INDEX

"FINESSE" HERBICIDE
DRY FLOWABLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	**BY WEIGHT**
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]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%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-445 U.S. Pats. 4,127,405 & 4,383,113

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS--HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT OR SKIN

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

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Du Pont "Finesse" Herbicide is recommended for use in Northern Idaho, Oregon, and Washington on land primarily used for production of wheat and barley. "Finesse" should not be used in areas where annual crop rotations are frequently practiced as "Finesse" can remain in the soil for 2 to 3 years and cause severe injury to crops other than those listed in the "Cereal Recropping Intervals" and "Crop Rotation Recommendations (Noncereal Crops)" sections of this label. Before using "Finesse", carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For maximum rotational flexibility, do not treat all your wheat or barley acres.

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on 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, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops. Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat or barley.

INFORMATION ON RESISTANT WEEDS:

Following the use of "Finesse" in monoculture cereals production (continuous cereals or cereal-fallow-cereal), some naturally-occurring biotypes* of certain weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this product.

If weeds listed on this label are not satisfactorily controlled, respray problem areas in a timely and effective manner using a broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action**, such as: 2,4-D, Banvel[1]***, Buctril[2], Bronate[2], Curtail[3], MCPA, "Karmex" or "Lexone".

To delay the occurrence of resistant biotypes, use Finesse only in tank mixes with other herbicides effective on the same broadleaf weed species. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your Ag chemical dealer, applicator, consultant, appropriate state agricultural extension service representative or your local Du Pont representative for specific recommendations.

*Biotypes are naturally-occurring individuals of the species which have a slightly different genetic makeup. Resistant biotypes may look exactly the same as susceptible biotypes. Herbicide resistant biotypes are able to survive a use rate several times higher than needed to control susceptible biotypes.

**Mode of a tion is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

***Tank mixes with "Banvel" may result in reduced control of some broadleaf weeds.

GENERAL INFORMATION

"Finesse" is a dry flowable granule to be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray for selective weed control in winter and spring wheat, and winter and spring barley. "Finesse" is also recommended for selective weed control in wheatgrass and sheep fescue on acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

"Finesse" rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying 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 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.

IMPORTANT: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE "CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NONCEREAL CROPS)" SECTION OF THIS LABEL, land previously treated with "Finesse" cannot be rotated to crops other than wheat, oats, barley, rye or triticale until a bioassay confirms that residues of "Finesse" that could cause crop injury are not present. See "Bioassay" section of this label for details. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

For crop rotation flexibility do not use "Finesse" on all your wheat or barley.

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

GRAZING

"Finesse" has no grazing restriction.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

"Finesse" 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 the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

SOIL RESIDUAL ACTIVITY

In the states of Northern ID, OR and WA, "Finesse" is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.9 or lower and dedicated to the long-term production of wheat or barley. THE SOIL RESIDUAL ACTIVITY OF "FINESSE" CAN INJURE CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE OR TRITICALE FOR 2 TO 3 YEARS OR MORE. "Finesse" should not be used on soils above pH 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals.

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.

MAXIMUM USE RATES AND SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

IN THE STATES OF NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA, the maximum use rate is 0.5 oz/A per crop period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use more than 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

Wherever "Finesse" and "Glean" are used on the same land having a pH of 7.9 or lower, the combined total use rate per crop period should not exceed 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period.

NOTE: Prior to use of "Finesse", take representative soil samples at 0-4" depth and determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using 1:1 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", but do not exceed 0.5 oz/A per crop period. For best results with postemergence application, apply to actively growing weeds and add a surfactant of at least 80% 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 postemergence treatments, single and split applications.

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 18 oz. jug. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, balance of acreage can be treated.

Postemergence To Winter/Spring Wheat And Winter/Spring Barley

o WINTER WHEAT AND 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. Postemergence applications should be made only as tank mixtures with another broadleaf herbicide. Refer to "TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT".

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.

