Enide 90w

Active Ingredient

Diphenamid (N,N-Dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide) ..... 90% w/w

Inert Ingredients ..... 10% w/w

100% w/w

PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF MOST GRASSES AND MANY BROADLEAF WEEDS

Field Crops
- Cotton
- Peanuts
- Soybeans
- Tobacco

Ornamentals
- Annual and perennial flowers
- Bermudagrass
- Dichondra
- Evergreens, shrubs, and trees
- Ground covers
- Ice plant
- Conifer, Evergreen, and Hardwood Seedbeds

Vegetables
- Okra
- Peppers
- Potatoes
- Sweetpotatoes
- Tomatoes

Fruits
- Apple
- Peach
- Non-bearing cherry, lime, orange, blackberry, raspberry
- Strawberry

Enide 90w (diphenamid) is a selective pre-emergence weed killer recommended for the control of most annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds. Enide 90w is a 90% wettable powder with extremely fine particles which prevent nozzle and screen clogging. Enide 90w is available in a 2.2 lb. and 52.8 lb. bags.

ADVANTAGES OF ENIDE 90w

- Controls most annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds.
- May be used on both seeded and transplanted tomatoes and peppers.
- Shallow cultivation does not reduce effectiveness.
- May be applied at seeding.
- Can be used in tobacco seedbeds following gassing, burning, or steaming.
- Gives residual weed control.

WEED CONTROL WITH ENIDE 90w HELPS YOU GROW MORE QUALITY CROPS FOR GREATER PROFITS

- Easier and faster harvesting without weeds.
- Promotes uniform maturity.
- Fertilizer and water used by plants and not by weeds.
- Weed-free fields yield more.
- Reduces labor costs.
- Cultivating and hoeing reduced.

VEGETABLE CROP APPLICATION
DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SEEDBEDS
TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS—ESTABLISHED

FACTS ABOUT ENIDE 90w

To be effective, Enide 90w must be moved into the top few inches of soil and contact germinating weed seeds or very young seedlings before they emerge. This may be accomplished by rainfall or overhead irrigation or mechanical incorporation.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Grasses	Broadleaf Weeds
Annual bluegrass	Carpetweed
Annual sedge	Common chickweed
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Corn spurry
Cheat	Eveningprimrose
Crabgrass	Field pepperweed
Fall panicum (Panic grass)	Florida pusley
Foxtail	Groundsel
Goosegrass (Crowfoot grass)	Knotgrass (German moss)
Johnsongrass (from seed)	Knotweed
Ryegrass	Lambsquarters
Sandbur (Sandspur)	Mouseear chickweed
Stinkgrass	Pigweed (Careless weed)
Wild oat	Purslane
Witchgrass (Ticklegrass)	Red Sorrel
	Shepherdspurse
	Smartweed
	Spiny amaranth (Stickerweed)
	Thymeleaf sandwort

[illegible]

Read all label directions, precautions, and conditions of sale before using Enide 90w.

HOW TO USE ENIDE 90w

How It Works

Enide 90w is a pre-emergence herbicide which is absorbed by the plant roots and kills most grasses and many broadleaf weeds as they sprout.
ENIDE 90W controls weeds on coarse, medium and fine textured soils. Approximate soil type groupings as determined by standard soil texture classification is:
Coarse (formerly light): sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam.
Medium (formerly medium): loam, silt loam, and silt.
Fine (formerly heavy): clay loam, silty loam and clay.

Application Methods

Soil Preparation: Prepare the soil for planting or transplanting according to good agricultural practices. **All weed growth and crop debris should be worked into the soil before treatment.** The soil should be moist and loose with all clods broken down.

Incorporation and Irrigation: To be effective, Enide 90w must be moved into the top few inches of soil and contact germinating weed seeds or very young seedlings before they emerge. This may be accomplished by rainfall, overhead irrigation, or mechanical incorporation. If rainfall is not expected shortly after application, apply 1 to 2 inches of water by overhead irrigation, or mechanically incorporate to a depth of ½ to 2 inches. Deeper incorporation will dilute the Enide 90w in the soil and may result in poor weed control. Equipment used for incorporation must mix the Enide 90w thoroughly and evenly with the soil.

