

NOT REGISTERED
in Accordance with 19 Fette
Based on Draft Labeling Data 10/20/87

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. & TM. OFF.

Finesse[®]

HERBICIDE



TRADEMARK

DRY FLOWABLE

INDEX

	PAGE
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	3
IMPORTANT INFORMATION	3
NOTICE OF WARRANTY	3
GENERAL INFORMATION	3
GRAZING	3
DIRECTIONS FOR USE	3
TIMING OF APPLICATION	3
Preemergence To Winter Wheat	4
Postemergence To Wheatgrass On Acreage Enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program	4
Split Applications To Winter Wheat and Winter Barley	4
Postemergence To Winter/Spring Wheat, and Winter/Spring Barley	4
Fall Application Prior To Planting Spring Wheat	4
Post-Harvest Burndown Of Russian Thistle	4
Reduced Tillage Fallow (Preceding The Planting Of Cereal Grains)	4
"Finesse" Plus "Roundup" or "Landmaster"	4
WEED CONTROL USE RATE TABLE	5
SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS	5
TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES	5
Du Pont Lexone® DF™ Herbicide Plus "Finesse"	5
Du Pont "Karmex" Herbicide Plus "Finesse"	5
2,4-D (amine or ester) Plus "Finesse"	5
IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION TIMING RELATIVE TO GROWING CONDITIONS AND RAINFALL	5
SPRAY PREPARATION/PRODUCT MEASUREMENT/SURFACTANT	5
LIQUID FERTILIZER TANK MIXTURES	6
TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES	6
SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND SPRAY VOLUME	6
MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES	6
ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING WHEATGRASS ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES	6
SPRAYER CLEANUP	6
PRECAUTIONS	7
FIELD BIOASSAY	7
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL	7
NOTICE TO BUYER	7



Finesse[®]

DRY FLOWABLE

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Chlorimethuron 62.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS 25%

EPA Reg. No. 101-44

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS — HAZARDS TO HUMANS CAUTION!

Caution: If you get this product on your skin or clothes, wash immediately with plenty of water. If you get this product in your eyes, wash them with plenty of water. If you get this product in your mouth, spit it out and wash your mouth with plenty of water.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Apply to soil with a minimum of 1.5 gallons of water per acre for broadcast applications.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of reach of children. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING

Finesse is a herbicide for use on wheat and barley. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley.

Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley.

Do not use Finesse on wheat and barley. Do not use Finesse on wheat and barley. Do not use Finesse on wheat and barley. Do not use Finesse on wheat and barley.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

DUPONT warrants that this product is as described on the label and that it is suitable for the purposes stated on such label. This warranty is limited to the product as described on the label and does not extend to any other materials or to any other damages resulting from the use of this product.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Finesse is a dry flowable herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley.

Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley.

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

Rainfall, soil temperature and soil pH are important factors affecting Finesse breakdown in soil. Finesse 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: Land previously treated with Finesse cannot be rotated to crops other than wheat or barley until a FIELD BIOASSAY confirms that residues of Finesse are not present. A FIELD BIOASSAY involves growing test strips of the crops intended for production in fields previously treated with Finesse. Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crops used in the test strips. See Field Bioassay section of the label for details. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF LABEL INCLUDING PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

GRAZING

Finesse has no grazing restriction.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Finesse is a dry flowable herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley. Finesse is a selective herbicide. It is used to control weeds in wheat and barley.

Finesse should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations available through local dealers.

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

Finesse is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.5 or lower and which is primarily used for the production of wheat and barley. Use 0.3 to 0.5 ounce per acre (oz/A) on soils having a pH of 7.5 or less. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop or fallow period. Whenever Glean and Finesse are used on the same land, the combined total use rate per crop or fallow period should not exceed 0.5 oz/A. Do not use Finesse on soils with a pH greater than 7.5, as extended soil residual activity could increase crop rotation intervals beyond those recommended. (See Minimum Fallowing Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines.)

NOTE: Prior to use of Finesse, take representative soil samples at 0-4" depth and determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a soil water suspension. Samples should be representative of the different conditions in the field, for example, slope, soil texture, low areas, eroded areas, etc. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

TIMING OF APPLICATION

Make a single or split application of Finesse. Do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop or fallow period. For best results with postemergence application, apply to actively growing weeds and add a surfactant of at least 90% active ingredient at the rate of 1 to 2 qts./100 gals of spray solution. For best results, make postemergence treatments while the crop canopy is open to ensure maximum spray coverage. Use the higher rates for heavy weed infestations and large weeds, and for fall applications in high rainfall areas. To control weeds that germinate after treatment, rainfall must move Finesse into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Spring applications in low rainfall areas may not receive enough rainfall after treatment, resulting in poor residual weed control.

