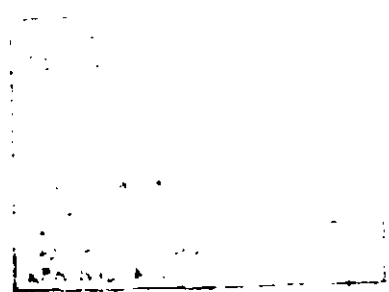
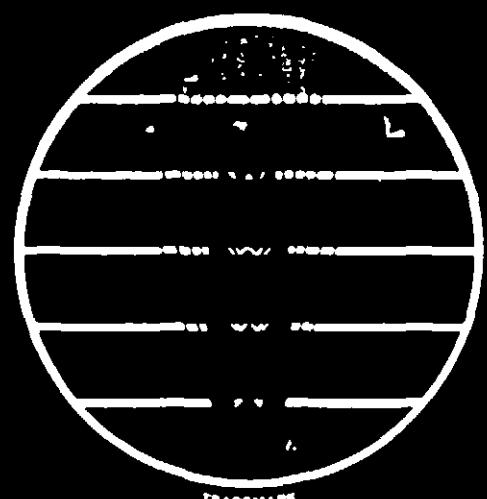


STANDARD GRADE



Glean®

FERTILIZER COMPATIBLE
HERBICIDE



TRADEMARK

DRY FLOWABLE

INDEX

	PAGE
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	3
IMPORTANT INFORMATION	3
NOTICE OF WARRANTY	3
GENERAL INFORMATION	3
GRAZING	3
SOIL RESIDUAL ACTIVITY	3
HOW APPLICATION TIMING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	
AFFECT WEED CONTROL AND CROP SAFETY	3,4
DIRECTIONS FOR USE	4
Maximum Use Rates and Soil pH Limitations	4
Application Techniques and Timing	
Preemergence (After Planting) To Wheat (Including Durum)	4
Split-Treatment To Wheat	4
Preplant Incorporation (PPI) And Preplant Surface (PPS) Applications To Early Seeded Winter Wheat	4
Dry Fertilizer Impregnation And Application to	
Winter/Spring Wheat And Durum in Montana And Dakotas	4
Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (Including Durum)	5
Postemergence to Winter/Spring Wheat, Durum, Winter/Spring Barley and Spring Oats	5
Weed Control For The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	5
Preemergence or Postemergence Application to Winter Oats -TX, Western OR and Western WA	5
Postharvest Burndown of Russian Thistle - OR/WA	5
Reduced Tillage Fallow (Preceding Wheat)	5
"Glean" and "Roundup", "Landmaster" or "Landmaster" II	5
"Glean" and "Kerb"	5
Weed Control	
General Information	6
Weed Control/Use Rate Table	6
Specific Weed Problems	6,7
Tank Mixtures with MCPA, 2,4-D, Karmex [®] Herbicide and Lexone [®] DF Herbicide	7
Spray Preparation, Product Measurement, Surfactant and Liquid Fertilizer	7
Tank Mixtures with Other Herbicides, Insecticides and Fungicides	7
Equipment - Spray Volumes	7
CEREAL RECROPPING INTERVALS:	
AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX, Southeastern WY	8
MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY	8
Southern ID and UT	8
CA, Northern ID, OR, WA	8
ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES	
Southern ID, MN, MT, ND, SD, UT, and Northern WY	8
AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX and Southeastern WY	8
CA, Northern ID, OR and WA	8
CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NONCEREAL CROPS)	
AR, LA (Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans)	8
CO (Field Corn, Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets, Grain Sorghum)	9
KS (Grain Sorghum, Soybeans)	9
MN	9
MT (Safflower)	9
NE (Field Corn, Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans)	9
NM (Grain Sorghum)	9
ND (Safflower)	10
OK (Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans)	10
PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Northern ID, Northeastern OR, Eastern WA) (Peas and Lentils)	10
SD	10
TX (Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans)	10,11
Southeastern WY (Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets)	11
SPRAYER CLEANUP	11
PRECAUTIONS	11
BIOASSAY (Field Bioassay and Du Pont LRB [®] Bioassay Service)	12
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL	12
NOTICE TO BUYER	12



ACTIVE INGREDIENT

INERT INGREDIENTS

75 -

25-

• • • • •

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS—HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT OR SKIN

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

[illegible]

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If irritation occurs, stop use and consult a physician.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Special Agent in Charge, FBI, advised the states of AR, CA, CO, IL, IN, IA, MN, MO, ND, NE, NM, OK, OH, S.D., T.X., VA, and W.V.

Prudent, responsible management of the state's natural resources is the long-term goal. To that end, the state should encourage and support the use of private land for conservation purposes. The state should also encourage and support the use of private land for conservation purposes. The state should also encourage and support the use of private land for conservation purposes.

in areas having soil pH greater than 7. In fish, it may give rise to prolonged periods of low water temperature and low oxygenation. Grey catfish are not tolerant of low oxygen and cause severe injury to fish other than when they are in tanks.

Before using "Gleen", carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For detailed information, consult a local extension agent or contact Daney's at 1-800-445-4455.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF WARRANT

NOTICE OF WARRANTY
 Copper warrants that this second copy of the first 10 pages of the above third and is reasonably fit for purposes stated in such letter, when used in accordance with the instructions contained in the second copy of the Manual. Users currently associating the use of this product or product with certain claims or benefits are hereby notified that the use of this product is not intended to be used for such purposes. The user assumes all responsibility for the manner of use of this product, which are beyond the control of Copper. Copper shall not be liable for any consequential or special damages resulting from the use of this product. As such, users shall be assumed to have accepted and acknowledged that Copper MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

GENERAL INFORMATION

[illegible]

Finally, using Gabor wavelets, we can show that the general representation of any Gabor filter other than white noise, and that can be written as a sum of Gabor wavelets.