Cultivation: Weeds which emerge after treatment should be destroyed by shallow cultivation (½ to 2 inches). Deeper cultivation that brings untreated soil to the surface may result in poor weed control.

[illegible]
VEGETABLE CROP APPLICATION
DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SEEDBEDS
TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS—ESTABLISHED
ORNAMENTAL APPLICATION
FRUIT CROP APPLICATION

Spray Equipment: Use a low pressure (25-50 psi) [illegible] sprayer. **Calibrate** for delivery of proper spray volume and uniform spray pattern before use and check frequently during application.

Nozzles:
For broadcast applications use fan type nozzles; for band applications, use fan-type even spray nozzles. Clean nozzles frequently. Replace worn nozzles to insure uniform application.

Screen:
Use 50 mesh or coarser screens in strainers, nozzles, and suction units. Clean screens frequently.

Amount of Water:
Use at least 30 gallons of water per acre to insure uniform coverage with Enide.

Agitation:
Use a herbicide sprayer with good by-pass or paddle agitation. Maintain continuous agitation during application.

Mixing:
Add the required amount of water to the spray tank. Begin agitation. Enide 90w may be added directly to spray tank or may be mixed as a slurry before adding to the tank.

Wind:
Do not apply in strong wind. Wind can cause loss of spray or uneven coverage.

Broadcast (Overall) Application:
Enide 90w should be applied evenly at the recommended rate in at least 30 gallons of water per acre. Avoid spray overlap that will increase the amount of Enide 90w above recommended rates.

Band (Row) Application:
The amount of Enide 90w required per crop acre is reduced with band application. Use this formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width (inches)}}{\text{Row spacing (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate in pounds Enide 90w per Acre} = \text{Pounds Enide 90w per Acre for Band Treatment}$$

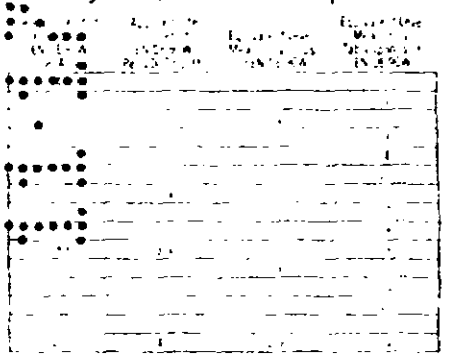
Example—If 6.6 lbs. per acre are recommended for broadcast, and you want to apply a 12-inch band on rows spaced 36 inches apart:

$$\frac{12 \text{ inches}}{36 \text{ inches}} \times 6.6 \text{ lbs.} = 2.2 \text{ lbs. Enide 90w per acre of crop}$$

Hand Sprayer for Broadcast (Overall) Application: Use knapsack, back-pack or other low-pressure sprayers with nozzles that deliver a coarse spray. Sprayers vary in amount of water required to cover a given area, usually 4 to 6 gallons per 1,000 feet are adequate. Test sprayer by determining amount of water required to spray an area of known size twice. Determine size of area to be treated. Add recommended amount of Enide 90w in enough water to spray this area twice. Stir well. Moving over the area at a steady rate in one direction, evenly apply one-half of the spray mixture. Apply the other half to the same area spraying across or at right angles to the first application. Shake sprayer occasionally while spraying. Do not use more than recommended rate of Enide 90w or crops may be injured.

Hand Sprayers for Band (Row) Application:
Put the required amount of Enide 90w in 4 to 6 gallons of water for every 1,000 sq. ft. of area to be treated. To calibrate hand pressurized sprayers:

1. Pump sprayer to desired pressure, place a quart jar under the spray nozzle and determine time required to spray one quart.
2. Mark off 100 sq. ft. of crop row, i.e., 100 feet of row for a 12" band or 50 feet of row for a 24" band. Make several practice runs over this measured area, attempting to cover uniformly the 100 sq. ft. in the time required for your sprayer to deliver one quart.
3. After determining the walk speed to cover uniformly the 100 sq. ft., spray the crop rows in your field. For 12" bands, it is desirable to make one spray band directly over the plant row. For spraying wider bands, it may be desired to make two bands, one on each side of the row.
4. Maintain even band width by holding the spray nozzle at the same height above the ground while spraying. Recharge spray tank as necessary to maintain uniform pressure.



TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS—ESTABLISHED
DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SEEDBEDS
VEGETABLE CROP APPLICATION

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WHEN TO APPLY: At planting.
RATE: Coarse soil —3.3 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre

[illegible]

WHEN TO APPLY: At planting.
RATE: Coarse soil —3.3 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —5.5 lb. Enide 90w per acre

Enide 90w and Linuron or CIPC—Tank-Mix

WHEN TO APPLY: At planting.
RATE: Coarse soil —2.2 lb. Enide 90w and ½ lb. Linuron per acre
2.2 lb. Enide 90w and 3 lb. CIPC per acre
Medium/Fine soil —3.3 lb. Enide 90w and ½ lb. Linuron per acre
3.3 lb. Enide 90w and 3 lb. CIPC per acre

PRECAUTION: Do not graze treated areas or feed forage from areas treated to livestock. Do not plant food crops other than soybeans within 6 months after treatment.

PEANUTS

WHEN TO APPLY: At planting.
RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

OR

Enide 90w + DNBP – Tank-Mix

WHEN TO APPLY: At cracking or within 7 days after cracking.
RATE: Coarse soil —2.2 lb. Enide 90w + 1½ lb. DNBP Amine/acre
Medium/Fine soil —3.3 lb. Enide 90w + 1½ lb. DNBP Amine acre

OR

Enide 90w – Lay-by

WHEN TO APPLY: At lay-by, following last cultivation.
RATE: Coarse soil —2.2 lb. Enide 90w
Medium/Fine soil —2.2 lb. Enide 90w

REMARKS: Will not control established weeds. Do not use if more than 2.2 lbs. per acre of Enide 90w were applied at planting or cracking.

[illegible]

WHEN TO APPLY: At seeding.

RATE: Coarse soil 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre or
1 oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium Fine soil 6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre or
2½ oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: **Small areas** For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section

PRECAUTION: Do not mix Enide with other chemicals before application

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Before Transplanting

WHEN TO APPLY: From 0 to 7 days before transplanting.
RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: Apply evenly to the soil surface and thoroughly incorporate into the top 2 inches of soil. Plant crop in usual manner.

OR

After Transplanting

WHEN TO APPLY: From transplanting to 7 days after transplanting.
RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: May be applied over top of transplants. When applied more than 2 days after transplanting, tillage is required immediately before or at time of application to destroy germinating weed seeds.

OR

Lay-by

WHEN TO APPLY: Following last cultivation, usually 4 to 6 weeks after transplanting.
RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: If Enide 90w was used before or after transplanting, apply 2.2 to 4.4 pounds of Enide 90w per acre after the last cultivation. Do not use more than a total of 8.8 pounds of Enide 90w per acre in both applications.

Apple and Peach

WHEN TO APPLY: Following clean cultivation apply as a directed spray to the soil around established trees. Application can be made at any time of year except when fruit is on tree or within 90 days before harvest.

RATE: **Apples only**– Coarse soil—4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Peach and Apple – Medium Fine soil—6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

PRECAUTION: Do not use on peaches growing in light soil. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated orchards

Non-bearing cherry, lime, and orange

WHEN TO APPLY: Following clean cultivation apply as a directed spray to the soil around established trees. Application can be made any time of year following clean cultivation.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

PRECAUTION: Do not apply within 12 months before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.

BLACKBERRY
Erect and Trailing (Non-bearing)

RASPBERRY
Red and Black (Non-bearing)

WHEN TO APPLY: After planting and before weed seeds germinate.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: Work all weed growth into soil before application. Apply as a directed spray to the soil. **Use only in season of planting.** Do not apply within 12 months of harvest.

WHEN TO APPLY: (Newly planted)

Apply 2 to 6 weeks after planting but not before new foliage has appeared. By this time, the soil will be settled around the crowns and the root system will be well developed. All weed growth and crop debris should be worked into the soil or removed from field before treatment.

Where **plastic mulch** is used apply any time after mulch is down and middles are clean cultivated. Apply to row middles between edges of mulch.

(Established)

Apply during the cool season while strawberries are dormant or semi-dormant or apply after renovation. Enide 90w should be applied before straw mulch is placed on the fields.

