



Telar™

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT 75%
 INERT INGREDIENTS 25%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE,
THROAT, AND SKIN

As a precaution, avoid contact with eyes, nose, throat, and skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water immediately after use. If contact occurs, flush with water. If irritation occurs, stop use and consult a physician.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply to water bodies. Do not apply to areas where waterfowl or other wildlife may be present.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (Inc.)
 Agricultural Chemicals Department, Wilmington, Delaware

IMPORTANT

Use of this herbicide on food crops may result in undesirable residues of the herbicide which may result from future use. Exercise the following: Do not use on crops as recommended for future application on or near food crops, or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend to the area where the chemical is to be used. Do not mix with other pesticides. Do not apply where rain or water may flow into a pond, stream, or other water body. Do not apply to crops in areas where the chemical is to be used. Do not apply to crops in areas where the chemical is to be used. Do not apply to crops in areas where the chemical is to be used.

Following a "Telar" application, the spray tank should not be used for other than non-crop applications. This is extremely important, as low rates of "Telar" can kill or severely injure most crops.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE Store product in original container away from other pesticides, fertilizers, food, or feed.

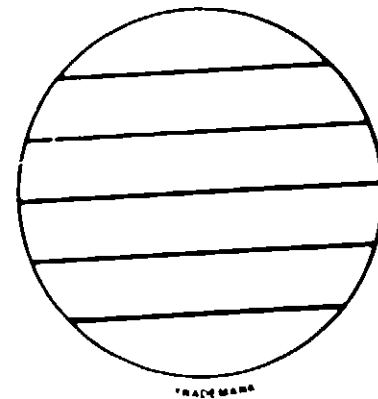
DISPOSAL Do not contaminate water bodies or food. Storage or disposal of wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of in a manner approved by local, state, or federal waste disposal authority.

Repurchase equivalent then in tank. Then after the recycling or reuse of the tank, the tank should be disposed of in a manner approved by state and local authorities. Do not use if current state regulations apply.



Telar™

HERBICIDE



TRADE MARK

SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE
 ATTACHED ON JUG SHOULDER

DISPERSIBLE
 GRANULE

NET WT 18 oz
 (1 lb. 2 oz)

HOW TO USE

SPRAY PREPARATION: Fill the spray tank half full of water and with agitation running, add the proper amount of Tera-Lone. Finish adding the required amount of water. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension. For post-emergent applications, a non-ionic surfactant such as Du-Pon Surfactant W or D-100 may be added at the rate of 1/2 to 1 percent of spray to improve wetting and penetration. Do not use a detergent type surfactant. Tera-Lone spray prepared with 40 percent product is suitable for use in 20 percent concentration for use.

APPLICATION TECHNIQUE: Use the spray nozzle and equipment recommended for the quality of water to be used. Uniformly cover the vegetation to be treated. Measure the spray volume and adjust the nozzle to give the desired spray volume. Operate the nozzle at a constant speed. Maintain a drift-free spray. Avoid contact of spray with desirable plants. When spraying, maintain a wind speed of 10 to 15 mph. Do not spray in the direction of the wind. Do not spray adjacent crops. Do not spray in the direction of the wind. Do not spray in the direction of the wind.

SPRAY VOLUME: Apply Tera-Lone at the recommended rate. Select a spray volume of 10 to 20 gallons per acre and uniform spray pattern. Do not use a nozzle which sprays water particles. Spray volume should be adjusted to give an optimum spray pattern.

AGITATION: Use the recommended amount of agitation to keep the spray uniform. Do not use excessive agitation. Do not use excessive agitation. Do not use excessive agitation.

SELECTION OF USE RATES: Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application. Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application.

Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application. Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL: Tera-Lone is recommended for pre-emergent and post-emergent control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Tera-Lone may be applied as a selective or non-selective treatment to non-crop areas such as airports, tennis courts, highways, industrial yards, berms, petroleum tank farms, equipment rights-of-way, plantings, railroads, roadside turf, storage areas, and utility rights-of-way.

