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 Rocky Mountains): Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF 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.

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

Note: Because tomato varieties vary in their resistance to "Lexone" DF, determine tolerance prior to adoption as a field practice to prevent possible crop injury. Do not use hot caps on tomatoes within 7 days before or at any time after application of "Lexone" DF. Crop injury or delayed maturity may result from postemergence or directed spray applications if tomatoes are growing under stress conditions caused by low fertility, disease, insects, drought, cool, wet or cloudy weather prior to application. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 1 1/3 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre per crop season.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

2012

NONCROP USES

For nonselective use, apply 1 1/3 to 8 lbs "Lexone" DF per acre in 20 to 60 gallons of water. For best results, apply shortly before weed growth begins. Do not use on rights-of-way.

For control of established seedling weeds add:

Paraquat at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient per gallon per acre for control of emerged weeds. Apply 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 "Ortho" X-77 Spreader (or equivalent) per 100 gallons of spray mixture 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.

- 1 Registered trademarks of Elanco Products Co.; "Treflan" contains 4 lbs trifluralin per gal, "Surflan" contains 75% oryzalin; "Sonalan" contains 3 lbs ethafluralin per gallon.
- 2 Registered trademarks of Monsanto Co.; "Lasso" contains 4 lbs alachlor per gal, "Roundup" contains 4 lbs glyphosate per gal; "Bronco" contains 2.6 lbs alachlor and 1.04 lbs glyphosate per gallon.
- 3 Registered trademark of Ciba-Geigy Corp.; "Dual"8E contains 8 lbs metolachlor per gal.
- 4 Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Co.; "Prowl" contains 4 lbs pendimethalin per gal.
- 5 Paraquat is a restricted use pesticide.
- 6 Registered trademark of Union Carbide Co.; "Amiben" contains 2 lbs chloramben per gal.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

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 approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

AG - 7690 9103 9/30/93

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

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the 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 Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont 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. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.