RATE: Coarse soil — 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre or 1 3/4 oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium soil —5.5 lb. Enide 90w per acre or 2 oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre or 2 1/2 oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

PRECAUTION: **Application rates** for general soil types are recommended to give optimum weed control for each soil type. Use of rates lower than recommended may give poor weed control. Higher rates may cause injury to strawberry plants. **No application** should be made within 60 days of harvest.

REMARKS: A temporary delay in the rooting of daughter plants may occur but will not affect yield. Do not use on the herbicide sensitive variety Shasta.

If rainfall is not expected shortly after application, 1 to 2 inches of water should be applied by overhead irrigation.

Additional applications may be made at intervals of 6 months or more.

Small areas– For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section.

*For specific varieties see TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS at end of this section

WHEN TO APPLY: At transplanting, in fall or spring before weeds emerge

RATE: Coarse soil — 6.6 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
2½ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium Fine soil — 8.8 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
3¼ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Apply any time after plants are well established. Destroy all weed growth before treatment.

Small areas—For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section.

PRECAUTION: Do not apply Endide to seeded annuals until plants are well established.

BERMUDAGRASS LAWNS

WHEN TO APPLY: In fall or early spring, or both fall and early spring to mature established Bermuda turf.

RATE: 4.4 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
1²/₃ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Fall applications control annual bluegrass while spring applications are required for good control of crabgrass. Make early spring applications while Bermudagrass is still dormant

PRECAUTION: Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.

DICHONDRA (New Seeding)

WHEN TO APPLY: Apply at seeding.

RATE: 11 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
4 oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Apply Endide 90w to the prepared seedbed and rake in one-half inch deep before seeding.

Small areas—For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section.

DICHONDRA (Established)

RATE: 11 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
4 oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: May be applied at 6 month intervals. Existing Bermudagrass will be greatly weakened.

Small areas—for calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section.

*For specific varieties see TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS at end of this section

WHEN TO APPLY: In fall or spring before weeds emerge.

RATE: Coarse soil — 6.6 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
2½ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium Fine soil — 8.8 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
3¼ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Endide may be used on new plantings and container stock after the plants are rooted

Small areas—For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section

GROUND COVER—ESTABLISHED AND NEW PLANTINGS

*For specific varieties see TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS at end of this section

WHEN TO APPLY: for **new plantings**, apply only after the cuttings have rooted. (Usually 1 month after planting.) Destroy all weed growth before treatment. Apply to **established plantings** in spring before crabgrass and other weeds emerge. Treat in early fall for winter grass and weed problems. Treatments should be approximately 6 months apart.

RATE: 8.8 lb. Endide 90w per acre or
3¼ oz. Endide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Repeat treatment in 6 months.

Small areas—For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section.

PRECAUTION: Avoid overwatering.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, herbaceous ornamental plants, flowers and ground cover plants tolerant to Enide 90w at recommended rates

Ground Cover

1. dichondra	Dichondra repens
2. iceplant	Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
3. English ivy	Hedera helix
4. ornamental strawberry	Fragaria chiloensis
5. periwinkle	Vinca major
6. myrtle	Vinca minor

Herbaceous Ornamental Plants

1. alyssum	Alyssum saxatilis
2. aster	Aster spp.
3. baby's breath	Gyspsophila paniculata
4. begonia	
5. chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum spp.
6. dahlia	Dahlia spp.
7. delphinium	Delphinium spp.
8. feverfew	Chrysanthemum parthenum
9. foxglow (yellow)	Digitalis spp.
10. geranium	Geranium spp.
11. lobelia	Lobelia spp.
12. loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
13. marigold	Tagetes erecta
14. peony	Paeonia spp.
15. philodendron	Philodendron spp.
16. phlox	Phlox spp.
17. salvia	Salvia spp.
18. shasta daisy	Chrysanthemum superbum
19. snapdragon	Antirrhinum spp.
20. stock	Matthiola spp.
21. sweet william	Dianthus barbatus
22. verbena	Verbena canadensis
23. zinnia	Zinnia spp.