GRAZING

2000

SO'L RESIDUAL ACTIVITY

In the states of CA, ND, NE, IL, OR and WA, Glean® should not be used on wheat and barley crops with a soil pH of 7.9 or lower and dedicated to their long term production of wheat barley or oats. The soil residual activity of Glean® can injure crops other than wheat, barley or oats for 2 to 3 years or more. Glean® should not be used on soils above pH 7.4 as extended soil residue activity could adversely affect the soil's biological and chemical balance.

In the states of Southern ID, MN, MT, ND, SD, UT and Northern WY, Glean is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.9 or lower and dedicated to the long-term production of wheat, barley or oats. The soil residual activity of "Glean" can injure crops other than wheat, barley or oats for 3 to 4 years or more. Glean should not be used on soils above pH 7.9 as the extended soil residual activity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals and under certain conditions cause injury to wheat, barley and oats.

In the states of AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX and S. (southeastern) WY, Glean is recommended for use on land having a soil pH of 7.0 or lower. Unless otherwise specified in the Crop Rotation Recommendations by county groups, sections of the state in the low rainfall/dryland cropping areas of CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, TX and S. (southeastern) WY, Glean should only be used on and dedicated to the long term production of wheat or dry beans. The soil residual activity of "Glean" can injure crops other than wheat, barley or oats for 2 to 4 years or more. Glean should not be used on soil higher than pH 7.5 as extended sources of acidity could adversely affect crop rotation options beyond normal intervals.

Ranking: Soil temperature and soil pH are important factors affecting Glean breakdown in soil. Glean breakdown is more rapid under conditions of low soil pH, high 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, and unless otherwise stated, this product is to be applied to crops other than wheat. A separate label for wheat is available. A bioassay confirms that residues of Glenc 3400 will cause injury to wheat in subsequent crops. See Bioassay section of this label for data. Failure to follow these instructions could result in injury to subsequent crops.

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

HOW APPLICATION TIMING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECT WEED CONTROL AND CROP SAFETY

How Growing Conditions and Crop Density Affect Weed Control Post-emergence application to weeds are most effective when Glean is applied to young actively growing weeds which are less than 2" tall or 2" across. Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Glean by allowing maximum foliar uptake. If cold, dry conditions exist, delay post-emergence treatment, but weather conditions promote active weed growth.

Avoid post-emergence applications to weeds which are inactive due to adverse weather conditions. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding slips.

How Rainfall After Treatment Affects Weed Control Rainfall after treatment will affect Glean performance when applied postemergence or preemergence to weeds. Without sufficient rainfall to move Glean into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

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

After making applications postemergence to weeds when a pest is threatening. Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash Glean off weed foliage and the plant and seed.

When weed emergence is observed, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependent on the timing and amount of rainfall. Following a wet spring, sufficient rainfall is needed to move (soak) 20-30 cm deep into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system. When favorable growing conditions exist, a rainfall may be needed within a few days after treatment.

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

How Growing Conditions Affect Crop Safety—Prolonged cold weather (daily maximum temperature below 50°F) and/or drought and/or low fertility while crops 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 "Glean" when good growing conditions are expected to continue until crop has started to tiller.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

"Glean" Fertilizer Compatible Herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

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

MAXIMUM USE RATES AND SOIL PH LIMITATIONS

In the states of CA, Northern ID, OR and WA, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz. A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 7.5 or lower. On soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9, do not apply more than 1/3 oz. A in a 22 month period. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

Wherever "Glean" and "Finesse" are used on the same land having a pH of 7.5 or lower, the combined total use rate per crop or fallow period should not exceed 1.2 oz. A. Wherever "Glean" and "Finesse" Herbicide are used on the same land having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9, the combined total use rate per crop or fallow period should not exceed 1.3 oz. A in a 22 month period.

In the states of Southern ID, MN, MT, ND, SD, UT and Northern WY, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz. A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 6.5 or lower. The maximum use rate is 1.3 oz. A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 6.6 to 7.5. The maximum use rate is 1.3 oz. A in a 22 month period on soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

In the states of AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX and Southeastern WY, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz. A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use on soils with a pH greater than 7.9.

NOTE Prior to use of "Glean" take soil samples at 4" depth and determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 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.

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

Preemergence (After Planting) To Wheat (Including Durum)

Apply "Glean" (1.6-1.2 oz. A) after planting but before crop emergence. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation following treatment is necessary to activate "Glean" before weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. **Wheat must be planted at least 1" deep.** For best results apply "Glean" uniformly to a smooth seedbed.

Do not apply preemergence to late fall seedlings when cold and/or dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor. If these conditions exist, delay treatment until crop has emerged and weather conditions allow active wheat growth and wheat is showing good vigor.

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

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

NOTE: DO NOT APPLY PREEMERGENCE (FALL OR SPRING) TO BARLEY, SPRING OATS OR WAMPUM VARIETY OF SPRING WHEAT AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

Split-Treatment To Wheat

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

Preplant Incorporation (PPI) and Preplant Surface (PPS) Applications To Early Seeded Winter Wheat

NOTE Preplant incorporation and preplant surface treatments are only recommended for early seeded winter wheat where growing conditions are favorable (good soil moisture, moderate temperatures) for good stand establishment prior to winter dormancy.

Apply "Glean" as a uniform broadcast spray not more than 3 weeks prior to the anticipated planting of early seeded winter wheat.

Use 1/3 to 1/2 oz./acre.

Winter wheat may be planted anytime after treatment.

- **INCORPORATION (PPI)**—Follow spray application with shallow (not deeper than 3 to 4") mechanical incorporation. Use either single pass or double pass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator), spring tooth or field cultivator. Incorporation may be improved if a harrow is pulled behind the primary incorporation implement.