Tera-Lone may be applied to pre-emergent control of weeds in the winter and to post-emergent control of weeds in the spring and summer. Tera-Lone may be applied to the soil surface or to the foliage of weeds. Tera-Lone may be applied to the soil surface or to the foliage of weeds.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application. Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application. Use the recommended rate for the type of weed and the type of application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND USE RATES

.5 oz to 1 oz per Acre	
Annual broadleaf weeds	Controlled
Perennial broadleaf weeds	Controlled
Annual grasses	Controlled
Perennial grasses	Controlled
Annual sedges	Controlled
Perennial sedges	Controlled
Annual forbs	Controlled
Perennial forbs	Controlled
Annual legumes	Controlled
Perennial legumes	Controlled
Annual dicots	Controlled
Perennial dicots	Controlled
Annual monocots	Controlled
Perennial monocots	Controlled

1 oz to 3 oz per Acre	
Annual broadleaf weeds	Controlled
Perennial broadleaf weeds	Controlled
Annual grasses	Controlled
Perennial grasses	Controlled
Annual sedges	Controlled
Perennial sedges	Controlled
Annual forbs	Controlled
Perennial forbs	Controlled
Annual legumes	Controlled
Perennial legumes	Controlled
Annual dicots	Controlled
Perennial dicots	Controlled
Annual monocots	Controlled
Perennial monocots	Controlled

ACCEPTED

Jan - 5 - 60

By: _____
 Director

 Title

 EPA Reg. No. 352-404

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mended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.5 or less and dedicated to the long term production of wheat, barley, or spring oats. The soil residual activity of "Glean" can injure crops other than wheat, barley, or spring oats for 3 to 4 years or more. "Glean" should not be used on soils higher than pH 7.5 as extended soil residual activity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals. (See Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines)

In the states of TX, CO, NM, LA, AR, KS, OK, and NE, "Glean" is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.9 or lower. Unless otherwise specified in the Crop Rotation Guidelines section of this label, in the low rainfall, dryland cropping areas of TX, NM, CO, KS, OK, and NE, "Glean" should only be used on land dedicated to the long term production of wheat, barley, or spring oats. The soil residual activity of "Glean" can injure crops other than wheat, barley, or spring oats for 2 to 4 years or more. "Glean" should not be used on soils higher than pH 7.9 as extended soil residual activity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals. (See Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines)

Rainfall, soil temperature, and soil pH are important factors affecting "Glean" breakdown in soil. "Glean" breakdown is more rapid under conditions of low soil pH, high soil temperature, and moist soil. The breakdown process is slow under conditions of high soil pH, low soil temperature and dry soil.

IMPORTANT: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE "CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES" SECTION OF THIS LABEL, land previously treated with "Glean" cannot be rotated to crops other than wheat, spring oats, or barley until a FIELD BIOASSAY confirms that residues of "Glean" are not present. A FIELD BIOASSAY involves growing a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year in fields previously treated with "Glean". Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) used in the test strip. See separate DuPont bulletin "Glean Field Bioassay". Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION TIMING RELATIVE TO GROWING CONDITIONS AND RAINFALL

Timing Conditions—Postemergence applications are most effective when "Glean" is applied to young actively growing weeds which are less than 2" tall or across. Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of "Glean" by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. If cold, dry conditions exist, delay postemergence treatment until weather conditions promote active weed growth. Avoid postemergence applications to weeds which are not actively growing due to adverse weather conditions. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

Rainfall After Treatment—Rainfall after treatment will affect "Glean" performance when applied postemergence or preemergence to weeds.

Postemergence treatments control or suppress weeds through both foliar and root uptake. To maximize "Glean" activity on existing weeds, sufficient rainfall is needed soon after treatment to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before weeds develop an established root system and grow beyond the seedling stage.

For best preemergence results, it is important to apply "Glean" when you can expect at least 1/2" to 1" (clay soils may require more) of rain or sprinkler irrigation to move "Glean" 2 to 3" deep into the soil profile before weed seeds germinate or develop an established root system. Weeds that germinate after treatment and develop an established root system before rainfall moves "Glean" into the soil profile may not be controlled.

When weed emergence is uneven, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependant on the timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move "Glean" 2 to 3" deep into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system. When favorable growing conditions exist, rainfall may be needed within a few days after treatment.

"Glean" rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms of discoloration of weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 3 weeks after application, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: a) rate of application, b) weed spectrum, c) weed size, d) growing conditions and following time of treatment, e) soil pH, f) precipitation, and g) soil organic matter, and h) length of growing season.

