
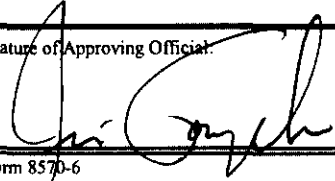


1812-245

03-04-2004

425

 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (H7505C) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	<p>EPA Reg. Number: 1812-245</p>	<p>Date of Issuance: MAR - 4 2004</p>
	<p>Term of Issuance: Unconditional</p>	
	<p>Name of Pesticide Product: Linex 4L Herbicide</p>	
<p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):</p> <p>Griffin, LLC c/o DuPont Crop Protection Stine-Haskell Research Center P.O. Box 30 Newark, DE 19714-0030</p>		
<p>Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.</p>		
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p>		
<p>Based on your response to the Reregistration Eligibility Document, EPA has reregistered the product listed above, with the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the list of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for applicators and other (other than mixers and loaders) handlers must wear; revise the current glove statement to read "Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate. Revise the last sentence of your Environmental Hazards section to read "Do not contaminate water when cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. The statement "Wash hands before eating or drinking or chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet." may be deleted from the Precautionary Statements, since this statement appears in the User Safety Recommendations box. In the Agricultural Use Requirements box, revise the current glove requirement to read "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material." Under Storage and Disposal add a subheading "Pesticide Storage." Based on available residue data, a one (1) day PHI must be added to the directions for use for asparagus-Directed Seeded or Newly Planted Crowns. 		
<p>Signature of Approving Official:</p> 	<p>Date: 3-4-04</p>	

- 7. Modify the directions for use for asparagus to make it clear that the maximum combined application rate is 4.0 lb ai/A /season when more than one type of application (preemergence, postemergence, or application at the fern stage) is made.
- 8. Please note the available residue data support application of linuron to asparagus in all areas of the US, therefore, you may remove state restrictions.
- 9. Based on the available residue data , a 14-day PHI must be added to the directions for use of carrots-Postemergence Application NY.
- 10. Based on available residue data, PHIs of 45 days east of Rocky Mountains and 67 days west of the Rocky Mountains must be added to the directions for use for post-transplant application to celery.
- 11. Based on the available residue data, a PHI of 57 days must be added to the directions for use for directed postemergence application to field corn.
- 12. Based on the available residue data, a PHI of 76 days must be added to the use directions for directed postemergence application to cotton east of the Rocky Moutains.
- 13. Based on available data, a PHI of 75 days must be added to the directions for use for directed postemergence application to sorghum.
- 14. Under Soybean-Minimum or No-Tillage, glyphosate combinations, revise "3 to 4 pounds per acre" to read "3 to 4 pounds **active ingredient** per acre.
- 15. Modify the label to clarify application timing(preemergence or postemergence) for the tables entitled "Soybeans: Broadcast Application-Linex 4L and Sencor DF and Lasso" and Soybeans: Broadcast Application-Linex 4L and Senor DF and Dual 8E." , that appear at the end of the directions for use for soybeans.
- 16. Under "Wheat (Winter)" delete the sentence "Do not graze or feed immature plants to livestock."

Enclosed is a copy of your label stamped "Accepted With Comments". This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain registration of your product.

Submit two (2) copies of labeling incorporating these changes for our files.

3/25

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAR - 4 2004

**Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.**
1812-245

Linex® 4L
Herbicide

Linuron Flowable Weed Killer

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Linuron 3-(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea 40.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59.4%

TOTAL..... 100.0%

This product contains 4 lbs. of Linuron per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
<p>For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-8788-324-7598. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	

Griffin LLC
Valdosta, GA 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-245
EPA Est No. _____

Net Contents: _____

1812-245

032103

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause an allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash hands before eating, or drinking, or chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA Chemical resistance category selection chart (PR-93-7).

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant footwear
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, and/or Barrier Laminate
- Chemical resistant apron.