Do not apply "Finesse" within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston", etc.) has been used as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may occur.

o SPRING WHEAT AND 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. Postemergence applications should be made only as tank mixtures with another broadleaf herbicide. Refer to "TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT". 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 $50^{o}F$ 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.

Split Applications To Winter Wheat And Winter Barley

o WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

"Finesse" can be applied fall postemergence plus spring postemergence provided that each application is made with another broadleaf herbicide. Refer to "TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT".

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. Do not use more than 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period. Follow all instructions in the "POSTEMERGENCE" directions for use.

Postemergence To Wheatgrass Or Sheep Fescue On Acreage Enrolled In The Conservation Reserve Program

Apply 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A in the fall or spring anytime after wheatgrass or sheep fescue are 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.

2,4-D can be tank mixed with "Finesse" at 1/4 lb. AI/A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands, up to 1/2 lb. AI/A of 2,4-D may be used. Surfactant may be added at 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gallons of spray. However, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of grass injury.

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: Wherever wheatgrass or sheep fescue are 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, balance of acreage can be treated.

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

WEED CONTROL IN REDUCED TILLAGE FALLOW

Do NOT USE "FINESSE" IN FALLOW.

WEED CONTROL/USE RATE TABLE

NOTE: Read and follow all instructions under "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" for all weeds marked with "**".

"FINESSE" HERBICIDE

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed*

Annual bluegrass* **
Annual ryegrass* **
Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw* **
Blue mustard
Broadleaf dock
Bur beakchervil
Bur buttercup (testiculate)
Canada thistle* **
Chickweed (common, jagged, mouseear)
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
Conical catchfly
Corn gromwell* **
Corn spurry
Cow cockle
Dovefoot geranium
False chamomile
Flixweed* **
Field pennycress
Green foxtail (pigeongrass)*
Groundsel (common)
Hempnettle
Henbit
Knotweed (prostrate)**
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters
Little bittercress
Mayweed
Miners lettuce
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pineappleweed
+Prickly lettuce
Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Prostrate pigweed
Purslane (common)
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Shepherdspurse
Smooth pigweed
Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Tansymustard* **
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Vetch**
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild mustard
Wild radish**

Rate - Ounces Per Acre
0.3 to 0.5

Acres treated per
18 Ounce Container

At the 0.3 oz/A rate, an 18 oz container will treat 60 acres

At the 0.4 oz/A rate, an 18 oz container will treat 45 acres

At the 0.5 oz/A rate, an 18 oz container will treat 36 acres

*When used as directed, weeds marked with an asterisk are suppressed and/or controlled. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression will vary with rate used, size of weeds and environmental conditions following treatment.

**See "SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS" for more information regarding control or suppression of these weeds.

†Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of prickly lettuce are known to occur. See "TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT" section of this label for additional details.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Always use "Finesse" in tank mixtures with another suitable herbicide. Refer to "TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT".

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS/ANNUAL RYEGRASS: For best results, apply "Finesse" preemergence to ryegrass. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone prior to ryegrass emergence. Tank mix with "Karmex" Herbicide at 1-1/2 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 long and use the 2 qts/100 gals rate of surfactant.

CANADA THISTLE: Apply "Finesse" plus surfactant (2 qts/100 gals) after the majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4 to 6" tall), but actively growing. A single application will effectively inhibit the ability of Canada thistle to compete with the crop. For maximum long-term effect, yearly treatment may be required.

CORN GROMWELL: Where corn gromwell is a major weed problem, use the higher rate of "Finesse" or tank mix "Finesse" with "Karmex". See "SPECIFIC TANK MIXTURES" for additional details.

FLIXWEED/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 a fall application, "Finesse" should be applied at the highest recommended 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.

VETCH: For control, apply 0.4 oz/A "Finesse" plus 4 oz active ingredient/A MCPA (amine or ester).

WILD RADISH: Postemergence applications will provide best results.

