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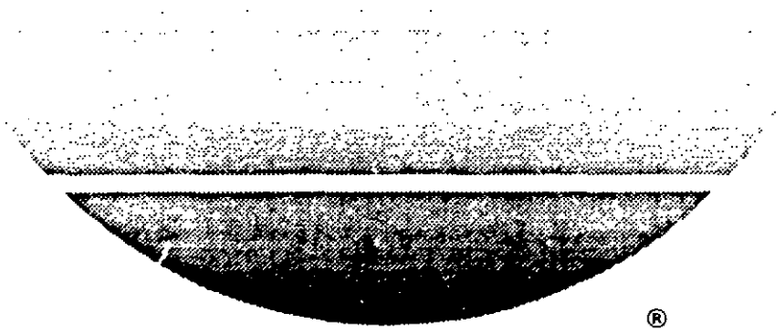
DUPONT

Finesse®

herbicide

ACCEPTED
SEP 30 2003
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-445



®

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

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DUPONT 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	25.0%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-445

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WPS USES: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard[(40 CFR Part 170)] must wear:

Long-sleeve shirt and long pants.

Waterproof gloves.

Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - (READ BEFORE USING)

Du Pont "Finesse" Herbicide is recommended for use in Northern Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas 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.

Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, oat and barley.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

GENERAL INFORMATION

"Finesse" is a dry flowable granule containing 75% active ingredient, 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. 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.

Prior to using "Finesse", careful considerations should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than wheat and barley can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of "Finesse" in the soil.

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

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 resistant weed biotypes are suspected (land which has been previously treated with Du Pont Glean® FC Herbicide and/or "Finesse" 3 or more times) or known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or use "Finesse" only in a tank mix or sequential treatment program and adjust the rate of the other broadleaf herbicide so that it alone will control any resistant biotypes.

Note: Because these resistant biotypes are known to be present, accurate record keeping of pesticides applied to individual fields is advisable in order to obtain information on the spread and dispersal of the resistant biotypes.

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]/"Banvel" SGF***, Buctril[2], Bronate[2], Curtail[1], "Curtail" M, MCPA, Du Pont Karmex® DF Herbicide, Diuron DF or Du Pont Lexone® DF Herbicide.

To delay the occurrence of resistant biotypes, use "Finesse" only in tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides having different modes of action 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. These resistant biotypes will not be controlled by "Finesse" or other herbicides having the same mode of action, such as Amber4, Du Pont Ally® Herbicide, "Glean" FC Herbicide, Du Pont Express® Herbicide, or Du Pont Harmony® Extra Herbicide.

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

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

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.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Coveralls.
Waterproof gloves.
Shoes plus socks.

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

"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

"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.

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.

MAXIMUM USE RATES AND SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

IN THE STATES OF NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA, the maximum use rate is 0.4 oz/A per crop period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use more than 0.4 oz/A in an 18-month period in a tank mix or sequential treatment program. If "Finesse" is used alone without another broadleaf herbicide, do not use more than 0.4 oz/A in a 36-month period. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

NOTE: Prior to using "Finesse", take soil samples at 0-4" depth and determine soil pH. Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1, soil to water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4" depth. Representative soil sampling requires the collection of soil samples from each distinct topographical area in a field, for example, hilltops, hillsides, low areas. This means that several soil samples must be taken and analyzed separately in order to obtain a correct assessment of the soil pH variation in a given field. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES, TIMING AND INTERVALS - ID, OR AND WA

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 lb 4 oz bottle. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, balance of acreage can be treated.

- ***Preemergence (before or after planting) to Early Planted Winter Wheat***

Apply "Finesse" at 0.2 to 0.4 oz/A as a preplanting or post-planting treatment before wheat emerges. Follow these application intervals depending on the treatment program you use:

Treatment Program	Minimum Application Interval
"Finesse" alone	36 months
"Finesse" tank mix with	
"Karmex" DF/Diuron DF	18 months
"Finesse" followed by	
a spring applied broadleaf herbicide	18 months

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.