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 OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

See Specific Weed Problems for more information regarding control or suppression of these weeds.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada Thistle: Apply "Glean" plus surfactant after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-6" tall) but actively growing. A single application is effective in the ability of Canada thistle to compete with the crop. For maximum long term effect yearly treatment may be required.

Annual ryegrass: (northeast Texas/southeast Oklahoma/northwest Louisiana/southwest Arkansas). For best results apply "Glean" at 1/2 oz/A preemergence to ryegrass 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move "Glean" into the weed root zone prior to ryegrass emergence. Remove grazing cattle during wet (muddy) field conditions to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

Foxtail (green, yellow or red giant): In ND, SD, MT and MN fall applications at 1/3 oz/A prior to planting spring wheat will control these foxtail species. Applications made in the spring give suppression. For best results in the spring apply preemergence to the foxtail at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A. Postemergence applications at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A should be made with a surfactant no later than the 2 leaf stage. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before the foxtail is beyond the 2 to 3 leaf stage.

Wild buckwheat: In ND, SD, MT, and MN, fall applications at 1/3 oz/A prior to planting spring wheat will control wild buckwheat. Applications made in the spring give suppression. For best results in the spring, apply "Glean" with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment, resulting in poor residual weed suppression.

In OK, TX and KS, best results are from fall or early spring applications made preemergence to wild buckwheat. Post-emergence application should be made with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

In all other states, fall applications should provide best results. If treatment is delayed until spring, apply "Glean" with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Rainfall immediately after a postemergence treatment may wash "Glean" off weed foliage and result in poor postemergence weed control.

Russian thistle, kochia, and sunflower:

• Winter wheat/fallow—For best results in NM, OK (panhandle) and TX (panhandle) apply preemergence in early spring (early as possible) to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate or develop an established root system.

In all other states, fall applications provide best results. If treatment is delayed until spring, apply preemergence or early postemergence. Postemergence applications should be made with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. Thorough coverage is important. Spring applications may not provide adequate residual control due to insufficient and/or untimely rainfall activation. Rainfall immediately after application may wash "Glean" off weed foliage resulting in poor postemergence weed control.

• Spring wheat—including Durum—Fall application of "Glean" at 1/3 oz/A prior to planting spring wheat will control these weeds in ND, SD, MT and MN. Applications made early in the spring at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A will provide suppression. For best results in the spring, apply post-emergence with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. Thorough coverage is important. Rainfall immediately after application may wash "Glean" off the weed foliage resulting in poor post-emergence weed control. Pre-emergence applications require rainfall soon after treatment to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate or develop an established root system.

Flixweed, Tansy Mustard: East of the Rockies, apply 1.6 to 3.0 oz/A for control of these weeds. West of the Rockies, 1.6 to 3.0 oz/A will provide suppression. For best results with post-emergence applications, apply "Glean" with a surfactant when weeds are small, less than 2" tall or across and actively growing. If weeds are not actively growing due to adverse weather conditions (cold, dry weather), delay application until conditions allow active growth to resume. For best results with a fall or preemergence application, "Glean" should be applied at highest recommended rate to provide residual activity.

Wild Garlic/Wild Onion: "Glean" will provide aerial bulblet control only.

Wild Radish: Postemergence application will provide best results.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply in the fall.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

DuPont Karmex® Herbicide plus "Glean": Where ground well wild buckwheat, annual ryegrass and annual bluegrass are the main weed problems in the Pacific Northwest, apply Karmex at 1 to 1 1/2 pounds per acre with "Glean" at 1/2 to 1 ounce per acre to increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Apply preemergence or postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2" tall. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the Karmex label. (Do not use Karmex plus "Glean" in California.)

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weed seeds germinate or develop an established root system. Wheat must be planted at least 1" deep. For best results apply "Glean" uniformly to a smooth seedbed.

Do not make a preemergence treatment when cold and/or dry weather can delay seeding emergence and reduce seeding vigor. If these conditions exist, delay treatment until weather conditions allow active wheat growth and wheat is showing good vigor.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seeding emergence and/or poor seeding vigor, delay post-treatment irrigation until after the wheat is actively growing and is showing good vigor.

Note: Do not apply pre-emergence to barley or spring oats as crop injury may result.

