DU PONT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

..... A Growing Partnership With Nature

RH 25 352-522 SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING 1 of 3

GLEAN® FC HERBICIDE
RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR
CO, MN, MT, ND, NM, SD AND WY

GLEAN® FERTILIZER COMPATIBLE HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR COLORADO, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WYOMING

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CEREAL RECROPPING INTERVALS

RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE IN CO, NM, AND SOUTHEASTERN WY: Recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate of "Glean" FC 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
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	——

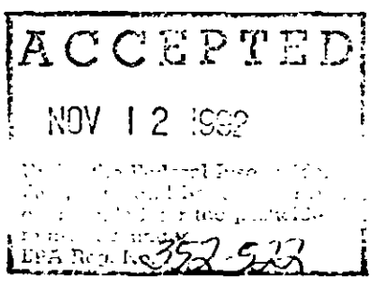
RECROPPING TO WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE IN MN, MT, ND, SD AND NORTHERN WY: Recropping plans are determined by soil pH, rate of "Glean" FC applied and a minimum recropping interval. The minimum recropping interval is from time of last application to the anticipated date of planting.

		Minimum Recropping Interval (Months)		
Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Wheat/Rye/Triticale	Oats	Barley
6.5 or lower	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	——

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

Wherever "Glean" FC has previously been 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
- Blue grama
- Bluestems — Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar
- Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangletop
- Indiangrass
- Indian ricegrass
- Lovegrasses — Sand, Weeping
- Orchardgrass (excluding Piaute)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass
- Wheatgrasses — Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western
- Wild-ryegrasses — Beardless, Russian



ROTATION INTERVALS IN:

MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY:

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	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)

CO, NM and Southeastern WY:

Soil pH*	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	2 months (all grasses)
7.9 or lower	1/2	4 months (all grasses)

*See "Maximum Use Rates, and Soil pH Limitations" section of label.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS (NONCEREAL CROPS)

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.

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.

Cumulative Precipitation as specified in this section of the label is defined as the total amount received from the date of "Glean" FC 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)
	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
Field Corn,	7.5 or lower	1/2	45	36
Millets	7.6 to 7.9	1/6 to 1/3	45	36
	7.6 to 7.9	1/2	60	48

In Eastern CO 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

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 MT 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	—	*

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

*Field or LRBsm Bioassay

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

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 ND 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	45	34
	6.5 or lower	1/2	—	*

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

*Field or LRBsm Bioassay

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.

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 Goshen, Laramie and Platte on nonirrigated land, the intervals are:

Crop	Soil pH	Use Rate (oz/acre)	Cumulative Precipitation (in.)	Rotation Interval (months)
	7.5 or lower	1/6 to 1/3	30	24
Millets	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	60	48

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 BIOASSAY

"Glean" FC herbicide is a useful tool for weed control in wheat, barley, oats or fallow. However, under some conditions small amounts of "Glean" FC 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" FC, 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 or oats or those listed on the label are to be planted on land previously treated with "Glean" FC. 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" FC. Crop response will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

"Glean" FC 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" FC residues breakdown more slowly as soil pH increases above 7.0. Other contributing factors that slow the disappearance of "Glean" FC 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 "Glean" FC can be rotated to crops other than those listed on label.

A bioassay of your "Glean" FC 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" FC 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 swathes. 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" FC 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 strip(s) grow to maturity with a normal harvest, the assay is positive and you may now rotate to the new crop. However, if the crop(s) in the test strips dies, 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" FC 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 MN, MT, ND, and SD, 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.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "GLEAN" FC, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of the product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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