Preemergence applications of "Finesse" are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as Di-Syston5, 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 seedling plants. Under 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

- ***Fall/Winter Postemergence to Winter Wheat and Winter Barley***

Apply "Finesse" at 0.2 to 0.4 oz/A in the fall anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage. Do not make a late fall or winter application until crop is well established and has started to tiller. If broadleaf weeds are up at time of application, "Finesse" must be applied either as a tank mix or followed by a sequential treatment. The tank mix partner or sequential treatment herbicide must be a broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action than "Finesse". For best results, apply to actively growing weeds and add a surfactant. See "SPRAY PREPARATION, ADDITIVES, PRODUCT MEASUREMENT AND SURFACTANT" section of this label.

If weeds are not up at the time of application, a tank mix treatment is optional. However, if weeds escape this application, a sequential broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action must be used. DO NOT ALLOW WEED ESCAPES TO GO TO SEED.

Follow these application intervals depending on the treatment program you use:

Treatment Program	Minimum Application Interval
"Finesse" alone	36 months
"Finesse" tank mix	18 months
"Finesse" followed by a late fall or spring applied broadleaf herbicide	18 months

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.

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

Do not apply prior to crop 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 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.

- ***Spring Postemergence to Winter/Spring Wheat and Winter/Spring Barley***

Apply "Finesse" postemergence to weeds at 0.2 to 0.3 oz/A unless otherwise directed, in a tank mix with another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action. Do not apply a "Finesse" tank mix treatment more often than once in a 18-month period.

For winter wheat and winter barley, apply 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.

For spring wheat and spring barley, apply anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage through 2nd joint stage. Do not apply once flag leaf is visible.

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 qt/100 gal of spray solution. 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. 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.

Do not make an early spring application until crop is well established and has started to tiller.

To avoid risk of cold weather related crop injury, apply "Finesse" when good growing conditions (adequate soil moisture, daily high temperature of 50 Deg. 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).

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 "**".

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed*

Annual bluegrass* **
Annual ryegrass* **
Annual sowthistle
Bedstraw* **
Blue mustard
Broadleaf dock
Bromegrass* **
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 chamomile
Miners lettuce
Pennsylvania smartweed
Pineappleweed
Prickly lettuce +
Prickly poppy (pinnate)
Prostrate pigweed
Purslane (common)
Redroot pigweed
Redstem filaree
Shepherd's-purse
Smooth pigweed
Speedwell (common, ivyleaf)*
Tansymustard* **
Tumble mustard(JimHill)
Vetch**
White cockle
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild mustard
Wild radish**

* 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 AND GUIDELINES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT" section of this label for additional details.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS/ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Apply "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A plus "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF at 1 to 1-1/2 lb/A preemergence to bluegrass or ryegrass. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed to move the herbicides into the weed root zone prior to bluegrass or ryegrass emergence.

BEDSTRAW

Use the higher rate of "Finesse". For postemergence treatments, apply before bedstraw is greater than 2 inches long and use the 2 qt/100 gal rate of surfactant.

BROMEGRASS (CHEAT, DOWNY BROME, JAPANESE BROME)

Preemergence: Apply "Finesse" at 0.4 oz/A after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. For best results, apply "Finesse" uniformly to a smooth seedbed. Rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3 inches deep, is required to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before bromegrass germinates and develops an established root system. Lack of adequate rainfall after application will result in poor bromegrass suppression.

If suppression of bromegrass is not satisfactory following the preemergence application of "Finesse", apply a sequential treatment of "Lexone" DF at 2-3 oz/A in the fall when the crop is in the 2-3 leaf stage or in the spring at 3-6 oz/A after winter wheat is well-tillered (at least 3 tillers) and has a 2 inch secondary root systems throughout the field. Apply only to metribuzin approved wheat varieties. Rainfall (1/2 inch) within 2 weeks after application is needed to move "Lexone" DF into the weed root zone. Lack of adequate rainfall after application will result in poor bromegrass suppression. See the "Lexone" DF Winter Wheat, Barley, and Fallow supplemental label for additional information.

Postemergence: "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A may also be applied as a tankmix with "Lexone" DF at 2-3 oz/A in the spring or fall to emerged bromegrass. Make the application before the bromegrass is in the 2-3 leaf stage. Consult above precautions and recommendations when making this application.