Applicators and other (other than mixers and loaders) handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category A)

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

Engineering controls statement:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater and rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory:

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

Surface Water Advisory:

Linuron may contaminate surface water through spray drift or under certain conditions from surface runoff into adjacent surface water bodies (ponds, lakes, streams, etc.). For several weeks post-application, linuron has a high potential to runoff when applied to fields with any of the following conditions: sloping land draining into nearby surface waters; very poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils; areas with extremely shallow ground water; frequently flooded areas; fields with surface water canals or ditches; and highly erodible land cultivated with poor management practices.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

STORAGE AND 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.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic Containers: 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. **Paper and Plastic Bag:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Linex 4L is a flowable herbicide to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds on certain crops and for non-selective weed control on non-cropland areas. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

Linex 4L may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time; the degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soil low in clay or organic matter to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application. In the Columbia River Basin, use Linex 4L only if crop is sprinkler irrigated.

Linex 4L may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions; best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of Linex 4L.

Since the effect of Linex 4L varies with soil, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY Linex 4L

PREEMERGENCE USE - Linex 4L controls these weeds as they germinate:

Broadleaf Weeds

- Carpetweed
- Chickweed
- Dayflower, common
- Florida pusley

- Galinsoga
- Nettleleaf goosefoot
- Lambsquarters
- Mustard
- Pigweed
- Purslane
- Radish, wild
- Ragweed, common
- Smartweed

Grasses

- Barnyardgrass
(watergrass)
- Canarygrass
- Crabgrass
- Foxtail
(including giant)
- Goosegrass
- Fall panicum

Linex 4L will provide partial control (suppression) of the following:

- Annual morningglory
- Cocklebur
- Prickly sida (teaweed)
- Sicklepod
- Velvetleaf (buttonweed)

Linex 4L will not control established perennials such as:

- Bermudagrass
- Canada thistle
- Field bindweed
- Johnsongrass
- Purple nutsedge

The lower dosage rates are effective on the lighter soils and the higher rates on heavier soils and on the more resistant weeds. Sufficient moisture of 1/2 inch to 1 inch on moist soils; 1 inch to 2 inches on dry soils, in the form of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within in 2 weeks after application.

A good seed bed must be prepared before application of Linex 4L as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Linex 4L and before emergence of the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop

injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made after emergence of row crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

POSTEMERGENCE USE - Linex 4L controls seedlings of these weeds:

Broadleaf

Annual morningglory
 Carpetweed
 Cocklebur
 Dayflower, common
 Dog Fennel
 Fiddleneck (amsinckia)
 Florida beggarweed
 Florida purslane
 (Florida pusley)
 Groundsel
 Knawel
 Lambsquarters
 Mustard
 Nettleleaf goosefoot
 Pigweed
 Prickly sida (teaweed)
 Purslane
 Ragweed (common)
 Sesbania
 Sicklepod
 Smartweed
 Velvetleaf (buttonweed)
 Wild buckwheat

Grasses

Barnyardgrass
 (watergrass)
 Broadleaf (signalgrass)
 Canarygrass
 Crabgrass
 Fall panicum
 Foxtail (including giant)
 Goosegrass
 Rattail fescue
 Ryegrass, annual
 Texas panicum

Control of emerged weeds under drought stress is usually impractical.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Linex 4L should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

AERIAL APPLICATION IS PROHIBITED

GROUND APPLICATION: Use a fixed-boom power sprayer calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by hydraulic means. If a by-

pass or return line is used it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping of spray swaths and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or injury to the crop may result.

For preemergence application, use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. For postemergence application, use sufficient volume of water (minimum of 25 gallons per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. Always apply in a manner and under conditions favorable to avoid spray drift.

CLEANING: Equipment should be cleaned of all traces of Linex 4L immediately after use. Nozzle tips and screens should be removed and cleaned separately. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water.

Equipment should not be flushed or drained or Linex 4L applied near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Linex 4L should not be used on home plantings of trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants, lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Keep drift of dry powder or spray from desirable plants.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Mix proper amount of Linex 4L into necessary volume of water; for preemergence applications, non-pressure nitrogen solution may be substituted for all or part of the water. Where use of surfactant is recommended dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. All dosages of Linex 4L (and tank mixtures) are expressed as broadcast rates; for band treatment, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14-inch band where row spacing is 42 inches. Where range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on lighter soil (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on heavier soils (high in clay or organic matter); for postemergence application use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger weeds.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils nor on soils containing less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.