- **SEEDING AFTER EITHER PPI OR PPS TREATMENT**—The use of disc type drills is recommended because of minimal soil disturbance. A hoe type drill may be used if drill spacing is not more than 10" wide and tractor speed is at least 5 mph. If a hoe drill is used, weed control results may be variable depending on amount of soil displacement in seed row. Where practical, a harrow pulled behind a hoe drill should increase the effectiveness of this treatment.

- **PRECAUTIONS**

Because of variations in incorporation equipment and seeding techniques, it is recommended that growers limit first use of either PPI or PPS to a small area to be sure weed control results are satisfactory.

Excessive displacement of treated soil may result in poor weed control in the seed row.

In high rainfall situations or on low pH soils (pH less than 6.5) a second application may be needed in the spring. Refer to instructions for split application.

Do not apply prior to late fall plantings as cold, dry weather can delay seedling emergence and reduce seedling vigor, making crop more vulnerable to the combination of herbicide and weather stress, resulting in crop injury.

DO NOT MAKE A PREPLANT INCORPORATED OR PREPLANT SURFACE APPLICATION PRIOR TO PLANTING BARLEY OR SPRING OATS.

Dry Fertilizer Impregnation And Application To Winter/Spring Wheat And Durum In Montana And The Dakotas

- **IMPREGNATION**—The herbicide/fertilizer impregnation process must be done at commercial fertilizer or chemical dealerships that are properly equipped for this procedure.

NOTE The practice of impregnating "Glean" on dry fertilizer is recommended only for dealers whose primary crop business is wheat, barley and oats. Failure to thoroughly clean all traces of "Glean" from equipment used to mix or apply dry fertilizer for use on other crops result in crop injury.

Not more than 1.4 to 1.3 oz. of "Glean" should be impregnated on a minimum of 150 lbs of dry fertilizer per acre.

Slurry the "Glean" in water using 1 part "Glean" to at least 5 parts water (1-18 oz./g in 3 qts water). Do not exceed slurry volume of 1 pt per 100 lbs of fertilizer. Continuous agitation (mechanical or recirculating) is required to keep "Glean" in suspension during the impregnation process.

To impregnate, mix and blend the dry fertilizer and herbicide in a closed rotary drum-type mixer allowing sufficient time to ensure uniform coverage. The delivery nozzles must be placed inside the mixer and positioned to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. Use "Glean" impregnated dry fertilizer as soon as possible after blending.

Before using blending and/or application equipment to subsequently mix or apply fertilizer to crops other than wheat, barley or oats, thoroughly clean all traces of "Glean" and "Glean" impregnated fertilizer from equipment.

NOTE All state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer/herbicide mixture.

- **APPLICATION**—Apply "Glean" impregnated dry fertilizer as an early fall treatment before planting or after crop emergence. Spring applications should only be made before planting. Spring wheat and durum may be planted into fall applications in accordance to directions provided in the "Fall Application Prior to Planting Spring Wheat (Including Durum)" section of this label. Spread the herbicide treated fertilizer uniformly with a properly calibrated applicator. When using fan spreaders, a 100% overlap is recommended. Fan spreaders should be calibrated to apply 1/2 the desired rate per acre. Application pattern should be overlapped to cover 1/2 of the previous swath.

- **INCORPORATION**

FALL—Mechanical incorporation is not needed for early fall applications as fall and winter rain and snow is usually sufficient to move "Glean" into the weed root zone. Weed control may not be satisfactory in dry years or from late fall applications.

If mechanical incorporation is desired prior to planting, use single pass, double incorporation with sweeps (duckfoot cultivator) followed by springtooth (1st) or harrow, or use double-pass incorporation (second pass at right angle to first pass) with a culti-harrow, spike tooth or springtooth harrow or sweeps (duckfoot cultivator). Shallow incorporation not deeper than 3-4" is recommended.

SPRING—Because spring rainfall is often unpredictable, mechanical incorporation is recommended prior to planting. Use same incorporation procedures described for fall mechanical incorporation. Best results are obtained when rainfall (1-2") follows mechanical incorporation prior to weed emergence. In dry conditions, weed control may not be satisfactory.

Fall Application Prior To Planting Spring Wheat (Including Durum)

Apply "Glean" (1/3 to 1/2 oz/A) in the fall to undisturbed stubble where straw is spread evenly or after cultivation to a uniform soil surface. Shallow tillage, not more than 4" deep, may be done after application. In the spring use shallow tillage to prepare a seedbed. Do not moldboard plow. Fall application is not effective for Canada thistle emerging the following spring. See Canada thistle under, SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS.

NOTE: Do not plant spring barley, Wapum spring wheat or spring oats after a fall application of "Glean".

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

• WINTER WHEAT/WINTER BARLEY

Apply "Glean" (1/6 to 1/2 oz/A) in the fall or spring anytime after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot stage.

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.

In areas where cold weather conditions can be severe (ID, OR, UT, WA, WY, MT, ND, SD, MN) do not make a late fall, winter or early spring application to wheat or barley until crop is well established and has started to tiller.

Fall applications of "Glean" are not recommended where organophosphate insecticides (such as disyston, etc.) have been used as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply during boot stage or early heading as crop injury may occur.

• SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, SPRING BARLEY AND SPRING OATS

In the Pacific Northwest, apply "Glean" (1/6 to 1/2 oz/A) anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage through the 2nd joint stage. DO NOT apply once the flag leaf is visible as crop injury may occur.

In all other areas, apply "Glean" (1/6 to 1/2 oz/A) anytime after crop is in the 2-leaf stage—but before boot stage. Do not apply during boot stage as crop injury may occur.

For irrigated cereal crops, delay first posttreatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment.

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

Do not apply prior to tillering when cold and/or dry weather can reduce seedling vigor making crop more vulnerable to the combination of herbicide and weather stress.

The combined effect of herbicide plus stress from cold and/or dry weather can result in temporary yellowing or crop injury (yield reduction).