It is recommended that you do not apply "Finesse" when heavy populations of bromegrasses exist or to late fall plantings of wheat when cold and/or dry weather can cause delayed seedling emergence and/or stress to seedling plants. Do not apply "Finesse" from time of wheat emergence up to the 2-leaf stage.

CANADA THISTLE

Apply "Finesse" plus surfactant (2 qt/100 gal) 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 "Buctril" or "Bronate" and apply when weeds are small and actively growing. See "SPECIFIC TANK MIXTURES" for additional details.

FLIXWEED/TANSYMUSTARD

For best results with postemergence applications, apply "Finesse" at 0.3 to 0.4 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 actively growing plants (no more than 4 true leaves). 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 1/4 lb active ingredient/A MCPA (amine or ester).

WILD RADISH

Postemergence applications will provide best results.

TANK MIXTURES AND GUIDELINES FOR RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Northern ID, OR and WA (east of the Cascades only):

If resistant weed biotypes are suspected or known to be present, (land which has been previously treated with "Glean" FC and or "Finesse" 3 or more times) consider using another herbicide treatment or use "Finesse" only in a tank mix or sequential treatment program and adjust the rate of the other broadleaf herbicide so it alone will control any resistant biotypes.

- For applications made postemergence to broadleaf weeds, "Finesse" may be tank mixed with or used in a sequential with one of the following broadleaf herbicides:

2,4-D (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient/acre
MCPA (amine or ester)	1/4 to 1/2 lb active ingredient/acre
"Buctril" 4EC	1/4 to 1 pt/acre
"Bromate"	1/2 to 2 pt/acre
"Lexone" DF	1/8 to 2/3 lb/acre
"Banvel"*	1/8 to 1/4 pt/acre
"Banvel" SGF*	1/4 to 1/2 pt/acre
"Curtail", "Curtail" M	1 to 2 pt/acre

*Tank mixes with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF 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 0.4 oz/A in an 18 month period.
- Do not apply "Finesse" during fallow period.
- If "Finesse" is used in a tank mix or sequential treatment program ("Finesse" alone in the fall followed by another broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action in the spring) the minimum application interval is 18 months.
- If "Finesse" is used alone in the fall without a spring sequential broadleaf treatment, the minimum application interval is 36 months.

Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions for the companion herbicide(s).

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 inch secondary root system established throughout the field. 1/2 to 1 inch 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 lb/A of "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF plus 0.3 to 0.4 oz/A "Finesse". Apply preemergence. 1/2 to 1 inch of rainfall is needed within 1 to 2 weeks after application. Follow all restrictions on the "Karmex" DF or Diuron DF 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 moisture, dry, dusty field conditions) or when dense crop canopy makes it difficult to obtain thorough spray coverage. Use "Finesse" at 0.2 to 0.4 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 gal 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/MCPA.

Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions for the companion herbicide(s).

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 when 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 50 Deg. 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:

Many environmental, cultural practices, soil condition, crop variety factors or previous herbicide use can cause stress to a crop.

Prolonged cold weather (daily maximum temperatures below 50 Deg. 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.

A pesticide application to a stressed crop may increase the chance of injury.

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 results preemergence to weeds, it is important to apply "Finesse" when you can expect at least 1 to 2" of rain or sprinkler (clay soils may require more) 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. Always mix "Finesse" in water first, prior to adding other products in the same spray tank

Use "Finesse" spray preparations within 24 hours as product degradation may occur. 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 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 qt/100 gal 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 pesticide(s).

Read and follow all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions for the companion pesticide(s).

OTHER HERBICIDES: Use a suitable registered companion herbicide if weeds and grasses other than those listed on this label are present. When tank mixing "Finesse" + Assert6, ALWAYS include another broadleaf herbicide with a different mode of action; for example: 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, "Bronate" or "Buctril". "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 Hoelon7 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 the 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 OR LORSBAN3 AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

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

EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES

It is important that spray equipment is cleaned and free of existing pesticide deposits before using "Finesse". Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the label of the product previously sprayed. If no procedure is provided, follow this cleanup procedure for all application equipment.

1. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Partially fill the tank with water and add ammonia (1 gallon of 3% (household) ammonia per 100-gallons of tank volume) or a tank cleaner (follow individual label instructions for amount of tank cleaner to use). Complete filling the tank and flush the cleaning solution through the boom and hoses. Let stand for 15 minutes with agitation/recirculation and then drain the tank after flushing the hoses, boom and nozzles.
3. Thoroughly rinse sprayer, tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water.
4. Follow label directions of the product previously sprayed for rinsate disposal.

NOTE: A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks and mixing tanks is recommended to dislodge any visible pesticide deposits.

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.

Make sure air and ground equipment is properly calibrated prior to application.

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" nozzle spacings, use not less than 10 GPA and no larger than "TK" 10 or equivalent and not less than 30 psi. On 60" nozzle spacings, use not less than 20 GPA. 100% overlapping of nozzle spray pattern is recommended for both 30" and 60" spacings.

With Raindrop8 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 off-target spray movement.

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

For aerial application in the State of Washington, refer to and follow the directions on the Washington Special Local Need label, "Finesse" Herbicide Aerial Application to Wheat and Barley in the State of Washington.

CAUTION - AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

THE MINIMIZATION OF SPRAY DRIFT OF CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. Interactions between weather and land configurations may contribute to unpredictable drift patterns of all crop protection products. Responsibility for plant injury caused by spray drift lies with the applicator. As an aid for applying any crop protection product, follow these practices to minimize spray drift.

Do not allow spray from either ground or aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent crops or land, as even small amounts can injure susceptible 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 when a temperature inversion exists. An inversion is characterized by low 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 Spraytoil9 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 along the windstream using straight stream orifices (such as disc with no swirl plate). If using flood-type nozzles on aircraft, orient them so spray is produced in direction of the airstream. Use the lowest number of nozzles practical with the largest orifice size per nozzle to obtain minimum of 3 to 5 GPA. Application height

should not exceed 1/2 the length of wing span to minimize drift potential. Boom length must not exceed 2/3 the wing span.

2. Increasing volume of spray mix per acre (minimum 5 GPA by air, 10 GPA by ground) by using higher flow-rate nozzles.
3. Reducing pressure (PSI). DO NOT EXCEED 40 psi when applying "Finesse". (Vehicle speed must also be reduced to maintain spray mix volume per acre). Consult manufacturers' 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 onto susceptible nontarget plants or 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 at a 0-4" depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES (CRP)

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 Paiute)
Prairie sandreed
Sand dropseed
Sheep fescue
Sideoats grama
Switchgrass
Wheatgrasses - crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thickspike, western
Wildrye grasses - beardless, Russian

ROTATION INTERVALS IN THE STATES OF: NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	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 a 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™ bioassay indicates a shorter planting interval.

NORTHERN ID, NORTHEASTERN OR, EASTERN WA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRB™ 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 ID, Northeastern OR, Eastern WA Counties:

ID	OR	WA
Benewah	Baker	Asotin
Bonner	Umatilla	Columbia
Boundary	Union	Garfield
Clearwater	Wallowa	Pend Oreille
Idaho		Spokane
Kootenai		Stevens
Latah		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** (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Peas	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	35	24
(Alaskan,	6.5 or lower	0.5	—	Field or
Columbian)				LRB** Bioassay
	6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	—	Field or
				LRB** Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	—	Field or
				LRB** Bioassay
Lentils	6.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	50	36
(Chilean)	6.5 or lower	0.5	—	Field or
				LRB** Bioassay
	6.6 to 7.5	0.2 to 0.4	—	Field or
				LRB** Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	—	Field or
				LRB** Bioassay

* Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1; soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at a 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 or the soil pH is greater than specified, 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 (WEST OF THE CASCADES)

Unless a crop rotation is specified, a field or LRB** 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 AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of "Finesse" herbicide will be applied, at the end of each day of spraying rinse the interior of the tank with fresh water, then partially fill the tank and flush the boom and hoses. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING "FINESSE" AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT OR BARLEY

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of "Finesse" as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and one gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate strength ammonia solution or a Du Pont approved cleaner (See bulletin H-28617) can be use in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

NOTES:

1. A steam cleaning of aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When "Finesse" is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of "Finesse" and applications to sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended a sprayer be dedicated to "Finesse" to further reduce the chance of crop injury.
5. Since the presence of tank-mix partners can interfere with the dispersion of "Finesse", when multiple tank loads of the same mix are being prepared, preslurry "Finesse" in a dedicated container of clean water prior to adding to the tank.