See following instructions for details on preemergence, soil applications, and postemergence treatments.

NOTE: Varieties of wheat and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using Finesse for the first time on a particular variety, limit initial use to one 1/4 acre. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, the entire acreage can be treated.

Preemergence To Winter Wheat

Apply 0.3 to 0.4 oz. A in the fall as a preplanting preemergence treatment. Rainfall is required to move Finesse into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Do not apply more than 0.4 oz. A as a preemergence application.

Preemergence applications of Finesse are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as Disyston, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may occur.

NOTES: Do not apply preemergence to late fall plantings when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedlings until after these conditions wait until crop has emerged and is showing good vigor before making a postemergence treatment.

When environmental conditions cause delayed seedling emergence and/or poor seedling vigor, delay posttreatment irrigation until after the wheat is actively growing and is showing good vigor, or injury to the crop may occur.

Do not apply preemergence to spring wheat.

DO NOT APPLY PREEMERGENCE TO BARLEY AS CROP INJURY WILL OCCUR

Postemergence To Wheatgrass On Acreage Enrolled In The Conservation Reserve Program

Apply 0.3 to 0.5 oz. A in the fall or spring anytime after wheatgrass is in the 3 to 4 leaf stage. For best results, apply preemergence to weeds or early postemergence when weeds are actively growing. Add surfactant at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gals for applications made postemergence to weeds.

To control weeds that germinate after treatment, rainfall must move Finesse into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. Spring applications in low rainfall areas may not receive enough rainfall after treatment resulting in poor residual weed control.

Note: Whenever wheatgrass is planted in a mix with other grasses, limit first use of Finesse to a small area. If injury to other grasses is not evident in 14 days after treatment, the entire acreage can be treated.

Finesse is not recommended for mixed plantings that include legumes as injury to the legumes may occur.

Split Applications To Winter Wheat and Winter Barley

■ Winter Wheat

Finesse can be applied fall preemergence plus spring postemergence or fall postemergence plus spring postemergence.

■ Winter Barley

Finesse can be applied fall postemergence plus spring postemergence.

When using a split application, do not use less than 0.2 oz. A per treatment or more than 0.3 oz. A per treatment and do not exceed 0.5 oz. A per crop. Follow all instructions in the Preemergence and Postemergence directions for use.

Postemergence To Winter/Spring Wheat, and Winter/Spring Barley

■ Winter Wheat/Winter Barley

Apply Finesse 0.3 to 0.5 oz. A in the fall or spring anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage — **but before boot stage. DO NOT** apply during boot stage or early heading as crop injury may occur.

Do not make an early postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley as the combined effect of herbicide stress plus cold weather and/or moisture stress could cause crop injury. Delay making a postemergence treatment to late seeded wheat or barley until crop has started to tiller.

Fall applications of Finesse are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as Disyston, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may occur.

■ Spring Wheat/Spring Barley — East of Cascades Only

Apply Finesse 0.3 to 0.5 oz. A anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage through 2nd joint stage. **DO NOT** apply once the flag leaf is visible as crop injury may occur.

To avoid the risk of cold weather related crop injury, apply Finesse when good growing conditions (adequate soil moisture, daily high temp. of 50°F or more) are expected to continue until crop has started to tiller.

Do not apply prior to tillering when cold and/or dry weather can reduce seedling vigor making crop more vulnerable to the combination of herbicide and weather stress. The combined effect of herbicide plus stress from cold and/or dry weather can result in temporary yellowing or crop injury (yield reduction).

Do not make a late fall, winter or early spring application to wheat or barley until crop is well established and has started to tiller.

Fall Application Prior To Planting Spring Wheat

Apply Finesse 0.3 to 0.4 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.

Do not plant spring barley, Wampun variety of spring wheat or spring oats after a fall application of Finesse.

Post-harvest Burndown Of Russian Thistle

Apply Finesse at 0.2 to 0.5 oz./A. Time application 3 to 10 days after harvest when Russian thistle is actively growing. Mature plants or plants covered with dust may not be adequately controlled. For best results, apply Finesse when temperatures exceed 70°F. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply Finesse in 3-5 gpa by air or 10-25 gpa with ground equipment. Surfactant (80% active ingredient or higher) should be added to the spray solution at the rate of 2-3 quarts per 100 gallons. Tank mixtures of Finesse and other herbicides may not be as effective as Finesse alone for this use.