REPLANTING: If initial seedling fails to produce a stand, the same crop may be replanted in soil treated preemergence with Linex 4L (or with recommended tank mixtures). Thoroughly rework soil before replanting; do not retreat field with a second application as injury to the crop may result.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS: Unless otherwise directed, any crop may be planted after 4 months except for cereals where only barley, corn (field), oats, rye and wheat may be planted.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Carrots or celery may be planted 4 months after the last application. Do not plant any other crop until 1 year after the last application as crop injury may result.

FERTILIZER SPRAY MIXTURES: For preemergence application, nonpressure nitrogen or fertilizer solution may be used in the spray mixture unless otherwise directed. Small quantities should be tested for compatibility by the following procedure before full scale mixing.

1. Measure one pint of intended spray water or fertilizer solution into a jar.
2. Add in the order given, the intended ingredients, shaking after each addition.
 - (a) Surfactants (spreaders), acidifiers, compatibility agents and activators: add 1 teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons.

- (b) Dry ingredients (wettable powders, dry flowables): add 1 tablespoon for each pound/100 gallons.
- (c) Soluble ingredients: add 1 tablespoon for each pound/100 gallons.
- (d) Flowables: add 1 teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons.
- (e) Spreaders/stickers: add 1 teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons.

3. The final mixture should be uniform and smooth with no evidence of coagulation occurring. If incompatibility is evident, begin test again with a compatibility agent added first. Six drops is equivalent to four ounces per 100 gallons. If this does not smooth the mixture, try higher concentrations or other compatibility agents.

4. Allow the mixture to stand undisturbed 30 minutes. If separation occurs, shake and observe the resulting mixture.

If mixture is smooth proceed with spraying, provided the tank has good agitation.

If mixture is not smooth do not spray. You may try:

- (a) more compatibility agents.
- (b) different formulations of the active ingredients (switch from WP or EC to flowable or from WP to EC).
- (c) change active ingredients; some combinations will not tank mix.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end row, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from the nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the

public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional, interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Linex 4L slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Linex 4L should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended. **Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Linex 4L has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.**

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system

interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Linex 4L slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Linex 4L should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended. **Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Linex 4L has been cleared from the last sprinkler head**

RECOMMENDED USES

ASPARAGUS

California, Michigan, Minnesota,
North Carolina, Oregon, Washington

Direct Seeded or Newly Planted Crowns: Do not exceed 4 pints total per acre per season. Do not use surfactant or fertilizer solution in spray mixture.

Preemergence Application: Make a single application of 2 to 4 pints per acre after planting seed 1½ inches deep in coarse soil and 1 inch deep in fine soils. During planting operation, spray activated charcoal as a 1 inch band on soil surface directly over seed rows at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre (equivalent to 15 lbs. per acre of crop with 20 inches row spacing). Preemergence weed control will be reduced in soils with high organic matter (greater than 5% and peat or muck).

Postemergence Application: Make 1 or 2 applications of 1 to 2 pints per acre when ferns are in 6 to 18 inches stage and weeds are not over 4 inches tall.

Established Beds: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. Do not exceed 4 pints total per acre per season. Do not use surfactant or fertilizer solution in spray mixture. Preemergence weed control will be reduced in soils with high organic matter (greater than 5% and peat or muck).

Preemergence: Make a single application of 2 to 4 pints per acre.

Postemergence: Make 1 to 3 applications of 1 to 2 pints per acre before weeds exceed 4 inches in height. Apply before cutting season or immediately after cutting.

Directed Postemergence Application (Fern Stage): Make a single application of 4 pints per acre as a directed spray to base of plants for control of dudain melon.

USE RESTRICTION: Do not make more than 3 linuron applications per year to asparagus.

BULB

**Tulip, Calla Lily, Daffodil, Dutch Iris
California**

After planting of bulbs, settle the soil with sprinkler irrigation (rainfall will serve the same purpose). Before emergence of plants (bulbs) apply 2 pints Linex 4L per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Treat only during growing season.