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 1 lb 4 oz bottle. 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.

"Finesse" is not registered for use on rye or triticale.

IN THE STATES OF NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA, the maximum use rate is 0.4 oz/A per crop period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

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 tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland.

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 Deg. 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 "Finesse" herbicide and "Assert", plant only wheat or barley until a bioassay (see "Bioassay" section of this 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. Since 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.

Tank mix applications of "Finesse" plus "Assert" may cause temporary crop discoloration/stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Fall applications on coarse textured soils (especially 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™) 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 of this label.

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 Deg. 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 this 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 in 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.

DU PONT·LRB℠ BIOASSAY SERVICE

In the states of ID, KS, NE, OK, OR, TX and WA, the Du Pont LRB℠ 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℠ 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 LRB℠ Bioassay Service.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (KS, NE, OK & TX)

Prior to use, read and follow all information previously mentioned in this label, in particular sections titled "Important Information", "Pesticide Handling", "General Information", and "Information on Resistant Weeds".

"Finesse" is recommended for the control or suppression of several annual broadleaf weeds and for the suppression of bromegrasses (cheat [Bromus secalinus], downy brome [B. tectorum], Japanese brome [B. japonicus]), and/or annual ryegrass (Lolium perenne).

Do not use this product through any type of irrigation equipment.

GENERAL INFORMATION

"Finesse" provides control or suppression of several annual broadleaf weeds, bromegrasses and annual ryegrass. Weed suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as compared to an untreated area. Degree of suppression and duration of effect on weeds will depend on weed density in treated field; condition of seed bed; timing and amount of rainfall following application and growing conditions following application.

GRAZING TREATED FIELDS

"Finesse" has no grazing restriction.

USE RATES/APPLICATION TIMING - (KS, NE, OK & TX)

Apply "Finesse" as a postplanting treatment before wheat emerges or anytime after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the boot stage. For maximum weed control or suppression, always use the highest recommended rate for your area, soil pH and weed problem. Do not use less than 0.2 oz/A. The maximum use rate is 0.4 oz/A unless specified otherwise.

In far Western KS(the last tier of counties on KS/CO border) and in Chase, Dundy and Perkins counties of NE, and in the panhandles of OK and TX, the maximum use rate is 0.3 oz/A in a 36 month period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower.

In Western KS(Highway 183 up to the last tier of counties on KS/CO border) and Western NE(Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Hitchcock, Red Willow, Furnas and Harlan counties), the maximum use rate is 0.3 oz/A in a 24-month period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower.

In the Central areas of KS, NE, OK and TX, the maximum use rate is 0.4 oz/A, unless specified otherwise, per crop period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower.

In all areas, do not use "Finesse" on soils with a pH greater than 7.9.

For best results with application made postemergence to broadleaf weeds, apply "Finesse" to actively growing weeds. Add a surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1-2 quarts/100 gallons of spray solution. The higher rate of surfactant is particularly useful with spray volumes of 5 GPA or less and when using low rates of "Finesse". The use of surfactants having less than 80% active ingredient may reduce weed control.

Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use the 0.4 oz/A rate where maximum soil residual weed control is important.

The 0.5 oz/A use rate is recommended only for the suppression of bromegrasses and annual ryegrass in the central areas of KS, NE, OK & TX.

Weed Control in Wheat/Fallow/Wheat and Ecofallow Rotations

In areas where conservation compliance is practiced in wheat/fallow/wheat rotations and/or where the interval between an application of "Finesse" and the planting of corn or sorghum is at least 24 months (See "Crop Rotation Intervals"), "Finesse" may be used as a fallow treatment preceding the planting of wheat.