Deciduous and Evergreen trees and shrubs

1. almond	Prunus amygdalus
2. apple (non-bearing)	Malus spp.
3. arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis
4. ash	Fraxinus spp.
5. azalea	Rhodendron spp.
6. bald cypress	Cypress spp.
7. barberry	Berberis vulgaris and Berberis thunbergii
8. beauty-bush	Kolkwitzia amabilis
9. beech	Fagus grandifolia
10. birch	Betula spp.
11. blackberry	Rubus spp.
12. black walnut (non-bearing)	Juglans nigra
13. black locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
14. blueberry (non-bearing)	Vaccinium spp.
15. camellia	Camellia spp.
16. ceanothus	Ceanothus americanus
17. cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
18. cherry (non bearing)	Prunus spp.
19. chestnut	Castanea dentata
20. cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp.
21. cottonwood	Populus deltoides
22. crab apple	Malus spp.
23. cream carpet	Lantana spp.
24. currant (non bearing)	Ribes spp.
25. dogwood	Cornus florida
26. elaeagnus	Elaeagnus spp.
27. eucalyptus	Eucalyptus grandis
28. euonymus	Euonymus spp.
29. firethorn	Pyracantha spp.
30. forsythia	Forsythia spp.
31. heath	Erica carnea
32. heather	Calluna vulgaris aurea
33. heliotrope	Heliotropium indicum
34. hemlock	Tsuga canadensis
35. holly	Ilex spp.
36. honeysuckle	Lonicera spp.
37. hydrangea	Hydrangea spp.
38. juniper	Juniperus spp.
39. laurel	Kalmia spp.
40. lilac	Syringa vulgaris
41. lime	Citrus spp.
42. mahonia	Mahonia spp.
43. maple	Acer spp.
44. mock orange	Philadelphus spp.
45. oak	Quercus spp.
46. oleander (marginal leaf chlorosis may develop)	Nerium oleander
47. orange (non-bearing)	Citrus spp.
48. peach	Prunus persica
49. pear (non-bearing)	Pyrus communis
50. pecan (non-bearing)	Carya illinoensis
51. pittosporum	Pittosporum tobira
52. plum (non-bearing)	Prunus spp.
53. privet	Ligustrum spp.
54. raspberry (black)	Rubus occidentalis
55. raspberry (red)	Rubus strigosus
56. red bud	Cercis canadensis
57. red cedar	Juniperus virginiana
58. rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.
59. rose	Rosa spp.
60. rose-of-sharon	Hibiscus syriacus
61. spiraea	Spiraea spp.
62. St. Johnswort	Hypericum spp.
63. star of confederate jasmine	Trachelosperum jasminoides
64. sugar maple	Acer saccharum
65. sweet gum	Liquidambar styraciflua
66. sycamore	Plantanus occidentalis
67. taxus (yew)	Taxus canadensis
68. tulip tree	Liriodendron tulipifera
69. viburnum	Viburnum spp.
70. weigela	Weigela spp.
71. white ash	Fraxinus americana
72. white cedar	Charmaecyparis thyoides
73. willow	Salix spp.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL PLANTS—ESTABLISHED DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SEEDBEDS VEGETABLE CROP APPLICATION

CONIFER, EVERGREEN & HARDWOOD SEEDBEDS

[illegible]

*For specific species see Tolerant Deciduous and Evergreen trees and shrubs.

Fir, Hemlock, Larch, Pine

WHEN TO APPLY: One day prior to seeding to within one month after seeding and mulching, if mulching is used.

RATE: Coarse soil — 4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre
Medium/Fine soil — 4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre

Cypress, Spruce

WHEN TO APPLY: After seedlings are one month old.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre
Medium/Fine soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre

REMARKS: Enide 90W may flocculate on contact with petroleum solvents such as mineral spirits. If sprayer has been used for mineral spirits, wash it thoroughly with detergent and water before applying Enide 90W. Work all weed growth into soil before application. After broadcast application of Enide 90W to moist seedbeds, apply ½ to ¾ inch of water by overhead sprinkler irrigation. If Enide 90W is used one day before or within two days after seeding, a second 4.4 lb. of Enide 90W may be applied 6 weeks after seeding. Use only post-planting applications on Austrian pine.

EVERGREENS AND HARDWOOD

*For specific species see Tolerant Deciduous and Evergreen trees and shrubs.

WHEN TO APPLY: Apply within two days after seeding and mulching, if mulching is used.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre
Medium/Fine soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90W per acre

REMARKS: Destroy all weed growth before treatment. After broadcast application of Enide 90W to moist seedbeds, apply ½ to ¾ inch of water by overhead sprinkler irrigation.