TANK MIXTURES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington (west of the Cascades only):

- Split applications (fall postemergence plus spring postemergence) can be made providing the maximum use rate per 18 month (0.5 oz/A) is not exceeded and all applications are in a tank mix with another broadleaf herbicide. See below for tank mix partners. For "Finesse" do not use less than 0.2 oz/A per treatment or more than 0.3 oz/A per treatment. Note: Du Pont "Harmony" Herbicide in tank mixes can be used as a sequential treatment after a fall application of "Finesse".

- Single postemergence application in combination with another broadleaf herbicide can be made in the fall or spring anytime the majority of broadleaf weeds have emerged and after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage. See below for tank mix partners. Use rate range for "Finesse" is 0.3 to 0.5 oz/A.

- Tank mix partners* include:

2,4-D (amine or ester)	4 to 8 oz active ingredient/acre
MCPA (amine or ester)	4 to 8 oz active ingredient/acre
"Buctril" 4EC	1/4 pt to 1 pt/acre
"Bronate"	1/2 pt to 2 pt/acre
"Karmex" DF or diuron DF	1/2 lb to 1-1/2 lb/acre
"Lexone" DF	1/8 to 2/3 lb/acre
"Banvel"**	1/16 to 1/4 pt/acre
"Curtail"	1 to 2 pt/acre

*Follow all instructions, warnings and precautions on the companion product label.

**Tank mixes with "Banvel" may result in reduced weed control of some broadleaf weeds.

- "Finesse" is no longer recommended for the control of Russian thistle or kochia.
- Do not use more than 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period.
- Do not apply "Finesse" during fallow period.
- If resistant weeds are known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or adjust the use rate of the "Finesse" tank mix partner so that it alone will control the resistant species.

TANK MIXTURES FOR SPECIFIC WEED COMPLEXES

"LEXONE" DF HERBICIDE PLUS "FINESSE": Where broadleaf weeds and cheatgrass (downy brome) are the main problems, a fall application of "Lexone" DF at 1/3 to 1/2 lb/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" secondary root system established throughout the field. 1/2 to 1" of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks of application. Follow all restrictions on the "Lexone" DF label.

"KARMEX" DF OR DIURON DF HERBICIDE PLUS "FINESSE": Where annual bluegrass, annual ryegrass, corn gromwell, green foxtail (pigeongrass), and wild buckwheat are the main weed problems, apply 1 to 1-1/2 lbs/A of diuron DF plus 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A "Finesse". Apply preemergence or early postemergence to actively growing weeds less than 2 inches tall or across. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the "Karmex" or diuron labels.

2,4-D (AMINE OR ESTER) OR MCPA (AMINE OR ESTER) PLUS "FINESSE": Tank mixtures of "Finesse" plus 2,4-D/MCPA are recommended when weeds are large and/or stressed due to adverse conditions (cold temperature, low soil mosture, 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 1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient 2,4-D/MCPA (ester formulations have provided best results). Surfactant may be added at 1 pt/100 gals of spray; however, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of crop injury. Do not use surfactant with rates higher than 0.3 oz/A. "Finesse" should be mixed in water with the agitator running prior to adding 2,4-D/MCPA. 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. For best results with treatments made postemergence to weeds during periods of cold temperatures, apply "Finesse" when minimum day/night temperatures are 40° F or higher. 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:

Prolonged 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 gromwell, flixweed, 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" (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, ADDITIVES, PRODUCT MEASUREMENT AND SURFACTANT

SPRAY PREPARATION: 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 reagitate before using.

ADDITIVES: Do not use with spray tank additives that lower the pH of the spray solution below pH 3.0 as rapid product degradation can occur.

PRODUCT 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 application to weeds to improve wetting and/or foliar activity 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 5 gpa 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: To apply "Finesse" with liquid fertilizer, slurry the "Finesse" in water; then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer. The addition of surfactant to tank mixtures of "Finesse" plus liquid fertilizer increases the risk of crop injury.

Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing "Finesse" in fertilizer solutions.

Do not use with liquid fertilizers having a pH of 3.0 or less as rapid product degradation can occur.

DO NOT USE LIQUID FERTILIZER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SURFACTANT.