*NOTE: APPLY TO VIC DURUM AFTER EARLY TILLERING BUT BEFORE BOOT STAGE.

Weed Control For The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

"Glean" is registered for CRP use in CO, IA, ID, KS, MN, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA and WY. Consult "Glean" supplemental label for CRP use instructions.

Preemergence Or Postemergence Application To Winter Oats - Texas, Western Oregon And Western Washington Only

Preemergence to Oats: Apply "Glean" at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A as a postplanting preemergence treatment to early seeded winter oats. Use the 1/2 ounce rate where annual ryegrass is the primary weed problem.

Do not make a preemergence treatment to late fall plantings (after November 1) as herbicide stress plus cold weather stress can cause crop injury.

Remove grazing cattle during wet (muddy) field conditions to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

Heavy rainfall between the time of treatment and the 2-leaf crop stage can result in temporary yellowing and stunting and may result in crop injury.

Postemergence to Oats (broadleaf control only): Apply "Glean" at 1/6 to 1/2 oz/A when crop is in 2-leaf to boot stage. When weeds are present at the time of application, add a surfactant (80% active ingredient or more) at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. Fall applications of less than 1/3 oz/A may not provide adequate control of spring germinating broadleaf weeds.

NOTE: Under abnormally wet conditions, especially on coarse textured soils, fall applications may not provide adequate control of ryegrass and/or spring control of ryegrass and/or spring germinating broadleaf weeds.

Remove grazing cattle during wet (muddy) field conditions to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.

Postemergence applications generally do not provide adequate suppression of annual ryegrass.

Postharvest Burndown Of Russian Thistle In The States Of Oregon And Washington

Apply "Glean" at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A. Time application 3 to 10 days after harvest when Russian thistle is actively growing. Mature plants or plants covered with dust may not be adequately controlled. For best results, apply "Glean" when temperatures exceed 70° F. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply "Glean" in 3-5 GPA by air or 10-25 GPA with ground equipment. Surfactant (80% active ingredient or higher) should be added to the spray solution at the rate of 2-3 quarts per 100 gallons. Tank mixtures of "Glean" and other herbicides may not be as effective as "Glean" alone for this use.

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

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

Reduced Tillage Fallow (Preceding Wheat)

Use 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A. (See MAXIMUM USE RATE AND SOIL PH LIMITATIONS and CEREAL RECROPPING INTERVALS sections of this label.) Application should be made before broadleaf weeds are 2" tall or 2" across. If weed control is unsatisfactory because weeds were too large at application, or if weeds grow due to insufficient rainfall activation of "Glean", a shallow cultivation is recommended. Rainfall following treatment to wet the soil 2-3" deep is necessary to move "Glean" into the weed root zone before weed seeds germinate or existing weeds grow beyond the seedling stage.

Several options are available for use of "Glean" to reduce tillage in fallow.

1) **Spring (in-crop prior to fallow)**—Apply "Glean" in the spring before wheat, spring oats or barley are in the boot stage. This treatment is effective for postharvest broadleaf weed control, but may not provide weed control into the following spring.

2) **Fall (postharvest)**—Apply "Glean" preemergence or early postemergence to the first flush of germinating weeds after harvest.

3) **Spring (during fallow)**—For best results, apply preemergence early in the spring to ensure adequate rainfall activation prior to weed seed germination. Postemergence treatments should be applied just after most seedlings have emerged and are actively growing.

When weed emergence is uneven, control of weeds that germinate after treatment will be dependent on the timing and amount of rainfall following application. Sufficient rainfall is needed to move "Glean" 2-3" deep into the weed root zone before weeds that germinate after treatment can develop an established root system.

"Glean" and "Roundup", "Landmaster" or "Landmaster II". ("Glean" and "Landmaster" or "Landmaster II" combinations are not registered for use in CA.)

"Glean" (1/3 to 1/2 oz/A) and "Roundup" or "Landmaster" / "Landmaster II" applied as a tank mix is recommended for the control of emerged populations of broadleaf and grassy weeds. For best results, apply this mixture to young actively growing broadleaf weeds less than 2" tall or 2" across while grassy weeds are 6" tall or less. "Glean" and "Roundup" or "Landmaster" / "Landmaster II" should be applied in 5-10 GPA with ground equipment using flat fan nozzles, or 3-5 GPA by air. If broadleaf and grassy weed stages are not appropriate for a tank mix application, "Glean" and "Roundup" or "Landmaster" / "Landmaster II" should be applied separately as recommended for each product.

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

"Glean" and "Kerb" (Fall application only)

In the states of Northern Idaho, Oregon and Washington on soils having a pH of 7.5 or less, "Glean" at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A and "Kerb" at 1/2 to 3/4 lb/A applied as a tank mix is recommended for the control of volunteer wheat, cheatgrass (downy brome) and other grasses and broadleaf weeds (see "Kerb" label for list of grasses controlled). On soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9, use not more than 1/3 oz/A "Glean" and 1/2 to 3/4 lb/A "Kerb" and do not make more than one application of "Glean" in a 22 month period. Apply in 10 to 20 GPA by ground or 5 to 10 GPA by air. Application should be made from mid-October to mid-December before soil freeze-up.

In Montana, Southern Idaho, Utah and Northern Wyoming use "Glean" at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A (on soils having a pH of 6.5 or lower) or 1/3 oz/A (on soils having a pH of 6.6 to 7.9) and "Kerb" at 1/2 to 3/4 lb/A applied as a tank mix for the control of volunteer wheat, cheatgrass (downy brome) and other grasses and broadleaf weeds (see "Kerb" label for list of grasses controlled). On soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9, use not more than 1/3 oz/A "Glean" and 1/2 to 3/4 lb/A "Kerb" and do not make more than one application of "Glean" in a 22 month period. Apply in 10 to 20 GPA by ground or 5 to 10 GPA by air. Application should be made from mid-October to mid-December before soil freeze-up.