NOTE: 1. Results may not be satisfactory if Russian thistle plants have been previously treated with another herbicide.

2. Because different types of Russian thistle plants may vary in susceptibility to Finesse treatment, it is recommended that growers limit their first use to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice.

Reduced Tillage Fallow (Preceding The Planting Of Cereal Grains)

Use 0.3 to 0.5 oz. A. Application should be made before broadleaf weeds are 2" tall or 2" across. If weed control is unsatisfactory because weeds were too large at application, or if weeds grow due to insufficient rainfall activation of Finesse, a shallow cultivation is recommended. Rainfall following treatment to wet soil 2-3" deep is necessary to move Finesse into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate or existing weeds grow beyond the seedling stage. Several options are available for use of Finesse to reduce tillage in fallow.

1. Spring (in-crop prior to fallow) — Apply Finesse 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 Finesse preemergence or early postemergence to the first flush of germinating weeds after harvest.
3. Spring (during fallow) — For best results, apply preemergence early in the spring to ensure adequate rainfall activations prior to weed seed germination.

Postemergence 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 the timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move Finesse 2-3" deep into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system.

"Finesse" Plus "Roundup" or "Landmaster"

Finesse 0.3 to 0.5 oz. A plus Roundup or Landmaster 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 2" across while grassy weeds are 6" tall or less. Finesse plus Roundup or Landmaster should be applied in 5-10 gpa with ground equipment using flat fan nozzles, or 3-5 gpa by air. If broadleaf and grassy weed stages are not appropriate for a tank mix application, Finesse and Roundup or Landmaster should be applied separately as recommended for each product.

Follow all use instructions, warnings and precautions, and surfactant recommendations on the Roundup and Landmaster labels.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WEED CONTROL/USE RATE TABLE

For instructions on how to use this information, see the instructions under "Specific Weed Problems." Weeds marked with *

Weeds Controlled at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A (ester or amine)		Weeds Suppressed at 0.3 to 0.5 ounces/A	Acres Treated per 18 ounce Container
Annuals, winter	Green (serotinous) chickweed	Annual Bluegrass*	At the 0.3 oz/A rate, an 18-oz container will treat 60 acres
Blue mustard	Hemp-nettle	Annual Ryegrass*	
Broadleaf, black	Hemlock	Bedstraw*	At the 0.4 oz/A rate, an 18-oz container will treat 45 acres
Buttercup	Jack-in-the-box	Canada thistle†	
Buttercup	Jacob's-ladder	Corn grower*	At the 0.3 oz/A rate, an 18-oz container will treat 36 acres
Chickweed	Jimson-weed	Flaxweed*	
Chickweed, common	Knotted (prostrate) knotweed	Green foxtail	At the 0.3 oz/A rate, an 18-oz container will treat 36 acres
Chickweed, winter	Knapweed	Lepigon grass	
Corn cockle	Knight's-weed	Russian thistle†	At the 0.3 oz/A rate, an 18-oz container will treat 36 acres
Corn spurry	Knight's-weed	Speedwell	
Cow-walnut	Lady's-thumb	Tansymustard†	
Crowfoot	Lamb-quarters		
Crowfoot	Little bluestem		
Crowfoot	Madweed		
Crowfoot	Mines lettuce		
Crowfoot	Pennsylvania smartweed		
Crowfoot	Prostrate knotweed		
Crowfoot	Smartweed		
Crowfoot	Wild radish		

* Weeds controlled at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A (ester or amine) in a tank mixture with 2.4-D (ester or amine) when weeds are actively growing. † Weeds controlled at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A (ester or amine) in a tank mixture with 2.4-D (ester or amine) when weeds are actively growing.

For instructions on how to use this information, see the instructions under "Specific Weed Problems." Weeds marked with *

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual Bluegrass Annual Ryegrass: For best results, apply Finesse preemergence to ryegrass 1 to 2 inches tall or to bluegrass 1 to 2 inches tall. Apply Finesse into the weed root zone at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in a tank mixture with Karmex Herbicide at 1 to 2 lbs/A per acre to increase control. See Specific Tank Mixtures for additional details.

Bedstraw: Use the higher rate of Finesse. For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is greater than 2 inches tall and use the 2 qts./100 gals rate of surfactant.

Canada Thistle: At pre- or postemergence, plus surfactant (2 qts./100 gals) after the majority of thistles have emerged and when they are small (settle stage to 4 to 6 inch tall) but actively growing. A single application will effectively inhibit the ability of Canada thistle to compete with the crop. For maximum and long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

Corn Grower: Where corn grower is a major weed problem, use the higher rate of Finesse in a tank mixture with Karmex Herbicide. See Specific Tank Mixtures for additional details.