TANK MIXTURES WITH OTHER HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

When using a tank mixture for the first time, run a standard compatibility test and use on a small portion of a field to be sure there is adequate crop safety and satisfactory performance before adopting large scale use. "Finesse" must be in suspension before adding the companion pesticides. Follow all instructions, warnings and precautions on the companion product label.

OTHER HERBICIDES: Use a suitable registered companion herbicide if weeds and grasses other than those listed on this label are present. "Finesse" must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding the companion herbicide. Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide label. Tank mixtures with "Hoelon"[5] 3EC may result in reduced wild oat control

INSECTICIDES: "Finesse" may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions, (drought or cold stress while crop is in 2-4 leaf stage) tank mixtures or sequential treatments of "Finesse" and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment. Limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, balance of acreage can be treated.

Do not apply "Finesse" within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as "Di-Syston") has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result.

DO NOT USE "FINESSE" PLUS MALATHION AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

FUNGICIDES: "Finesse" may be tank mixed with Du Pont "Benlate" Fungicide or Du Pont "Manzate" 200 Fungicide/Du Pont "Manzate" 200 DF Fungicide or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND SPRAY VOLUME

Apply using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop or following crops may result.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT: Refer to specific manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on gpa, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc., for respective application equipment.

GROUND APPLICATION: For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat fan or low volume flood nozzles. For flat fan nozzles, do not use less than 3-gallon spray volume per acre (gpa).

For flood nozzles on 30-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 gpa and no larger than "TK" 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 60-inch nozzle spacings, use not less than 20 gpa. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for both 30-inch and 60-inch spacings.

With "Raindrop"[6] nozzles, do not use less than 30 gpa and insure for 100% overlap of nozzle spray pattern.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

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

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use orifice discs, cores and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 3 to 5 gpa. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

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

CAUTION-AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

Follow these practices to minimize drift.

Do not allow spray from either ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts will injure other plants. When spraying near adjacent, sensitive crops or plants, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. This includes:

- Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. DO NOT SPRAY IF WIND SPEED IS 10 MPH OR GREATER. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 MPH. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used even in relatively low wind conditions! DO NOT SPRAY IF WINDS ARE GUSTY.

- High temperatures, drought, and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE USED WHEN THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENT AND SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE NEARBY, REGARDLESS OF WIND SPEED.

- Do not apply whe. an inversion exists. An inversion is characterized by little or no air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in altitude. In humid regions, a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. Smoke-producing devices on aircraft are recommended. If not sure whether inversion conditions are present, consult with local weather services before making an application.

- Drift from aerial or ground equipment may be further reduced by:

  1. Using coarse sprays to minimize drift. DO NOT APPLY WITH HOLLOW-CONE INSECTICIDE NOZZLES ON GROUND EQUIPMENT. Do not use nozzles that produce fine droplets, such as Sprayfoil[7] or airblast-type nozzles. Nozzles should be oriented at an angle between straight down and straight back for ground applications. For aerial applications orient nozzles straight back into the windstream. If using flood-type nozzles on aircraft, orient them so spray is produced in direction of the airstream.

  2. Increasing volume of spray mix per acre (for example minimum 5 GPA by air, 10 GPA by ground) by using higher flow rate nozzles.

  3. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 PSI. (Vehicle speed must also be reduced to maintain spray mix volume per acre.) Consult manufacturer's catalogs for details on correct calibration.

  4. Apply as close to target plants as possible while still maintaining a good spray pattern.

NOTE: Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to crops other than wheat as injury to the crop may occur. Extreme care must be taken to prevent drift to desirable plants or nontarget agricultural land.

CEREAL RECROPPING INTERVALS

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE IN NORTHERN ID, OR, AND WA: Recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate of "Finesse" applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)

Soil pH*	Use Rate oz/acre	Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	0.5	4	10	10
6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	0	10	16
6.6 to 7.5	0.5	4	16	24
7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	4	16	24
above 7.9	Do Not Use	----------Not Applicable----------		

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

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES

Wherever "Finesse" has been previously used in wheat, barley or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not recommended as injury to the legume may occur.