In Colorado and Southeastern Wyoming use "Glean" at 1/3 to 1/2 oz/A on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower and "Kerb" at 1/2 to 3/4 lb/A applied as a tank mix for the control of volunteer wheat, cheatgrass (downy brome) and other grasses and broadleaf weeds (see "Kerb" label for list of grasses controlled). Apply in 10 to 20 GPA by ground or 5 to 10 GPA by air. Application should be made from mid-October to mid-December before soil freeze-up.

Follow all use instructions, warnings and precautions on the "Kerb" label.

WEED CONTROL

General Information

Glean® rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 4 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; (c) weed size; (d) degree of weed infestation; (e) growing conditions at and following time of treatment; (f) length of growing season; (g) soil pH; (h) soil organic matter; and (i) precipitation.

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 1.3 oz. A.

Because of rapid breakdown in soil, Glean® may not provide season-long weed control on soils below pH 6.5.

For best results with application made postemergence to weeds, apply Glean® to small (less than 2" tall or 2" across) **actively growing weeds**. Add surfactant (at least 80% active ingredient) at the rate of 1.5 to 4 qt./100 gal. 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 Glean®. The use of surfactants having less than 80% active ingredient may reduce weed control.

Sufficient rainfall after preemergence or postemergence treatment is necessary to move Glean® 2-3" into the weed root zone **before** weed seeds germinate and develop an established root system. In the fall, weeds grow big and the seedling stage. In most areas, fall treatments provide the best opportunity for rainfall activation and most consistent residual weed control. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment resulting in poor weed control. Without sufficient rainfall to move Glean® into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Weed Control Use Rate Table

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

Table 1: 6 oz. A use rate is recommended only for short-term control or suppression. Use 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A where soil residual weed control is important.

Where soil pH is 6.5 or lower, use the 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A rate where maximum soil residual weed control is important.

Weeds Controlled at 1.6 thru 1.3 Ounce Per Acre

Blue mustard	Horsetail	Smooth pigweed
Conical catchfly	Mayweed	Tansymustard*
Curly dock	Minors lettuce	(except ID, OK, UT, WA)
Field pennycress	Prostrate pigweed	Trache mustard
Flaxweed† (except ID, OR, UT, WA)	Prostrate pigweed	Tumble mustard (don't)
Hempnettle	Redroot pigweed	Waterpod
	Shepherdspurse	Wild mustard

Weeds Suppressed* at 1.6 thru 1.3 ounce per acre

Flaxweed† (in ID, OR, UT, WA)
Lambsquarters*
Tansymustard* (in ID, OR, UT, WA)

Weeds Controlled at 1/3 thru 1/2 Ounce Per Acre

Bur beak herb	False flax	Sunflower† (in TX partial control only)
Buttercup	Kochia†	White cockle
Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)	(in MT and ND only)	Wild carrot
Common chickweed	Lady thumb	Wild garlic
Common groundsel	Mouseear chickweed	Wild onion†
Corn spurry	Purslane (common)	Wild radish†
Cow cockle	Redstem filaree	Wild turnip
False chamomile	Russian thistle* (in MT and ND only)	

Weeds Suppressed* at 1/3 thru 1/2 Ounce Per Acre

Annual ryegrass*	Kochia†	Russian thistle*
Bedstraw	Pennsylvania smartweed	Speedwell
Canada thistle†	Prickly lettuce	Tansymustard*
Corn groundsel	Prostrate knotweed†	Wild buckwheat
Flaxweed†		Yellow foxtail†
Giant foxtail†		
Green foxtail† (pigeongrass)		

*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."

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Canada Thistle: Apply Glean® plus 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.

Annual Ryegrass: (Southwest Arkansas, Northwest Louisiana, Southeast Oklahoma, Northeast Texas) Apply Glean® at 1.2 oz. A preemergence to ryegrass. 1.2 to 1.0 of rainfall is needed to move Glean® into the weed root zone prior to ryegrass emergence. Remove grazing cattle during wet (muddy) field conditions to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier. Under abnormally wet conditions, especially on coarse textured soils, fall applications may not adequately control ryegrass and/or spring germinating broadleaf weeds.

Foxtail/Pigeongrass: (green, yellow and giant). In MN, MT, ND and SD, fall applications at 1.3 oz. A in winter wheat or prior to planting spring wheat will control the foxtail species. Applications made in the spring give suppression. For best results in the spring, apply preemergence to foxtail at 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A. Postemergence applications at 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A should be made with surfactant before the foxtail is more than 1" tall or beyond the 1-2 leaf stage. 1.2 to 1" of rainfall is needed (after either a pre or postemergence treatment) to move Glean® into the weed root zone before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage. Without adequate rainfall incorporation before the foxtail is beyond the 2-3 leaf stage, foxtail suppression may not be adequate.

Fall application in fallow may only provide short-term suppression.

Excessive rainfall after treatment may result in unsatisfactory weed control performance.

Wild Buckwheat: In MN, MT, ND and SD, fall applications at 1.3 oz. A will control wild buckwheat. Applications made in the spring give suppression. For best results in the spring, apply Glean® with surfactant just after seedlings have emerged and are actively growing. Late spring applications may not receive enough rainfall after treatment, resulting in poor residual weed suppression.

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

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

Lambsquarters: For best results, use not less than 1.3 oz. A applied in the fall. For spring postemergence application, apply when lambsquarters are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Use not less than the 1.3 oz. A rate of Glean® plus 2 qt. surfactant/100 gal. of spray solution.

Russian Thistle and Kochia

Preemergence Control: For areas that receive dependable and adequate fall and winter precipitation (enough to thoroughly wet top 3-4 inches of soil), fall applications of Glean® at 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A will control these spring germinating weeds.