Flaxweed Tansymustard: For best results with postemergence applications, apply Finesse at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in a tank mixture with 2,4-D (ester or amine) when weeds are actively growing. See Tank Mixtures for Specific Weed Complexes section of label. If weeds are inactive due to adverse weather conditions (cold, dry weather), delay application until active weed growth resumes. For best results with fall application, Finesse should be applied at the highest, immediate rate to provide adequate residual activity.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, apply preemergence to knotweed in the fall. For postemergence treatments, apply Finesse plus surfactant to small (no more than 4 true leaves) actively growing plants. For maximum postemergence control, knotweed plants should remain actively growing for 3 to 4 days following application.

Russian Thistle: Fall applications provide best results. Spring applications should be made postemergence to Russian thistle just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing and daily maximum air temperatures exceed 70°F. Use surfactant at 2 qts./100 gals. Thorough coverage is important. Rainfall immediately after application may wash Finesse off weed foliage resulting in poor weed control. A minimum of 1 inch of rainfall within 7 to 10 days is required. Control thistle plants that emerge following a postemergence application of Finesse. To improve postemergence control under adverse growing conditions, a tank mixture of Finesse at 0.2 to 0.3 oz/A + 2.4-D (amine or ester) at 1.8 to 1.4 pound active ingredient per acre is recommended. See Specific Tank Mixtures section of label.

Vetch: Use higher rates of Finesse and the 2 qts./100 gals rate of surfactant and apply before vetch is greater than 4 inches tall.

Wild Radish: Postemergence applications will provide best results.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

Du Pont Lexone® DF Herbicide Plus Finesse®: Where pre- or postemergence control of weeds in corn and soybeans are the main problems, a fall application of Lexone DF at 1.3 to 1.2 lbs/A with Finesse at 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A is recommended for best results. Apply after wheat or barley is well tillered and has a 2 inch secondary root system established throughout the field. 1 to 2 inches of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks of application. Follow all restrictions on the Lexone DF label.

Du Pont Karmex® Herbicide Plus Finesse®: Where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn grower, green foxtail, lepton grass, and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1.2 lbs/A of Karmex plus 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A Finesse. Apply preemergence or early postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2 inches tall or to weeds 1 to 2 inches tall if a 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the Karmex label.

2,4-D (amine or ester) Plus Finesse®: Tank mixtures of Finesse plus 2,4-D are recommended when weeds are large and/or stressed due to adverse conditions (cold temperature, low soil moisture, dry, dusty field conditions or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage).

Use Finesse at 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A plus 1.8 to 1.4 lb active ingredient 2,4-D (ester formulations of 2,4-D have provided best results). Surfactant may be added at 1 qt./100 gals of spray, however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury.

Finesse should be mixed in water with the agitator running prior to adding 2,4-D. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions and warnings for these herbicides prior to using these tank mixtures.

IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION TIMING RELATIVE TO GROWING CONDITIONS AND RAINFALL

How Growing Conditions Affect Weed Control:

Applications made postemergence to weeds are most effective when Finesse is applied to young, actively growing weeds and an open crop canopy allows thorough spray coverage. Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Finesse by allowing maximum foliar uptake. If cold, dry conditions exist, delay postemergence treatment until weather conditions promote active weed growth. Avoid postemergence applications to weeds which are inactive due to adverse weather conditions. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

How Growing Conditions Affect Crop Safety:

Exposure to cold weather (daily maximum temperatures below 50°F) while crop is in seedling stage (1 to 5 leaf) can cause crop injury following either a preemergence or postemergence treatment.

To avoid the risk of cold weather-related injury, apply Finesse when good growing conditions are expected to continue until crop has started to tiller.

Rainfall After Treatment:

Rainfall after treatment will affect Finesse performance when applied postemergence or preemergence to weeds.

Postemergence treatments control or suppress weeds primarily through foliar uptake. Rainfall within two weeks after application may increase the control by Finesse on some hard to control weeds (such as corn grower, flaxweed, tansymustard).

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash Finesse off weed foliage and result in reduced weed control effectiveness. Do not make postemergence applications to weeds when rainfall is occurring or threatening.

For best preemergence results, it is important to apply Finesse when you can expect at least 1 to 2 inches of rain. In clay soils may require more of rain or sprinkler irrigation to move Finesse 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 Finesse into the weed root zone may not be controlled.