Note: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loam sand, gravelly soils or exposed subsoils nor on soils containing less than 1% organic matter as injury to the crop may occur.

CARROT

Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, New Jersey:

Preemergence Application - A single application of 1 –3 pints per acre after planting but before carrots emerge. Plant seed at least ½ inch deep. Use the lower rate on lighter soils (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on heavier soils (high in clay or organic matter). Subsequent postemergence applications may be made provided the total does not exceed 4 pints per acre per season.

Postemergence Application - U.S.: Apply 1½ to 3 pints per acre as a non-directed spray after carrots are at least 3 inches tall. Apply before annual grasses exceed 2 inches in height and before broadleaf weeds exceed 6 inches in height. Repeat application may be made but do not exceed 4 pints per acre. Do not exceed 40 psi spray nozzle pressure as crop injury may result. (West of the Rocky Mountains, do not exceed 3 pints per acre).

NOTE: Because carrot varieties vary in their resistance, determine tolerance to Linex 4L prior to adoption as a field practice to prevent possible crop injury. Do not treat susceptible varieties which show an initial burning of foliage following postemergence treatment. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Postemergence Application - Alternate Treatment for New York: For control of emerged broadleaf weeds early in the development of the carrot crop, apply ¼ pint per acre to carrots having at least one fully developed true leaf and ½ pint per acre to carrots having three or more leaves. A single application applied prior to the five-leaf stage of carrots may not provide

adequate season-long control. Multiple applications at 1- and 3-, and 2- and 4-, or 3- and 5-leaf stages will significantly improve weed control. Early crop injury can occur, however the affect should be transitory, with no yield losses attributable to crop injury. At normal rate recommendation, carrots must be at least three inches tall at the time of application. Failure to control weeds before this stage of development will result in significant yield losses due to weed competition.

Note: The activity of Linex 4L on both carrots and weeds is increased if applied after three or more cloudy days. If spraying is done under these conditions, the dosage of Linex 4L must be reduced. Do not apply when the temperature exceeds 85° F. Linex 4L often interacts with other herbicides or insecticides and damages carrots when the chemicals are tank mixed or applied sequentially at close intervals. Several days, preferably a week should elapse between Linex 4L applications and application of insecticides.

CELERY

Post-transplant Application: Make a single application of 1 ½ to 3 pts per acre in all states except California. In California use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Apply as a non-directed spray after celery is transplanted and established, but before celery is 8 inches tall. Apply before annual grasses exceed 2 inches in height and before broadleaf weeds exceed 6 inches in height.

Do not exceed 40 psi spray nozzle pressure and do not apply when temperature exceeds 85°F nor as a tank mixture with surfactants, nitrogen solution or other pesticides as injury to the crop may result. Do not replant to crops other than celery or carrots within 4 months after application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

CORN (FIELD)

East of Rocky Mountains Only

Preemergence Application: Select one of the following herbicide treatments for application as a tank mixture. Make a single application after planting but before crop emerges. Do not exceed 1.5 pints per acre per season. Plant seed at least 1 ¼ inches deep on flat or raised seedbeds only or injury to the crop may result. Do not spray over top of emerged corn.

Linex 4L + Lasso® (Dilute Lasso with 2 parts of water and add as last ingredient to spray tank).

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	Low Organic Matter (1% to 3%) Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)	Moderate Organic Matter (3% to 6%) Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	2/3 to 1 ¼ + 3/4 to 1	1 ¼ to 1 ½ + 1 to 1 1/2

Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to 1½ + 1 to 1½	1½ + 1½ to 2
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	1¼ to 1½ + 1½ to 2	1½ + 2 to 2½

Replanting: Corn may be replanted within 4 months; after 4 months, any crop may be planted.

Linex 4L + Atrazine:

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	Low Organic Matter (1% to 2%) Linex 4L (pts) + Atrazine 80% (lbs)	Moderate Organic Matter (2% to 5%) Linex 4L (pts) + Atrazine 80% (lbs)
Coarse: Sandy loam	2/3 to 1 + 1/2 to 2/3	1 to 1½ + 2/3 to 1 1/4
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to 1½ + 2/3 to 1	1½ + 1 to 1½
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	1 1/3 to 1 2/3 + 3/4 to 1	1½ + 1 to 2

Replanting: Corn may be replanted within 6 months. After 6 months, any crop may be planted except do not follow treated corn with sugar beets, tobacco, or vegetables in rotation.