In areas that have dry fall and winter weather, but receive dependable and adequate early spring precipitation, early spring applications provide best results. Apply 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A early in spring. Spring preemergence applications must receive enough rainfall to thoroughly wet the top 3-4 inches of soil prior to weed germination. Without adequate rainfall prior to germination, weed control will not be satisfactory.

Postemergence Suppression: Apply Glean® at 1.3 to 1.2 oz. A after majority of weeds have emerged. For best results, weeds must be **actively growing** at time of application (adequate soil moisture and daily temperatures above 60°F). Add surfactant at the rate of 2 qt./100 gal. of spray solution. Thorough coverage is important.

Sunflower: For best results in NM, OK (Panhandle) and TX, apply Glean® 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 water. If Glean® is applied preemergence, make application in early spring to allow for timely and adequate rainfall to move Glean® into the weed root zone before weeds germinate or develop an established root system.

In all other areas, fall applications provide best results. If treatment is delayed until spring, best results are from a postemergence application made after most of the sunflowers have emerged and are not more than 2" tall. The addition of 2 qt. of surfactant/100 gal. of water will improve postemergence activity. **Sunflowers that emerge after a spring treatment may not be controlled.**

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.**

DATE: 10/09/01

History of 1.3 to 1.5 μA at 100 Hz for 10 min

• FREE EMERGENCE AND FALL TREATMENTS

A. OTHER AREAS

Wild Garlic Wild Onion • A little bit goes a long way!

Wild Radish, *Raphanistrum* sp. (Family: Brassicaceae)

Prostrate Knotweed. *E. canadensis* (L.) Schreb.

MCPA (amine or ester) or 2,4-D (amine or ester) plus Glean[®] 750 = mixtures of Glean plus either MCA or 2,4-D are not unharmed when worn in the field. These products adversely affected the birds in the field trial. When the birds were dusted with Glean, no adverse effects were observed. In the laboratory, the birds were fed a diet containing 100 ppm Glean for 14 days. No adverse effects were observed.

2. $\text{deg}(S) = 1$, the number of $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy sections of $\pi_1(\pi^*S) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$ is 2^{n-1} . If π^*S is a bundle of rank n over S , then the number of $\mathbb{A}^1$ -homotopy sections of $\pi_1(\pi^*S) \rightarrow \pi_1(S)$ is 2^{n-1} .

[illegible]

C. rotundifolia, Karmesin plus Gear in CA.

"Lexone® DF plus Glean" In the states of ID, OR, UT and WA where downy brome, greenwell speedwell and jagged chickweed are the main post-emergent winter wheat and barley; an application of Lexone® DF at 1.3 to 1.2 lb Awt with Glean® at 1.6 to 1.3 oz A is recommended. Apply after winter wheat or barley is well formed and has a secondary root system established through tillage. If a 1.3-1.1 frame drill is needed within 1 to 2 weeks of application. Do not use Lexone® DF plus Glean on spring wheat. Follow all restrictions on the Lexone® label.

In the states of KS, OK and TX, Leavenworth 1-2 ft. A soil recommended for downy mildew and cheatgrass control and may be mixed with (a) rate at 1.5 to 2.0 A to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled. Apply after winter wheat is well flowered and has a 2-Secondary root system throughout the field. Control of weeds is speeded within 1 to 2 weeks of application.

2. Extracts: Loxone, DE plus, 3-oxo, 2-bromo, 2-bromides, 4-KS, OK and IX

Don't use Large DE as Input to CA

1. The proper amount of Gellan gel "firmness" is achieved when water in the system is at least 40% of the total weight of the system. A gel is prepared if the firmness is 100% or more. If the firmness is less than 100%, the preparation is left standing until the firmness is 100%.

Measurement: The Greiner multi-measure 20 mL graduated cylinder is used as a guide as to the degree of jaw spread, and as the form to prepare measurements from.

Surfactant: Use a surfactant of at least 1% active ingredient. Surfactant is most easily applied as foams to weeds to improve wetting and for an airtight seal. Add surfactant at 1 to 2 qt/100 gal of spray as the last ingredient. Then, spreadable surfactant is particularly useful with spray-on use of 50:50A, as less and when less water is used. Anti-foaming agents may be needed.

Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a solid one.

Liquid fertilizer To apply Glean with liquid fertilizer simply add the Glean **directly** to the liquid fertilizer with the agitator running. The addition of surfactant to the tank mixtures of Glean plus liquid fertilizer releases the risk of injury.

Run a tank mix compatibility test before you mix. Gear up for zero

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

Do not use liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

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

Other Herbicides: Use a suitable registered companion herbicide if weeds greater than 2" tall or 2" across are present or if weeds and grasses other than those listed on this label are present. Clean mix site on suspension in the spray tank before adding the companion herbicide. Follow the surfactant recommendation on the companion herbicide label.

Insecticides. Glean may be tank mixed with insecticides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought or cold stress, when crops are 2-4 leaf stage) tank mixtures or sequential treatments of Glean and organophosphate insecticides (such as malathion, parathion, disyston, etc.) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. Limit first use to a small area. If no symptoms of crop injury occur 14 days after treatment, a larger acreage can be treated.

DO NOT USE GLEAN AND MALATHION IN THE STATES OF CO, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX and WY AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.

For applications of Glean, apply 100 g/m² recommended where an organophosphate insecticide (such as disulfoton) has been applied as an in-furrow treatment.

Fungicides: Glean may be tank mixed with Benlate® Benlate® PNW or Manzate® 200 or other fungicides whenever the proper timing for herbicide and fungicide treatments coincide.

Apply using properly calibrated air or ground equipment. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will insure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For ground application, flat fan nozzles are recommended (minimum 3 GPA). When using flood jet or Raindrop[®] nozzles, use higher spray volume (minimum 20 GPA) to ensure thorough coverage. However, Green[®] may be applied at or less than 10 GPA when using small orifice flooding nozzles such as flood jet TK 5 to TK 7.5 or equivalent, providing these nozzles are on a 30 inch spacing or not less than 12 GPA when these flooding nozzles are on a 40 inch spacing.