When weed emergence is uneven, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependent on the timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move Finesse 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.

SPRAY PREPARATION/PRODUCT MEASUREMENT/SURFACTANT

Mix the proper amount of Finesse into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for uniform mixing and application.

Use Finesse spray preparations soon after mixing. If spraying is delayed, thoroughly agitate before using.

MEASUREMENT: The Finesse volumetric measuring cylinder is to be used only as a guide, as the degree of accuracy varies by plus or minus 10%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

SURFACTANT: Use a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient in postemergence applications to weeds. Combine with an 18-ounce container of Finesse. Add surfactant at 1 to 2 qts./100 gals. of spray volume as the last ingredient. The higher rate of surfactant is particularly useful with spray volumes of 10 gallons or less when using low rates of Finesse and when spraying some weed species (see Specific Weed Problems section). Antifoaming agents may be needed.

LIQUID FERTILIZER TANK MIXTURES

LIQUID FERTILIZER - Always mix with water before use. Dilute in water before adding to the spray tank. The addition of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank must be done before adding the herbicide.

Always use the correct mixing order when mixing liquid fertilizer with other tank mixtures.

Always use the correct mixing order when mixing liquid fertilizer with other tank mixtures.

Always use the correct mixing order when mixing liquid fertilizer with other tank mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

When using tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides and fungicides, use a minimum portion of a full tank. Finesse is a liquid crop safety herbicide. It is not a contact herbicide and it is not a systemic herbicide. It is a contact herbicide and it is not a systemic herbicide. It is a contact herbicide and it is not a systemic herbicide.

Other Herbicides - Do not tank mix with other herbicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with other herbicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with other herbicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Insecticides - Do not tank mix with insecticides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with insecticides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with insecticides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Fungicides - Do not tank mix with fungicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with fungicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not tank mix with fungicides that are not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND SPRAY VOLUME

Always use the correct spray equipment and spray volume for the crop and the spray system. Do not use the correct spray equipment and spray volume for the crop and the spray system. Do not use the correct spray equipment and spray volume for the crop and the spray system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT - Do not use spray equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use spray equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use spray equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

GROUND APPLICATION - Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use ground application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

AERIAL APPLICATION - Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley. Do not use aerial application equipment that is not labeled for use with wheat or barley.

IMPORTANT

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES

RECROPPING TO WHEAT (WINTER/SPRING) AND BARLEY (WINTER/SPRING)

Minimum recropping interval is the time between applications. The minimum recropping interval is the time between applications. The minimum recropping interval is the time between applications.

Soil pH*	Use Rate Oz/Acre	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)	
		Wheat	Barley
6.5 or lower	2.1 to 0.4	0	12
6.5 or lower	1.5	4	12
6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	0	16
6.6 to 7.5	0.5	4	24
Above 7.5	Do not use		

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

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING WHEATGRASS* ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES

Soil pH**	Use Rate Oz/Acre	Minimum Interval For Planting Wheatgrass
7.0 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	2 months
7.1 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.5	4 months

*The planting of wheatgrass and legume mixtures is not recommended as injury to the legume may occur.

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

ROTATING TO OTHER CROPS

Do not rotate to any crop other than wheat, barley or wheatgrass until a minimum of 22 months after the last application of Finesse. Then conduct a field bioassay. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year. See Field Bioassay section of label for details. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

For recropping flexibility, do not use Finesse on all your wheat or barley acreage.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to crops other than wheat or barley, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of Finesse 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 gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5.25% sodium hypochlorite) per 100 gallons of water. Flush solution 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.

NOTE: To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate DuPont Bulletin - Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers.

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.



Glean® Plus

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS Chlorosulfuron
2-Chloro-N-[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide 62.5%

Metsulfuron Methyl
Methyl 2-[[[4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate 12.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS 25%

U.S. Pats. 4,127,405 & 4,383,113

EPA Reg. No. 352-445
EPA Est. 352-WV-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS CAUTION!

Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of any body of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING

DuPont Glean Plus Herbicide is recommended for use in CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX and WY on land primarily used for production of wheat and barley. Glean Plus should not be used in areas where annual crop rotations are frequently practiced as Glean Plus can remain in the soil for 2 to 3 years and cause severe injury to crops other than those listed in the Minimum Recropping Intervals and Crop Rotation Guidelines section of this label.