CORN (FIELD)

Directed Postemergence Application:

Make a single application as a directed spray after corn is at least 15 inches high (measured to the highest leaf surface on free standing plants). Do not spray over top of corn. Apply only when there is sufficient differential between height of corn and weeds so that the directed spray thoroughly covers all weed foliage without contact of upper leaves or whorl of corn by spray or drift, as such contact may cause crop injury. Early cultivation (rotary hoe or other suitable equipment) will aid in achieving proper differential between height of corn and weeds.

Use 1¼ to 3 pts. per acre; add 1 pt. surfactant for each 25gals. spray mixture. Non-pressure nitrogen solution may be substituted for all or part of the water. Use the lower rate on lighter soils (low in clay or organic matter) and when weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height; use the higher rate on heavier soils (high in clay or organic matter) for weeds up to 5 inches in height.

COTTON

East of Rocky Mountains

Directed Postemergence Application:

Apply as a directed spray, adjust nozzles to minimize contact to cotton leaves with spray or drift as crop injury may result. Do not spray over top of cotton.

Make first application of 1 pint per acre when cotton is at least 6 inches tall up to 1 to 1 ½ pints per acre when cotton is at least 8 inches tall and emerged weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height; add 1 pint surfactant for each 25 gallons spray mixture. If needed, a second application of same rate may be made one week or later after initial treatment. Alternatively, after cotton is 20 inches tall, make a single application of 2 to 3 pints per acre following last cultivation; if emerged weeds are present, add surfactant as directed above.

NOTE: Do not use on Pima varieties of cotton.

HYBRID POPLAR

Midwest

Apply 2 to 4 pints Linex 4L per acre before bud break in the spring. For application after bud break, apply 2 to 4 pints Linex 4L per acre as a directed spray. Spray should be directed to weed growth and to avoid contact with the poplar plant. Do not spray over the top of the poplar as injury to the plant will result.

Use the lower rate on light soils and higher rate on heavier soils. For best results on emerged weeds, treat at the seedling stage.

More than one treatment may be made but no more than 8 pints Linex 4L per acre should be applied per year.

PARSNIP

Preemergence Application: Make a single application of 1 ½ to 3 pts. per acre. Apply after planting but before crop emerges. Plant seed at least ½ inch deep.

POTATO

Preemergence Application: Make a single application as a broadcast spray after planting but before crop emerges. Plant seed at least 2 inches deep. Do not spray over top of emerged potatoes. If beds are to be dragged and/or hilled, apply after the final dragging or hilling operation. Apply before grasses are 2 inches tall and before broadleaf weeds are 6 inches tall, preferably just before or when weed seedlings emerge. If emerged weeds are present, add 1 pt. surfactant for each 25 gals. spray mixture. In irrigated areas, best results are obtained when application is made to moist soil, followed within 2 weeks by 1 inches to 2 inches of sprinkler irrigation (or rainfall). On powder dry soils, irrigate prior to herbicide application and follow with sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Do not use West of Rocky Mountains.

East of Rocky Mountains only: Apply 1½ to 2½ pts. per acre on the lighter soils (sandy loams, silt loams; 1 to 2% organic matter) and 2 ½ to 3 pts. per acre on heavier soils (silts, clay loams; 2 to 5% organic matter); on soils over 5% organic matter, use 3 pts. per acre to emerged weeds (before potatoes emerge).

Wisconsin – Central Sands Area: Apply 1 pint per acre on sands and 2 pints per acre on loamy sands.