• SPLIT-TREATMENT TO WHEAT

Apply "Glean" postplant preemergence plus postemergence or early postemergence plus late postemergence to the crop. Allow at least 30 days between treatments. Do not apply more than the maximum use rate per crop year as indicated in the **MAXIMUM USE RATES AND SOIL PH LIMITATIONS** section of label. Do not make more than 2 treatments per crop. Apply before bootstage. Base recropping interval on date of last application and total amount of "Glean" used.

• FALL APPLICATION PRIOR TO PLANTING

SPRING WHEAT (Including durum)

In Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota apply "Glean" (1/3 oz/A) in the fall to undisturbed stubble where straw is spread evenly or after cultivation to a uniform soil surface. Shallow tillage, not more than 4" deep, may be done after application. In the spring use shallow tillage to prepare a seedbed. Do not moldboard plow. Fall application is not effective for Canada thistle emerging the following spring. See Canada thistle under **SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**. Do not plant spring barley or spring oats after a fall application of "Glean".

• REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW (preceding ¹⁸ 18 U.S.)

Several options are available for use of "Glean" to reduce tillage in fallow. Use 1/3 to 1/2 oz/acre/fallow period (See **MAXIMUM USE RATE AND SOIL PH LIMITATIONS** and **MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES**). Application should be made before broadleaf weeds are 2" tall or across. If weed control is unsatisfactory because weeds were too large at application or if weeds grow due to insufficient rainfall activation of "Glean", a shallow cultivation is recommended. Rainfall for lowing treatment to wet the soil 2-3" deep (usually 1/2 to 1") is necessary to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate or existing weeds grow beyond the seedling stage.

- 1) Spring (in crop prior to fallow) - Apply "Glean" in the spring before wheat, spring oats, or barley are in the boot stage. This treatment is effective for post-harvest broadleaf weed control but may not provide weed control into the following spring.
- 2) Fall (post-harvest) - Apply "Glean" preemergence or early postemergence to the first flush of germinating weeds after harvest.
- 3) Spring (during fallow) - For best results apply pre-emergence early in the spring to ensure adequate rainfall activation prior to weed seed germination. Post-emergence treatments should be applied just after most seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. When weed emergence is uneven, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependent on timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move "Glean" 2-3" deep into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system.

• "GLEAN" PLUS ROUNDUP*

"Glean" (1/3-1/2 oz/acre) plus Roundup (12-16 fl oz/acre) applied as a tank mix is recommended for the control of emerged populations of broadleaf and grassy weeds. For best results, apply this mixture to young actively growing broadleaf weeds less than 2" tall or across while grassy weeds are 6" tall or less. "Glean" plus Roundup should be applied in 5-10 gallon spray volume per acre (GPA) with ground equipment using flat fan nozzles, or 3-5 GPA by air. If broadleaf and grassy weed sites are not appropriate for a tank mix application, "Glean" and Roundup should be applied separately as recommended for each product. Follow all use instructions, warnings and precautions and surfactant recommendations on the "Roundup" label.

SPRAY PREPARATION/TANK MIXTURES

Mix the proper amount of "Glean" into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application. Use "Glean" spray preparations immediately or product degradation may occur. Thoroughly reagate before using.

SURFACTANT: Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds to improve wetting and/or contact activity of "Glean". Add surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts/100 gallons of spray as the last ingredient. The higher rate of surfactant is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of "Glean".

LIQUID FERTILIZER: To apply "Glean" with liquid fertilizer, slurry the "Glean" in water, then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer. Do not add a surfactant. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing "Glean" in fertilizer solutions.

TANK MIXTURES: Use a suitable registered companion herbicide if weeds larger than 2" tall or across are present or if weeds and grasses other than those listed for "Glean" are present or anticipated (follow manufacturer's label). "Glean" must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide. Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide.