Before using Glean Plus carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For maximum rotational flexibility do not treat all your wheat or barley acres.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

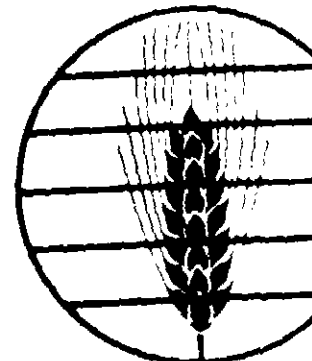
DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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



Glean® Plus

HERBICIDE



TRADE MARK

SEE ACCOMPANYING
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DRY FLOWABLE

© 1987 E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Agricultural Products Dept., Wilmington, DE 19880

43-2000

Printed in U.S.A.

NOT REVIUED

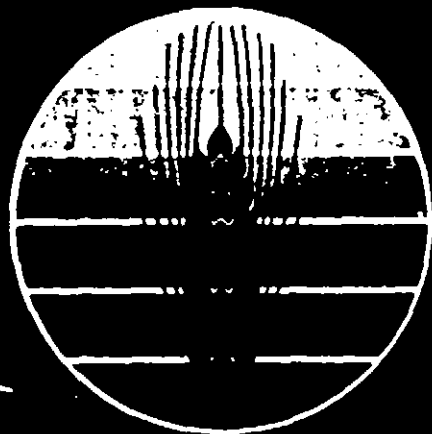
In Accordance with PR Notice 82-2,
Filed on Draft Labeling Dated

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DU PONT

Glean Plus

HERBICIDE



TRADE MARK

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

© 1987 E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DEPT. WILM. DE 19898

INDEX

PAGE

1. THE HISTORY OF THE
2. THE HISTORY OF THE
3. THE HISTORY OF THE
4. THE HISTORY OF THE
5. THE HISTORY OF THE
6. THE HISTORY OF THE
7. THE HISTORY OF THE
8. THE HISTORY OF THE
9. THE HISTORY OF THE
10. THE HISTORY OF THE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



Glean Plus HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

NAME

62.5

NEEED INGREDIENTS

12.5

25

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS — HAZARDS TO HUMANS
CAUTION!**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray. If caught in spray, wash with soap and water after handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating or drinking.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of contact with skin, wash thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Prevent any spillage of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment and disposal of wastes.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WARRANT

BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT, READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS.
GRAZING

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply to pastures and range lands where grazing animals are present. The product will be effective against all stages of the pest. It is safe for all animals and birds.

TIMING OF APPLI

Apply to pastures and range lands where grazing animals are present. The product will be effective against all stages of the pest. It is safe for all animals and birds.

Preemergence To Winter Wheat

Apply to pastures and range lands where grazing animals are present. The product will be effective against all stages of the pest. It is safe for all animals and birds.

Split Applications To Winter Wheat and Winter Wheat and Winter Bar

■ Winter Wheat

Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at planting and 1/2 lb. per acre at jointing.

■ Winter Barley

Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at planting and 1/2 lb. per acre at jointing. Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at jointing and 1/2 lb. per acre at heading.

Postemergence To Winter Spring Wheat and Winter Spring Barley

■ Winter Wheat Winter Barley

Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at planting and 1/2 lb. per acre at jointing. **NOT** apply fertilizer at heading.

Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at planting and 1/2 lb. per acre at jointing. Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at jointing and 1/2 lb. per acre at heading.

Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at planting and 1/2 lb. per acre at jointing. Apply 1/2 lb. of fertilizer per acre at jointing and 1/2 lb. per acre at heading.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

■ **Timing of Application**

Preharvest Application - DO NOT

Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption. Do not apply to crops that are to be used for animal feed.

■ **Application From Tillage or Spring Aerial**

Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption. Do not apply to crops that are to be used for animal feed.

Postharvest Burndown of Russian Thistle

Apply to Russian thistle in a field of a crop that is to be harvested for human consumption. Do not apply to crops that are to be used for animal feed. Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Do not apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Do not apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Reduced Tillage Follow (Preceding The Planting Of Cereal Grains)

Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption. Do not apply to crops that are to be used for animal feed. Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Do not apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption. Do not apply to crops that are to be used for animal feed. Apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Do not apply to crops that are to be harvested for human consumption (80% active ingredient or higher) only. The active ingredient is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.

WEED CONTROL USE RATE

To: To make 100 lbs. of 50% solution, use 50 lbs. of concentrate.