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

Use 50-mesh screens or larger

Unless otherwise stated, use at least 1 gallon spray volume (GPA) per acre by air. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when either the crop canopy or stubble is dense.

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

NOTE: Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to crops other than wheat, 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 AND BARLEY IN AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX AND SOUTHEASTERN WY:

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

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	10
7.9 or lower	1.2	4	10	16
above 7.9	Do Not Use	Not Applicable		

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

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN MN, MT, ND, SD AND NORTHERN WY:

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

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	1.2	4	10	10
6.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	0	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. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN SOUTHERN ID AND UT

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

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	1.2	4	10	10
6.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	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 0-4" depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN CA, NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA:

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

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
		Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	10
6.5 or lower	1.2	4	10	10
6.6 to 7.5	1.6 to 1.3	0	10	16
6.6 to 7.5	1.2	4	16	24
7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	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 0-4" depth. Consult local extension publications for recommended soil sampling procedures.

ROTATION INTERVAL FOR PLANTING GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACRES

Wherever Glean has been previously used in wheat, barley, oats 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	• Galetia	• Orchardgrass	• Wheatgrasses — Crested
• Blue Grama	• Green needlegrass	• Prairie sandreed	Intermediate, Pubescent
• Bluestems — Big, Little, Plains	• Green sprangletop	• Sand dropseed	Slender, Streambank, Tall,
Sand, WW Spar	• Indiangrass	• Sheep fescue	Thickspike, Western
• Bromegrasses — Meadow, Smooth	• Indian ricegrass	• Sideoats Grama	• Wild-rye grasses — Beardless
• Buffalograss	• Lovegrasses — Sand, Weeping	• Switchgrass	Russian

ROTATION INTERVALS IN STATES OF

Southern ID, MN, MT, ND, SD, UT, AND NORTHERN WY		
Soil pH*	Use Rate Oz/A	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
6.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	2 months (all grasses)
6.6 to 7.5	1/6 to 1/3	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)
AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX AND SOUTHEASTERN WY		
Soil pH*	Use Rate Oz/A	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months
7.9 or lower	1/2	4 months
CA, NORTHERN ID, OR AND WA		
Soil pH*	Use Rate Oz/A	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months
7.5 or lower	1/2	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 LRBSM bioassay indicates a shorter planting interval.

ARKANSAS/LOUISIANA

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.

Cotton, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

In Southwest Arkansas and Northwest Louisiana on nonirrigated land, the interval for these crops is

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Cotton	7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/2	25	14
Grain Sorghum				
Soybeans				

*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 "Glean" 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.

COLORADO

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

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

In the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma on nonirrigated land, the intervals for field corn and millets are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Field Corn Millets	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	39	24
	7.5 or lower	1.2	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	50	48

In Eastern Colorado on nonirrigated land, the intervals for grain sorghum are:

Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.2	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.2	60	48

*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 "Glean" 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.

KANSAS

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 Central Kansas (generally east of highway 183 and west of the Flint Hills) on nonirrigated land, the intervals for grain sorghum and soybeans are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.2	25	14
	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	25	14
Soybeans	7.5 or lower	1.2	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	46	26
	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	64	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	64	36

In West Central and Western Kansas (generally west of highway 183 to the western edge of these counties - Grant, Kearny, Logan, Rawlins, Stevens, Thomas, Wichita) on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Grain Sorghum	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	21	14
	7.5 or lower	1.2	42	26
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	42	26
	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	54	36

Far Western Kansas

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

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	54	36
	7.9 or lower	1.2	72	48

*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 "Glean" 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.

MINNESOTA

A field or LRBSM bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than the cereal grains or Conservation Reserve Program grasses listed on this label.

MONTANA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRBSM 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

Safflower:

In Montana on nonirrigated land, the interval is:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Safflower	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	39	34
	6.5 or lower	1.2	—	Field or LRB SM Bioassay

Note: Safflower may be planted sooner than 34 months upon the successful completion of a field bioassay or when recommended by the LRBSM 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 "Glean" 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.

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

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

In Western Nebraska (generally west of highway 183 to the Wyoming border) on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Field Corn	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	40	24
	7.5 or lower	1.2	60	36
Grain Sorghum	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.3	60	36
Soybeans	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	80	48

*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 "Glean" 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.

NEW MEXICO

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:

In the counties of Curry and Quay, the interval for grain sorghum on nonirrigated land is:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.3	30	25

*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 "Glean" 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.

NORTH DAKOTA

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRBSM 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.**

Safflower

In North Dakota on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Safflower	7.9 or lower	1.1 to 1.2	45	34
	6.5 or lower	1.2		Field or LRB SM Bioassay

Note: Safflower may be planted 13 to 14 months upon the successful completion of a field bioassay or when recommended by the LRBSM 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 "Glean" 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.

OKLAHOMA

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.**

Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

In Central and Eastern Oklahoma (generally east of highway 143) on nonirrigated land, the intervals for these crops are:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.7	25	14
Cotton				
Mungbeans				
Soybeans				

In Western Oklahoma (generally west of highway 143 and east of the Panhandle) on nonirrigated land, the interval for cotton and grain sorghum is:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Cotton	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.7	25	14
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.2	46	26

In the Oklahoma Panhandle, on nonirrigated land, the interval for grain sorghum is:

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.7	30	25

*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 "Glean" 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.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

(NORTHERN ID, NORTHEASTERN OR, EASTERN WA)

Unless a Crop Rotation Interval is specified, a field or LRBSM 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 areas of even terrain having well drained soils with a uniform pH of 6.5 or less. Localized areas of topography 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 at or above 6.5).