[illegible]

Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs tolerant to seedbed applications of Enide 90W

Bald Cypress	*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.
Douglasfir	*Pseudotsuga menziesi*
Fraser Fir	*Abies fraseri* (Pursh) Poir
Grand Fir	*A. grandis* (Dougl.) Lindl.
Noble Fir	*A. procera* Rehd.
Red Fir	*A. magnifica* A. Murr.
Rock Mountain Douglasfir	*P. taxifolia* (Poir) Britton
White Fir	*A. concolor* (Gord & Glend) Hoopes
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr.
Western Hemlock	*T. heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg.
Western Larch	*Larix occidentalis* Nutt.
Austrian Pine	*Pinus nigra* Arnold
Loblolly Pine	*P. taeda* L.
Lodgepole Pine	*P. contorta* Dougl.
Longleaf Pine	*P. palustris* Mill.
Monterey Pine	*P.* spp.
Ponderosa Pine	*P. ponderosa* Laws
Scotch Pine	*P. sylvestris* L.
Shortleaf Pine	*P. echinata* Mill.
Slash Pine	*P. elliottii* Engelm var. *elliottii*
Sugar Pine	*P. lambertiana* Dougl.
White Pine	*P. strobus* L.
Engelmann Spruce	*Picea engelmanni* Parry
Norway Spruce	*P. abies* (L.) Karst
White Spruce	*P. glauca* (Moench) Voss

Evergreen and Hardwood

Arborvitae	*Thuja occidentalis* L.
Euonymus	*Euonymus obovatus* Nutt.
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora* Thumb.
Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra* L.

WHEN TO APPLY: At planting

RATE: Coarse soil — 3.3 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil — 5.5 lb. Enide 90w per acre

WHEN TO APPLY: At direct seeding, transplanting, or within 1 month following transplanting.

RATE: Coarse soil —3.3 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil —5.5 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: May be applied directly over top of transplants.

WHEN TO APPLY: Between planting and emergence or at lay-by.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: Shallow (½ to 2 inches) cultivation after application will not destroy the effectiveness of Enide 90w. However, any tillage operation such as dragging-off, hilling, etc. that brings untreated soil to the surface will result in poor weed control.

PRECAUTION: At lay-by, apply as a directed spray to base of plants. Do not apply within 50 days prior to harvest

Plantbed

WHEN TO APPLY: At bedding

RATE: Coarse soil 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre or
1.0 oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.
Medium/Fine soil 6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre or
2½ oz. Enide 90w per 1,000 sq. ft.

REMARKS: Apply to soil after covering potatoes.

Small areas: For calibration of hand-pressurized sprayers, see SMALL AREA USE Section

Transplants

WHEN TO APPLY: At transplanting.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: May be applied directly over top of plants.

WHEN TO APPLY: From 1 week before to 1 month after direct seeding or transplanting.

RATE: Coarse soil —4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium/Fine soil —6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: Incorporate Enide 90w into soil when applied before seeding or transplanting. May be applied over top of plants.

TOMATOES IN CALIFORNIA

WHEN TO APPLY: At Planting or Immediately After Without Preplant Irrigation

RATE: Coarse soils — 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil — 6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: This method of application is recommended if sprinkler irrigation is available. Enide 90w should be uniformly applied at the recommended rate to the prepared beds, rows, or entire fields at or immediately after seeding. Delay in seeding and application of Enide 90w following the seedbed preparation may permit germination of weed seeds and result in lack of effectiveness. Immediately after treatment, 1 to 2 inches of water should be applied by sprinkler irrigation. After this first irrigation, follow normal irrigation procedures.

WHEN TO APPLY: On Prepared Beds with Power Driven Tiller Incorporation and Furrow Irrigation.

RATE: Coarse soils — 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil — 6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS: Enide 90w should be applied at the recommended rate in front of the tiller. Seeding may also be included in this operation. Enide 90w should not be applied earlier than 14 days before seeding. It is recommended that Enide 90w be mixed evenly in the soil to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Immediately following incorporation and seeding, the beds should be thoroughly wet by furrow irrigation. The top of the bed should be wet.