Use "Finesse" at 0.2 to 0.3 oz/A in a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used. "Finesse" may not be used on a given field more often than once in a 24-month period. Do not use a residual herbicide having the same mode of action as "Finesse"(ie. "Ally","Amber" or "Glean" FC) on these same fields between this 24-month period.

When using "Finesse" in these types of rotations, use either tillage, sequential herbicide applications with a different mode of action than "Finesse", or tank mixes to control escaped weeds. DO NOT LET WEED ESCAPES GO TO SEED.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL /USE RATE TABLE

NOTE: Read and follow all instructions under "Specific Weed Problems" for all weeds marked with "+".

Use Rates 0.2 To 0.4 oz/A

*Corn gromwell	Plains coreopsis
*Kochia +	Prickly lettuce
*Pennsylvania smartweed	Prostrate pigweed
*Prostrate knotweed +	Purslane (common)
*Russian thistle +	Redroot pigweed
Wild buckwheat +	Shepherd's-purse
Blue mustard	Smallseed falseflax
Canada thistle	Smooth pigweed
Carolina geranium	Sunflower +
Common chickweed	-in TX partial control only
Corn Spurry	Tansymustard
Curly dock	Treacle mustard
Cutleaf eveningprimose	(Bushy wallflower)
Field pennycress	Tumble mustard
Flixweed +	(Jim Hill)
Henbit	Vetch +
Ladysthumb	Virginia pepperweed
Lambsquarters	Wild carrot
Mousear chickweed	Wild mustard

Use Rates 0.5 oz/A

*Bromegrasses+	*Annual ryegrass+

*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, environmental conditions following treatment, and weed density.

+ See "Specific Weed Problems".

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Bromegrasses (cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome) and Annual Ryegrass:

Preemergence/Sequential Applications

Apply "Finesse" at 0.5 oz/Acre preemergence after planting winter wheat but before wheat emerges. Rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3" deep, is required within 2 weeks to move the "Finesse" into the root zone of the grassy weeds.

A sequential application of "Lexone" DF may be applied at the rates 3 to 4 oz/Acre in the fall once the wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the annual grassy weeds are in the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth. Rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3" deep, is required within 2 weeks to move the "Lexone" DF into the root zone of the grassy weeds.

Postemergence Tank Mix Applications

An application of "Finesse" at 0.2 to 0.4 oz/Acre in combination with "Lexone" DF at rates from 3 to 4 oz/Acre can be made postemergence to the crop and grassy weeds when wheat has reached the 4- to 5-leaf stage of growth and the grassy weeds have reached the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth. Rainfall, enough to wet the soil 2-3" deep, is required within 2 weeks to move the "Finesse" and "Lexone" DF into the root zone of the grassy weeds. Lack of adequate rainfall after application will result in reduced performance.

Do not treat winter wheat prior to the 4- to 5-leaf stage. Do not treat the following winter wheat varieties with "Lexone" DF: Vona, Linden, Triumph 64, Cimarron, Mesa, Mustang, Century, TAM 107, Coker 9877, and Coker 9766.

Do not use "Finesse" preemergence if rainfall occurs between the time of wheat planting and the time of planned application.

Do not use "Finesse" preemergence on wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

To avoid risk of cold weather related crop injury and lack of performance, apply "Lexone" DF sequential applications and "Finesse" + "Lexone" DF postemergence tank mix applications prior to winter dormancy of the crop and grassy weeds. Excessive rainfall immediately after application may result in crop injury.

Care should be used when applying "Finesse" + "Lexone" DF + liquid fertilizer to avoid crop injury.

Do not tank mix "Finesse" + "Lexone" DF with any other pesticide or surfactant.

Canada Thistle: Apply "Finesse" and surfactant after majority of thistles have emerged and while they are small (rosette stage to 4"-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.