Weeds Controlled at 0.3 to 0.5 ounces/acre

1. A. 100	2. A. 100	3. A. 100
4. A. 100	5. A. 100	6. A. 100
7. A. 100	8. A. 100	9. A. 100
10. A. 100	11. A. 100	12. A. 100
13. A. 100	14. A. 100	15. A. 100
16. A. 100	17. A. 100	18. A. 100
19. A. 100	20. A. 100	21. A. 100
22. A. 100	23. A. 100	24. A. 100
25. A. 100	26. A. 100	27. A. 100
28. A. 100	29. A. 100	30. A. 100
31. A. 100	32. A. 100	33. A. 100
34. A. 100	35. A. 100	36. A. 100
37. A. 100	38. A. 100	39. A. 100
40. A. 100	41. A. 100	42. A. 100
43. A. 100	44. A. 100	45. A. 100
46. A. 100	47. A. 100	48. A. 100
49. A. 100	50. A. 100	51. A. 100
52. A. 100	53. A. 100	54. A. 100
55. A. 100	56. A. 100	57. A. 100
58. A. 100	59. A. 100	60. A. 100
61. A. 100	62. A. 100	63. A. 100
64. A. 100	65. A. 100	66. A. 100
67. A. 100	68. A. 100	69. A. 100
70. A. 100	71. A. 100	72. A. 100
73. A. 100	74. A. 100	75. A. 100
76. A. 100	77. A. 100	78. A. 100
79. A. 100	80. A. 100	81. A. 100
82. A. 100	83. A. 100	84. A. 100
85. A. 100	86. A. 100	87. A. 100
88. A. 100	89. A. 100	90. A. 100
91. A. 100	92. A. 100	93. A. 100
94. A. 100	95. A. 100	96. A. 100
97. A. 100	98. A. 100	99. A. 100
100. A. 100	101. A. 100	102. A. 100

Use the above information to determine the amount of concentrate to use per acre. For example, if you are using 100 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 50 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 200 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 100 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 300 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 150 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 400 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 200 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 500 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 250 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 600 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 300 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 700 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 350 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 800 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 400 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 900 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 450 lbs. of concentrate per acre. If you are using 1000 lbs. of 50% solution, you would use 500 lbs. of concentrate per acre.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Annual Ryegrass

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Barnyard

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Canada Thistle

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Common Ragwort

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Field Bindweed

Control with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T

Prostrate Knotweed - Control this weed with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.

Russian Thistle - For control of this weed, use 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.

Velch - Control this weed with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.

Wild Radish - Control this weed with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. It is a perennial weed that can be controlled with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

1. [Faint text]

2. [Faint text]

3. [Faint text]

IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION RELATIVE TO GROWING CONDITIONS

How Growing Conditions Affect Weed Control

1. [Faint text]

How Growing Conditions Affect Crop Safety

1. [Faint text]

2. [Faint text]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

After Treatment

After treatment, the water in the tank should be agitated thoroughly to ensure uniform mixing. The water should be tested for pH and conductivity. The pH should be adjusted to between 6.5 and 7.5. The conductivity should be less than 1000 microsiemens/cm. The water should be stored in a clean, dark container for use within 24 hours. If the water is not used within 24 hours, it should be discarded. The tank should be cleaned and refilled with fresh water after each use.

SPRAY PREPARATION/PRODUCT MEASUREMENT/SURFACTANT

1. Add 100 ml of 10% Aqueous Plus into the necessary amount of water in the spray tank with the agitator running.

2. Add the spray preparation solution to the tank. It should be thoroughly reagitated before using.

MEASUREMENT The accuracy of measurement is dependent on the method used. It is a good idea to check the degree of accuracy of the measurement device used. Use a scale that is accurate to 0.1 ounces.

SURFACTANT Use a surfactant that has been tested for use in emergency application to weeds to improve wetting and penetration of the herbicide. Add surfactant that has been tested for use as the last ingredient. The higher the surfactant concentration, the better. Use a surfactant that has been tested for use when using low rates of Aqueous Plus and when using low rates of Aqueous Plus. Specific wetting agents may be needed.

LIQUID FERTILIZER TANK MIXTURES

LIQUID FERTILIZER 1. Add 100 ml of 10% Aqueous Plus into the necessary amount of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. 2. Add the liquid fertilizer to the tank. It should be thoroughly reagitated before using.

3. Add the liquid fertilizer to the tank. It should be thoroughly reagitated before using.

4. Add the liquid fertilizer to the tank. It should be thoroughly reagitated before using.

5. Add the liquid fertilizer to the tank. It should be thoroughly reagitated before using.

TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND SPRAY VOLUME

Use the following information to determine the correct spray volume and delivery system for your application. Avoid overlapping spray patterns. Avoid overlapping spray patterns when starting a full row with a boom sprayer. Avoid overlapping spray patterns when starting a full row with a boom sprayer.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT - Use the following information to determine the correct spray volume and delivery system for your application. Avoid overlapping spray patterns. Avoid overlapping spray patterns when starting a full row with a boom sprayer.