Du Pont Lexone® DF™ Herbicide plus "Glean": Where cheatgrass, downy brome, groundwell, speedwell and jagged chickweed are the main problems in the Pacific Northwest an application of Lexone DF at 1/10 to 1/2 pound per acre with "Glean" at 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre is recommended for best results in TX, OK and KS. Lexone DF at 1/10 to 1/2 pound per acre is recommended for downy brome and cheatgrass control and may be mixed with "Glean" at 1/6 to 1/3 ounce per acre to increase the spectrum of weeds controlled. Apply after wheat or barley is well tillered and has 2" secondary root system established throughout the field. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks of application. "Lexone" DF is recommended for use on winter wheat/barley only in the states of WA, OR, ID, UT, KS, OK, and TX. Follow all restrictions on the Lexone DF label. (Do not use "Lexone" DF plus "Glean" in California.)

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES FOR THE STATES OF CA, WA, OR, ID, UT, MT, ND, SD, MN, WY

IMPORTANT

Recropping to Wheat, Spring Oats, and Barley
Recropping plans are determined by soil pH rate of "Glean" applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

Soil pH*	Use Rate oz/acre	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat	Spring Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	1/2	4	10	10
6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	3	10	16
above 7.5	Do not use	Not Applicable		

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1 soil to water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4 depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

Rotation to Crops Other Than Wheat, Spring Oats, and Barley

The season before planting a crop other than wheat, spring oats, or barley, a successful field bioassay must be completed. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year. (See separate Du Pont bulletin "Glean - Field Bioassay.") The field bioassay will detect small quantities of "Glean" which can remain in the soil and injure rotational crops. At soil pH of 6.5 or lower a 1 to 2 year interval or more may be required before completion of a successful field bioassay and subsequent planting of the next crop. At soil pH of 6.6 to 7.5 a 3 to 4 year or longer interval may be required.

For crop rotation flexibility do not use "Glean" on all your wheat, spring oats, barley or fallow acreage.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES FOR THE STATES OF TX, CO, NM, LA, AR, KS, OK AND NE

IMPORTANT

Recropping to Wheat, Spring Oats and Barley

Recropping plans are determined by soil pH rate of "Glean" applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

Soil pH*	Use Rate oz/acre	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat	Spring Oats	Barley
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	0	10	10
7.9 or lower	1/2	4	10	16
above 7.9	Do not use	Not Applicable		

*Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1 soil to water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4 depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

Rotation to Crops Other Than Wheat, Spring Oats, and Barley

In dedicated wheat, fallow, wheat or continuous wheat production areas of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Northeast New Mexico and Colorado, a successful field bioassay must be completed prior to rotating "Glean" treated fields to crops other than wheat, spring oats or barley, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED under CROP ROTATION INTERVALS FOR SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.

A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year. (See separate Du Pont bulletin "Glean - Field Bioassay.") The field bioassay will detect small quantities of "Glean" which can remain in the soil and injure rotational crops. At soil pH of 6.5 or lower a 1 to 2 year interval or more may be required before completion of a successful field bioassay and subsequent planting of the next crop. At soil pH of 6.6 to 7.9 a 3 to 4 year or longer interval may be required.

required
For crop rotation flexibility, do not use Glean on all your wheat, spring oats, barley or fallow acreage

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS FOR SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Texas:
• In the indicated counties of eastern Texas on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum, soybeans, mungbeans, and cotton may be planted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval*

Archer	Denton	Kaufman	Roberts
Bell	Ellis	Lamar	Rockwall
Bosque	Falls	Lambert	Somervell
Bovine	Fannin	McLennan	Tarrant
Camp	Franklin	Miam	Titus
Cass	Grayson	Montague	Upshur
Clay	Hill	Morris	Van Zandt
Colin	Hood	Navarro	Wichita
Cooke	Hopkins	Palo Pinto	Williamson
Coryell	Hunt	Parker	Wise
Dallas	Jack	Rains	Wood
Delta	Johnson	Red River	Young

• In the indicated counties of central Texas on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum and cotton may be planted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval* if use rate exceeds 1/3 oz/A a successful field bioassay must be completed before rotating to a crop other than wheat, barley or spring oats

Baylor	Hardeman	Stephens
Callahan	Haskell	Trockmorton
Eastland	Knox	Wilbarger
Foard	Shackelford	

• In counties other than those listed above, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than wheat, barley or spring oats

Oklahoma:
• In central and eastern Oklahoma (generally east of Highway 183) on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum, mungbeans and cotton may be planted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval*