Bentgrasses
Blue Grama
Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
Buffalograss
Galleta
Green needlegrass
Green sprangletop
Indiangrass
Indian ricegrass
Lovegrass - Sand, Weeping
Orchardgrass (excluding Piaute)
Praire sandreed
Sand dropseed
Sheep fescue
Sideoats Grama
Switchgrass
Wheatgrasses - Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western
Wild-rye grasses - Beardless, Russian

ROTATION INTERVALS IN STATES OF:

NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA

Soil pH*	Use Rate oz/A	Minimum Interval For Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	2 months
7.5 or lower	0.5	4 months

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

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NONCEREAL CROPS)

Note: The crop rotation intervals specified in this section of the label must be followed unless a field or LRB^{sm} bioassay indicates a shorter planting interval.

NORTHERN ID, NORTHEASTERN OR, EASTERN WA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRB^{sm} bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section.

NOTE: Successful rotation to peas and lentils can be expected in fields of even terrain having well drained soils with a uniform pH of 6.5 or less. Localized areas of crop injury may occur in fields that have highly variable terrain with areas of poor drainage and/or areas of high soil pH (eroded knolls, exposed calcareous subsoil where pH is above 6.5).

PEAS AND LENTILS:

Northern Idaho, Northeastern Oregon, Eastern Washington Counties:

ID	OR	WA
Benewah	Baker	Asotin
Bonner	Umatilla	Columbia
Boundary	Union	Garfield
Clearwater	Wallowa	Pend Oreille
Idaho		Spokane
Koontenai		Stevens
Letah		Walla Walla
Lewis		Whitman
Nez Perce		

In the above counties on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in)	Rotation Interval (months)
Peas	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	35	24
(Alaskan,	6.5 or lower	0.5	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay
Columbian)	6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay
Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	50	36
(Chilean)	6.5 or lower	0.5	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay
	6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	--	Field or LRB^{sm} Bioassay

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

** Cumulative Precipitation equals the total amount received from the date of "Finesse" application to the date of planting. Should accumulated precipitation not be sufficient to meet the indicated amounts, do not rotate to the indicated crops until the following growing season.

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

WESTERN OREGON

Unless a crop rotation is specified, a field or LRB^{sm} bioassay must be completed before rotating crops other than those listed on this or other "Finesse" labels. See Oregon 24(c) label for rotation intervals for annual and perennial ryegrasses and crimson and red clovers.

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 1/2 gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5 1/4% 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 Du Pont 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.

PRECAUTIONS

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 18 oz. jug. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, balance of acreage can be treated.

Do not apply "Finesse" to wheat and barley that is 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 NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA, the maximum use rate is 0.5 oz/A per crop period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use more than 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

Wherever "Finesse" and "Glean" are used on the same land having a pH of 7.9, or lower, the combined total use rate per crop period should not exceed 0.5 oz/A in an 18 month period.

Do not apply to wheat or barley undersown with legumes and/or grasses as injury to the forage may result.

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

Do not apply to snow covered ground.

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

Do not use on fields that have variable soil conditions where large areas are gravelly or sandy, have eroded knolls, calcium deposits, or widely variable pH readings or organic matter content. Use of "Finesse" on fields with these conditions may result in injury to the crop or following crops.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather (daily high temperatures less than 50^{0}F) or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in 1 to 5 leaf stage.

Tank mixtures of "Finesse" and organophosphate insecticides (such as methyl or ethyl parathion, "Di-Syston", etc.) may cause temporary discoloration or crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when there are wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures just prior to or soon after treatment.

Wherever land has been or will be treated with "Assert"[8] herbicide and "Finesse", plant only wheat or barley until a bioassay (see "Bioassay" section of label) demonstrates that other crops can be successfully grown. On land that is frequently rotated to crops other than wheat or barley, do not use "Finesse" wherever "Assert" has been or will be used. The additive effect of soil residues from these treatments has not been determined and crop rotation guidelines and minimum rotation intervals are not known; injury to rotational crops may occur.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (expecially those having a pH of greater than 7.0) may not provide adequate control or suppression of spring germinating weeds.