Wild Buckwheat: Best results are from fall or early spring applications, applied at higher rates, made preemergence to wild buckwheat. Postemergence applications should be made with surfactant + 2,4-D, MCPA, "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF, "Buctril" or "Bronate" just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

Kochia, Russian thistle: Naturally-occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use less than the highest allowable rate applied in the winter/spring. For spring postemergence application, apply when kochia and Russian thistle are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use less than the maximum rate of "Finesse" in a tank mix with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF and/or 2,4-D and 2 qt surfactant/100 gal of spray solution. See information on "Resistant Weeds" section of label for more information.

Sunflower: For best results, apply "Finesse" after majority of sunflowers have emerged and are small (not more than 2" tall) and actively growing. Add surfactant at 2 qt/100 gal of spray solution. If "Finesse" is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move "Finesse" into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

NOTE: In high rainfall areas, fall applications may not provide adequate residual control of sunflowers. Deep germinating sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results apply in the fall.

Vetch: For control, apply up to 0.4 oz/A "Finesse" plus 1/4 lb active ingredient/A of 2,4-D or MCPA.

NOTES:

- o It is recommended that you do not apply "Finesse" to the same ground more often than once per crop. If treating for bromegrasses, do not make applications for more than two consecutive years to the same field.
- o Unless otherwise specified, do not apply either or "Ally", "Amber" or "Glean" during the same crop year on ground previously treated with "Finesse".

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 on this label may not be effectively controlled by this product.

To delay the occurrence of resistant biotypes, use "Finesse" in tank mixes and or sequential treatments with other herbicides having different modes of action effective on the same broadleaf weed species.

For bromegrasses/ryegrass suppression, if a sequential treatment is not applied and broadleaf weeds are present, it is recommended to include a broadleaf herbicide having a mode of action different from "Finesse" (such as: 2,4-D, "Banvel", "Banvel" SGF, "Buctril", "Bronate", Tordon3, MCPA); either in a tank mix with a liquid nitrogen fertilizer top-dress application or as a winter or early spring application with water. Follow all instructions, warnings and precautions on the companion product label.

DO NOT LET BROADLEAF WEEDS GO TO SEED

For more information, see section titled "Information on Resistant Weeds".

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 application.

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

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.

If applying "Finesse" with liquid fertilizer, slurry the "Finesse" in water, then thoroughly mix the slurry into the liquid fertilizer with the agitator running. See "Liquid Fertilzer Tank Mixtures."

EQUIPMENT AND SPRAY VOLUME

It is important that spray equipment is cleaned and free of existing pesticide deposits before using "Finesse". Follow the procedures specified in "EQUIPMENT - SPRAY VOLUMES" section.

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.

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.

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" nozzles, do not use less than 20 gpa and adjust nozzles to obtain 100% overlap of spray pattern.

Use 50-mesh screens of larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 gpa. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions will favor poor coverage and/or drift.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT

To minimize drift, read and follow the practices listed under "Caution-Avoid Spray Drift" section of this label.

CROP ROTATION INTERVALS

Read the following rotational guidelines for "Finesse" or its tank mix partner label and follow the one that is the most restrictive.

Cereals: For "Finesse", recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting. See following table.

		Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	0	10	10
7.9 or lower	0.5	4	10	16
above 7.9	Do not use	-------- Not applicable -------		

* Soil pH is to be determined by laboratory analysis using the 1:1 soil:water suspension method on representative soil samples taken at 0-4" depth. Representative soil sampling requires the collection of soil samples from each distinct topographical area in a field, for example, hilltops, hillsides, low areas. This means that several soil samples must be taken and analyzed separately in order to obtain a correct assessment of the soil pH variation in a given field. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

Noncereal Crops: For "Finesse", the crop intervals specified below must be followed unless a field bioassay indicates a shorter planting interval. See product label for details on conducting a field bioassay. Do not use "Finesse" on soils with a pH greater than 7.9.

KANSAS

Grain Sorghum and Soybeans:

In Central KS (general east of Hwy. 183 and west of the Flinthills) on nonirrigated land, the intervals for grain sorghum and soybeans are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14
Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	25	14
	7.5 or lower	0.5	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	0.5	64	36

In West Central and Western KS (generally west of Hwy. 183 to the western edge of these counties—Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlings, Stevens, Thomas, Wichita) on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Grain	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	21	14
Sorghum	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.43	42	26

Far Western KS: In the last tier of counties along the Kansas/Colorado border (Cheyenne, Greeley, Hamilton, Morton, Sherman, Stanton, Wallace) on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Grain	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	36	26
Sorghum	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.3	60	48

NEBRASKA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop other than those listed below. See "Bioassay" section. DO NOT USE ON SOILS WITH A pH GREATER THAN 7.9.