• In western Oklahoma (generally west of Highway 183 and east of the Panhandle) on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum and cotton may be planted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval* If use rate exceeds 1/3 oz/A a successful field bioassay must be completed before rotating to a crop other than wheat, barley or spring oats

• In southeast Oklahoma on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum, soybeans and cotton may be planted 14 months following a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval*

• In the Oklahoma panhandle a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than wheat, barley or spring oats

Kansas:
• In central Kansas (generally east of highway 183 and west of the Flint Hills) on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum may be planted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval*

• In western Kansas (generally west of Highway 183) on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum may be planted 34 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if use rate exceeds 1/3 oz/A a successful field bioassay must be completed before rotating to a crop other than wheat, barley or spring oats

Arkansas, Louisiana:
• In southwest Arkansas and northwest Louisiana on non-irrigated land, grain sorghum, soybeans and cotton may be replanted 14 months after a "Glean" application of 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A if accumulated rainfall is 25" or more during the crop rotation interval*

*Should accumulated rainfall not be sufficient to meet the indicated amounts, do not rotate to the indicated crops until the following growing season
**Do not rotate to crops other than those specified until a successful field bioassay has been conducted. Do not use on soils with a pH greater than 7.9

TIMING OF APPLICATION FOR WHEAT, BARLEY, SPRING OATS, AND REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW

• POST-EMERGENCE TO WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT (including durum*), SPRING OATS, AND BARLEY

Apply "Glean" (1/6-1/2 oz/A) in the fall or spring any time after wheat, spring oats, durum (varieties other than VIC)* or barley is in the 2-3 leaf stage, but before boot stage. For maximum performance, apply to actively growing weeds before they are 2" tall or 2" in diameter prior to the crop canopy closing in. Under cool, wet conditions apply to barley after tillering has begun.

*Note: Apply to VIC durum after early tillering but before boot stage.

• PRE-EMERGENCE TO WHEAT (including durum)

Apply "Glean" (1/6-1/3 oz/A) after planting, but before crop emergence. For best results on annual ryegrass, in north-east Texas, southeast Oklahoma, northwest Louisiana and southwest Arkansas, "Glean" can be applied up to 1/2 oz/A pre-emergence to wheat. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate "Glean" before

EQUIPMENT—SPRAY VOLUMES

Apply using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For ground application, flat fan nozzles are recommended (minimum 3 GPA). When using flood jet or "Raindrop" nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. Use 50-mesh screens or larger. Use at least 1 gallon spray volume per acre by air.

Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense.

Continuous agitation is required to keep "Glean" in suspension. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

Note: Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to crops other than wheat, spring oats, or barley as injury to the crop may occur. Extreme care must be taken to prevent drift onto desirable plants or non-target agricultural land.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than wheat, spring oats, or barley, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of "Glean" from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

- 1) Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.
- 2) Fill the tank with clean water then add 1/2 gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5% sodium hypochlorite) per 100 gallons of water. Flush through boom and hoses, then allow to sit for 15 minutes with agitation, then drain.
- 3) Repeat Step 2.
- 4) Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.

CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odor which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

PRECAUTIONS

Because varieties of wheat, spring oats and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides, limit first use of "Glean" to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice.

Do not apply "Glean" to wheat, spring oats, or barley that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease or insect damage as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

In the states of CA, WA, OR, ID, UT, MT, ND, SD, MN and WY do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.5. Do not exceed 1/2 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils pH 6.5 or lower or 1/3 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soil pH 6.5 to 7.5.

In the states of TX, CO, NM, AR, LA, KS, OK and NE do not exceed 1/2 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils pH 7.9 or lower. Do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.9.

Do not apply to wheat, barley or spring oats undersown with legumes and/or grasses as injury to the forages will result.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may occur.

Do not apply to irrigated land where tail water will be used to irrigate crop land.

Do not use on fields that have variable soil conditions. Large areas are gravelly or sandy, have eroded potassium, calcium deposits or widely variable pH readings or organic matter content. Use of "Glean" on fields with these conditions may result in crop injury, adversely affect crop rotation.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall and prolonged cool weather soon after treatment, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. "Glean" and methyl parathion tank mixtures may also cause temporary discoloration.

To prevent cold weather related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.

Weed control or suppression may be unsatisfactory on soils containing 5% or more organic matter.

Fall application on sandy soil may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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.

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

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