Peas and Lentils:

Northern Idaho, Northeastern Oregon, Eastern Washington counties:

ID	OR	WA
Bennett	Baker	Asotin
Bonner	Umatilla	Columbia
Boundary	Union	Garfield
Clearwater	Walla Walla	Pend Oreille
Idaho		Spokane
		Stevens
		Walla Walla
		Whitman

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	1.6 to 1.7	35	24
Alaska	6.5 or lower	1.2		Field or LRB SM Bioassay
Columbian	6.6 to 7.5	1.6 to 1.7		Field or LRB SM Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.7		Field or LRB SM Bioassay
Lentils	6.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.7	50	36
Chilean	6.5 or lower	1.2		Field or LRB SM Bioassay
	6.6 to 7.5	1.6 to 1.7		Field or LRB SM Bioassay
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.7		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 "Glean" 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.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A field or LRBSM bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than the cereal grains or Conservation Reserve Program grasses listed on this label.

TEXAS

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.**

Cotton, Mungbeans, Grain Sorghum, Soybeans:

Eastern Texas Counties:

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

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

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.7	25	14
Cotton				
Mungbeans				
Soybeans				

*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 "Glean" 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.

Central Texas Counties

Baylor Callahan Eastland Foard Hardeman Haskell Knox Shackelford Stephens Throckmorton Wilbarger

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

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Cotton	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.8	25	14
Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.2	46	26

In the Texas Panhandle, on nonirrigated land, the interval for commercial grain sorghum is

Grain Sorghum	7.9 or lower	1.6 to 1.8	30	26
---------------	--------------	------------	----	----

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

*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 "Glean" 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.

SOUTHEASTERN WYOMING

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.

Proso and Setaria (Hay) Millets

In the counties of Goshute, Laramie and Platte on nonirrigated land, the intervals are

Crop	Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation** (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
Millets	7.5 or lower	1.6 to 1.8	30	24
	7.5 or lower	1.2	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.6 to 1.8	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1.2	60	48

*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 "Glean" 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.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

1) Drain tank, then flush tank, boom and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 10 minutes.

2) Fill the tank with clean water, then add 1.2 gallon chlorine bleach (containing 5.1-4% sodium hypochlorite) per 100 gallons of water. Flush through boom and hoses, 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 Cleanup 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, oats and barley differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using "Glean" 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 "Glean" to wheat, oats or barley that are stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease, or insect damage. As crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application may also result in crop injury.

In the states of CA, Northern ID, OR and WA, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 7.5 or lower. On soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9 do not apply more than 1.3 oz/A in a 22 month period. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

Wherever "Glean" and "Finesse" are used on the same land having a pH of 7.5 or lower, the combined total use rate per crop or fallow period should not exceed 1.2 oz/A. Wherever "Glean" and "Finesse" are used on the same land having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9, the combined total use rate per crop or fallow period should not exceed 1.3 oz/A in a 22 month period.

In the states of Southern ID, MN, MT, ND, SD, UT and Northern WY, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 6.5 or lower. The maximum use rate is 1.3 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 6.6 to 7.5. The maximum use rate is 1.3 oz/A in a 22 month period on soils having a pH of 7.6 to 7.9. Do not use on soils having a pH greater than 7.9.

In the states of AR, CO, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, TX and Southeastern WY, the maximum use rate is 1.2 oz/A per crop or fallow period on soils having a pH of 7.9 or lower. Do not use on soils with a pH greater than 7.9.

Do not apply to wheat, barley or oats undersown with legumes and grasses, as injury to the forages will 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 "Glean" on fields with these conditions may result in crop injury or adversely affect crop rotation intervals.

The combined effects of preemergence "Glean" plus preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold wet weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.

Tank mixtures or sequential treatments of "Glean" and organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, malathion, disyston, etc.) may cause temporary discoloration or crop injury.

Wherever land has been or will be treated with "Assent" herbicide and "Glean" plant only wheat 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, do not use "Glean" wherever "Assent" 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.

Under certain conditions such as hot, dry weather, heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather (daily high temperature less than 50°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 the 1-5 leaf stage.

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

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

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 soils are 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 or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

Preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within two weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with preemergence or early postemergence applications of "Glean."

BIOASSAY

A bioassay (field or LRBSM) 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.

• FIELD BIOASSAY¹

"Glean" Fertilizer Compatible Herbicide is a useful tool for weed control in wheat, barley, spring oats or fallow. However, under some conditions small amounts of "Glean" can remain in the soil and injure crops other than wheat, barley, or oats for 2 to 4 years or more after application. Therefore, before you use "Glean" you should carefully consider your crop rotation plans during the 2 to 4 year period following treatment.

A field bioassay will be necessary if crops other than wheat, barley, spring oats or those listed on the label are to be planted on land previously treated with "Glean". Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

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

"Glean" breaks down most rapidly in soils having a pH less than 7.0, in areas having 20" or more of annual rainfall, and a long growing season with warm soil temperatures. "Glean" residues breakdown more slowly as soil pH increases above 7.0. Other contributing factors that slow the disappearance of "Glean" 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 "Glean" can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your "Glean" treated field is the only sure way of determining when crops other than those listed on label can be grown.

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 "Glean" 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 crop not listed on the label. 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 test strip.
3. Use standard tillage and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay.
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 "Glean" to use as a comparison.
5. Do not overspray the test strips with herbicides that may damage the bioassay crops.
6. If the crop(s) in the test strip(s) 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 "Glean" residues are still present, do not rotate to crops other than wheat, barley or oats or those listed on label until bioassay results indicate that the assay crops are growing normally.

• DU PONT LRBSM BIOASSAY SERVICE

In the states of ID, MN, MT, ND, OR, SD and WA, the Du Pont LRBSM 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. LRBSM 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 in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or 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.

¹Registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

²Registered trademark of Rohm and Haas Company.

³Registered trademark of Delavan Corporation.

⁴Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company.

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

GFC-121487-8068

Made in U.S.A.

Printed in U.S.A.