Grain Sorghum and Soybeans:

In the South Central NE counties of Franklin, Nuckolls, Thayer and Webster on nonirrigated land, the intervals for grain sorghum and soybeans are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14
Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	25	14
	7.5 or lower	0.5	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.4	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	0.5	64	36

Field Corn, Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

In Western NE (Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Perkins, Phelps and Red Willow counties) on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Field Corn, Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans	7.5 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	40	24
	7.6 to 7.9	0.2 to 0.3	60	36

OKLAHOMA

Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

In Central and Eastern OK (generally east of Hwy. 183) on nonirrigated land, the intervals for these crops are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation† (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Mungbeans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14

In Western OK (generally west of Hwy. 183 and east of the Panhandle) on nonirrigated land, the interval for cotton and grain sorghum is:

Cotton and	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	25	14
Grain	7.9 or lower	0.5	46	26
Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.5	46	26

In the OK panhandle, on nonirrigated land, the interval for grain sorghum is:

Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	30	25

TEXAS

Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

Eastern TX Counties:

Archer, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Franklin, Grayson, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.

In the above counties of Eastern TX on nonirrigated land, the interval for these crops is:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation† (inches)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain sorghum, Cotton, Mungbeans, Soybeans	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.5	25	14

Central TX Counties:

Baylor, Callahan, Eastland, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Knox, Shackelford, Stephens, Throckmorton, Wilbarger

In the above counties of Central TX on nonirrigated land, the interval for cotton and grain sorghum is:

Cotton and	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.4	25	14
Grain	7.9 or lower	0.5	46	26
Sorghum				

In the TX panhandle, on nonirrigated land, the interval for grain sorghum is:

Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	0.2 to 0.3	30	25

NOTE: Do not plant sorghums grown for hybrid seed production.

1 Soil pH as specified in this section of the label 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.

2 Cumulative Precipitation as specified in this section of the label is defined as the total amount received from the date "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 "Lexone" DF, areas treated with up to 2/3 lb per acre may be planted to any crop after 10 months.

BIOASSAY

For crop intervals not listed on this label, consult the "Bioassay" section of this label.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Follow the practices listed under this heading on page 8 in order to prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits in the application equipment and to avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops.

PRECAUTIONS

Refer to the entire "Finesse" label for other warnings, precautions and other use instructions.

Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application of "Finesse" or "Lexone" DF may result in crop injury.

Do not use "Finesse" through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply "Finesse" + malathion, as crop injury may result.

Do not apply "Finesse" preemergence to wheat that has been planted into dry soil ("dusted in") or on very coarse, uneven seedbeds.

Do not use "Finesse" on fields that have variable soil conditions where large areas are gravely or are sand or loamy sand soils, 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 crop injury or adversely affect crop rotation intervals.

Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather (daily high temperatures less than 50 DEG.F) or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures after "Finesse" application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur.

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

Do not use "Finesse" on soils having a pH of 7.9 or higher.

Do not graze fields treated with "Lexone" DF for 14 days following the "Lexone" DF application.

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

Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate other cropland

Degree of additional bromegrasses and/or annual ryegrass suppression obtained with a sequential herbicide application will depend on bromegrass and/or annual ryegrass density in treated field; bromegrass and/or annual ryegrass size and variability, amount of canopy cover; rainfall following application, growing conditions before, at and following application and; timing of application and spray coverage.

Varieties of wheat, oats 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 lb 4 oz bottle. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, balance of acreage can be treated.

Wherever land has been or will be treated with "Assert" or "Amber" herbicide and "Finesse", plant only wheat or barley until a bioassay (see "Bioassay" section of label) demonstrates that other crops can be successfully grown.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by 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.

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

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect, . . . damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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AG-7667 9063 6/24/93