To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage or other cultural practices. Injury to adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains.

For ground applications applied postemergence to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D should improve weed control under these conditions.

To prevent cold weather related crop injury, avoid making early postemergence (2-4 leaf) applications during late fall, winter and early spring months when cold weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe. The combined affects of herbicide stress plus winter stress can result in greater crop injury than either stress factor alone.

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

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.

BIOASSAY

A bioassay (field or LRB[SM]) must be completed before rotating to crops not listed on this label or rotating at intervals shorter than those listed in the "Crop Rotation Recommendations (Noncereal Crops)" section.

o FIELD BIOASSAY

"Finesse" is a useful tool for weed control in wheat or barley; however, under some conditions small amounts of "Finesse" can remain in the soil and injure crops other than wheat, barley, rye or triticale for 2-3 years after application; therefore, before you use "Finesse", you should carefully consider your crop rotation plans during the 2-3 year period following treatment.

A field bioassay will be necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, rye or triticale are to be planted on land previously treated with "Finesse".

A bioassay involves growing test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow in fields previously treated with "Finesse". Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

"Finesse" 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. "Finesse" residues break down more slowly as soil pH increases above 7.0. Other contributing factors that slow the disappearance of "Finesse" are low rainfall and prolonged periods of soil temperatures less than 40°F.

Of the key factors that influence the rate of disappearance, only soil pH remains relatively constant from year to year. Soil temperature, and to a larger degree soil moisture, can vary greatly from year to year, and from area to area. Consequently, it is not always possible to accurately predict when areas treated with "Finesse" can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your "Finesse" treated field is the only sure way of determining when crops other than those listed on the label can be grown and is conducted as follows:

1. The accuracy and reliability of any field bioassay is largely dependent on the location and number of strips planted. Be sure to select areas of the field previously treated with "Finesse" that are representative of the various field conditions. Be sure to consider factors such as field size, soil texture, drainage, turnaround areas, eroded knolls or alkaline spots when selecting the sites that are most representative of the soil conditions in the field.

Even in small fields, more than one test strip is required to accurately determine whether it is safe to rotate to a noncereal crop. On large fields, several test strips will be needed in order to obtain reliable results based on the field variables mentioned above.

2. Plant the test strips perpendicular to the direction in which the field was sprayed. Each strip should be long enough to cross the width of several spray swaths. A large test strip area is more reliable than a small one. Suggested size is 1/4 to 1/2 acre per site.

3. Use standard tillage and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay crop(s).

4. Prepare a seed bed and plant the crops and varieties you want the option of growing the following year. It is important to use the same planting time, conditions, techniques and cultural practices you normally use to plant and grow the bioassay crop(s). If possible, plant into an adjacent area not treated with "Finesse" to use as a comparison.

5. Do not overspray the test strips with herbicides that may damage the bioassay crop(s).

6. If the crop(s) in the test strips grow to maturity with a normal harvest, the assay is positive and you may now rotate to the new crop. However, if crop(s) in the test strips die, are stunted, or fail to yield a normal harvest, the assay is negative and you should not rotate to the new crop(s). Run the assay until positive results are obtained before rotating to the new crop(s).

7. If the bioassay indicates that "Finesse" residues are still present, do not rotate to crop(s) other than those listed on the label until bioassay results indicate that the assay crops are growing normally.

o DU PONT LRB^{sm} BIOASSAY SERVICE

In the states of Northern ID, OR and WA, the Du Pont LRB^{sm} bioassay service is available through certain dealers and/or consultants. This service uses soil samples taken by Du Pont certified individuals for laboratory bioassay analysis. LRB^{sm} results will serve as a crop rotation recommendation.

Check with your local Du Pont representative or call toll free 1-800-782-3557 for information regarding the LRBsm bioassay service.

With Any Chemical, Follow Labeling Instructions And Warnings Carefully

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.

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.

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