WHEN TO APPLY: Broadcast Pre-Plant Application With Disk Incorporation and Furrow Irrigation.

RATE: Coarse soils — 4.4 lb. Enide 90w per acre
Medium Fine soil — 6.6 lb. Enide 90w per acre

REMARKS:

a. This method of application requires special care because: (1) in shaping the beds it is extremely difficult to avoid bringing up untreated soil from which weeds may emerge; (2) however, deep incorporation of Enide 90w reduces its concentration in the soil and reduces effectiveness.
b. Enide 90w should be broadcast applied to the field not earlier than 14 days before planting. Use the recommended rate of Enide 90w in at least 30 gallons of water per acre.
c. Following application, the field should be double-disked with the second disking at right angles to the first to uniformly incorporate Enide 90w to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. The depth at which the disk is incorporating should be checked carefully before the whole field is worked. The disking should thoroughly mix Enide 90w in the soil and not just turn the soil over.
d. In shaping the bed it is important not to use bed shapers which bring up soil from below the treated soil depth. Immediately following bedding and seeding, the beds should be thoroughly wet using furrow irrigation. The top of the bed should be wet.

TOMATOES IN CALIFORNIA (CONT'D.)

WHEN TO APPLY: For preemergence control of crabgrass, barnyardgrass (watergrass) and pigweed in direct seeded tomatoes grown for processing, Enide 90w may be tank mixed with trifluralin.

RATE: For broadcast application, mix and apply preplant at the rate of 4.4 lbs. Enide 90w and 0.25 lb. trifluralin per acre in 30 to 50 gallons of water.

REMARKS: Immediately after application, thoroughly incorporate the material to a depth of 2-3 inches. This may be accomplished with PTO-driven rotary equipment or by double-disking. Rototiller-type equipment should be set to cut 2-3 inches deep. Disks should be set to cut 4-6 inches deep and the field cross-disked, operating at 4-6 mph.

CAUTION: Do not use this combination on coarse soils, soils containing more than 5% organic matter, or soils with a salt problem.

Use of this combination may result in injury to the tomato seedlings. The possibility of damage is increased by seedling disease, cold temperature, excessive moisture, drought, and other adverse conditions.

If a follow-up treatment with trifluralin is desired, do not use more than 0.5 lb./acre of trifluralin applied after thinning and blocking. Read the complete label on each product before using this tank mixture.

Direct Seeded Tomatoes — Enide 90w and Pebulate

WHEN TO APPLY: Enide 90w may be tank mixed with pebulate for use in direct seeded-tomatoes grown for processing.

RATE: For broadcast application, mix and apply preplant at the rate of 6.6 lbs. Enide 90w and 4 lbs. pebulate per acre in 30 to 50 gallons of water.

REMARKS: Immediately after application thoroughly incorporate the material to a depth of 2-3 inches. This may be accomplished with power take-off driven rotary equipment or double disking. Rototiller-type equipment should be set to cut 2-3 inches deep. Disks should be set to cut 4-6 inches deep and the field cross-disked, operating at 4-6 mph.

CAUTIONS: Do not use this combination on coarse soils, or on soils containing more than 20% organic matter.

Use of this combination may result in injury to tomato seedlings. The possibility of damage is increased by seedling disease, cold temperature, excessive moisture, drought, and other adverse conditions.

Read the complete label on each product before using this tank mixture.

TOMATOES (Direct-Seeded)

WHEN TO APPLY. For the control of [illegible] broadleaf weeds) when [illegible] planting of direct-seeded tomatoes.

RATE Medium Fine soil [illegible] per acre.

REMARKS: After soil preparation and [illegible] season (October or November) apply Prefar 4E. **Do not** incorporate. Allow winter rains to incorporate Prefar 4E. Tomatoes may be planted through March 1 in fields treated [illegible] fields scheduled to be planted after March 1. Direct cultivate [illegible] prior to or just after planting. Weeds that emerge [illegible] tomato germination should be treated with an approved [illegible] To insure late season weed control, treat at layby, after [illegible] scheduled for application at this time. Do not use [illegible] diphenamid.

[illegible]

Following initial watering, the bed should be kept at the optimum moisture level for seed germination and emergence. Allowing the soil to dry out reduces the level of herbicide effectiveness as well as the [illegible] of tomato plants.