GROUND APPLICATION - Use the following information to determine the correct spray volume and delivery system for your application. Avoid overlapping spray patterns. Avoid overlapping spray patterns when starting a full row with a boom sprayer.

AERIAL APPLICATION - Use the following information to determine the correct spray volume and delivery system for your application. Avoid overlapping spray patterns. Avoid overlapping spray patterns when starting a full row with a boom sprayer.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

IMPORTANT

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVALS AND CROP ROTATION GUIDELINES

USE ONLY IN WHEAT WATERSHEDS OR BARLEY WATERSHEDS

M	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)
Wheat	Barley

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING WHEATGRASS* ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES

Soil pH**	Use Rate Oz. Acre	Minimum Interval For Planting Wheatgrass
5.0-6.0	0.2 to 0.3	2 months
6.1-7.0	0.2 to 0.3	4 months

*The use of wheatgrass and legume mixtures in rotation with wheat may result in injury to the legume. To determine the best laboratory analysis for soil pH, use the water suspension method on representative soil samples. See label for details on soil testing and interpretation. **See label for detailed soil sampling procedures.

ROTATING TO OTHER CROPS

When rotating to any crop other than wheat, barley or wheatgrass, wait a minimum of 22 months after the last application of this product before planting. A successful field assay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production the following year. (See "Field Assay" section of label for details.) Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

Do not apply this product to use in grain production of wheat or barley acreage.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

PRECAUTIONS

Experiments with a variety of other herbicides have shown that the tolerance to herbicides when using Clean Plus for the first time on a particular crop is similar to that of other herbicides. However, if no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, be aware of acreage of water.

1. Do not apply Clean Plus to wheat and barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, soil acidity, or disease or insect damage as crop injury may result. In severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage, any application of Clean Plus may result in crop injury.

2. Do not apply Clean Plus with irrigation water that is 100 ppm or higher in sulfate or other crop injury. Low pH (below 7.5) or low sulfate levels may result in crop injury to wheat and barley or other crops with irrigation water. Do not apply Clean Plus to frozen ground where surface runoff may occur.

3. Do not apply Clean Plus to wet ground where surface runoff may occur.

4. Do not apply Clean Plus to irrigated land where salt water will be used for irrigation after crop and soil.

5. Do not apply Clean Plus to fields that have an at least 10% slope where soils are gravelly or sandy, have eroded knolls, or are highly eroded. Do not apply Clean Plus to fields with these conditions.

6. Do not apply Clean Plus to fields with these conditions:

a. Soil pH less than 7.5 or soil salinity greater than 100 ppm.

b. Daily high temperatures less than 50°F for 3 or more days.

c. Soil temperatures less than 50°F for 3 or more days.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The following information is for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is based on the results of field tests conducted under conditions similar to those prevailing in the area. The results of these tests are subject to change without notice. The information is provided for your information only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is based on the results of field tests conducted under conditions similar to those prevailing in the area. The results of these tests are subject to change without notice.

FIELD BIOASSAY

Green Plus is a useful herbicide for weed control in wheat or barley. However, under some conditions small amounts of Green Plus will injure other crops or their wheat or barley for 2-3 years after application therefore before using Green Plus you should carefully consider the conditions during the 2-3 year period following treatment. The following information will be necessary if crops other than wheat or barley are to be planted on land previously treated with Green Plus.

The bioassay involves growing test strips of the crop in crops you plan to grow in fields previously treated with Green Plus. The bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop in question in the test strips.

Green Plus breaks down more rapidly in soils having a pH less than 7.0 and in areas having 20% or more of annual rainfall and a long growing season with warm soil temperatures. Green Plus test tubes break down more slowly as soil pH increases and in areas having low rainfall. The following factors that slow the disappearance of Green Plus are low rainfall and prolonged periods of cold weather less than 40°F.

The soil factors that influence the rate of disappearance of Green Plus remains relatively constant from year to year. Soil moisture and to a larger degree soil structure vary greatly from year to year and from area to area. Consequently it is not always possible to accurately predict when areas treated with Green Plus can be rotated to crops other than those listed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE Store product only in original container, 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.

Do not reuse or refill 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 or local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not constitute an acknowledgment of liability under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Registered trademark of Monsanto Company.
Registered trademark of Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company.
Registered trademark of DeLavan Corporation.
Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.

Approved by EPA

Made in U.S.A.

Printed in U.S.A.

28

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