Northeast: For improved control of annual grasses apply:
Linex 4L + Dual MAGNUM[®], Dual II MAGNUM[®]

	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)	3 to 5% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)
<u>Coarse:</u> Sandy Loam	1 to 1 ½ + 1 to 1 ½	1 ½ to 2 + 2
<u>Medium:</u> Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay, Sandy Clay Loam	1 ½ to 2 + 2	2 to 2 ½ + 2 ½ to 3

SORGHUM

Preemergence Application

Select a registered herbicide treatment for application as a tank mixture. Make a single application after planting but before crop emerges. In soil with 1 to 2% organic matter, apply 5/8 to 1 ¼ pints / acre on sandy loam and 1 to 1 ½ pints / acre on loam, silt loam, silt, sandy, clay or sandy clay loam. In soil with 2 to 4% organic matter, apply 1 to 1 ½ pints / acre on sandy loam and 1 to 2 pints / acre on loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay or sandy clay loam. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep on flat or raised seedbeds only as injury to the crop may result. Do not apply over top of emerged sorghum.

Directed Postemergence Application:

Make a single application of Linex 4L as a directed spray; add 1 pint surfactant for each 25 gallons spray mixture. If sprayer I equipped with skids, shoes or shields, apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 12 inches tall (free standing plants) and weeds are up to 2 inches in height; use 1 to 2 pints per acre when sorghum is 15 inches tall and weeds are 2 to 4 inches in height. Apply only when there is sufficient differential between height of sorghum and weeds so that the directed spray thoroughly covers all weed foliage without contact of upper leaves or whorl of sorghum by spray or drift as such contact may cause crop injury.

Replanting: Do not follow treated sorghum with any fall crop, nor with sugarbeets, tobacco, vegetables or potatoes in rotation. Prior to replanting, thorough seedbed preparation including fall or spring plowing is recommended. Sorghum or field corn may be replanted within 4 months; after 4 months any crop may be planted.

NOTE: do not graze or feed plants to livestock within 3 months after postemergence application.

SOYBEAN

Preemergence Application: Select one of the following herbicide treatments and make a single application after planting but before crop emerges. Linex 4L, alone or as a tank mixture with Lasso, may be applied on flat or raised seed beds where seed are planted at least 1¾ inches deep. If applied on beds with seeds planted less than 1¾ inches deep crop injury may result. Do no spray over the top of emerged soybeans.

Linex 4L - If weeds have emerged, add 1 pt. for each 25 gals. spray mixture.

Linex 4L Pts. Per Acre		
Soil Texture	Low Organic Matter (1 to 2%)	Moderate Organic Matter (2 to 5%)
Coarse: Sandy loam	1 to 1 ² / ₃	1 ² / ₃ to 2
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 ¹ / ₄ to 2 ¹ / ₃	2
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	1 ¹ / ₃ to 2 ² / ₃	2 (over 5% organic matter, use 2 pints)

Replanting: Soybeans or field corn may be replanted within 4 months, after 4 months, any crop may be planted.

Linex 4L Following Trifluralin Preplant:

Where Trifluralin has been used as a preplant incorporated treatment (according to directions on Trifluralin label) apply as a separate operation using ½ the rate recommended above for Linex 4L alone. For rotation crops, follow instructions on Trifluralin label.

Linex 4L + Lasso® - East of Rocky Mountains: Dilute Lasso with 2 parts of water and add as last ingredient to spray tank.

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	Low Organic Matter (1 to 3%) Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)	Moderate Organic Matter (3 to 6%) Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	² / ₃ to 1 ¹ / ₄ + ³ / ₄ to 1	1 ¹ / ₄ to 2 + 1 to 1 ¹ / ₂
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to 1 ² / ₃ + 1 to 1 ¹ / ₂	1 ² / ₃ to 2 + 1 ¹ / ₂ to 2
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	1 ¹ / ₄ to 2 + 1 ¹ / ₂ to 2	2 + 2 to 2 ¹ / ₂

Replanting: Soybeans or field corn may be replanted within 4 months; after 4 months, any crop may be planted.

Linex 4L + Dual MAGNUM[®], Dual II MAGNUM[®] (Tank Mixture):

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)	3 to 6% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ + $1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + $1\frac{1}{2}$
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 + 2
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + 2	2 + 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$

Note: Do not graze feed forage from treated areas to livestock.

Replanting: Soybeans or field corn may be replanted within 4 months; for rotation crops, follow instructions on Dual label.

Linex 4L + Prowl[®] 3.3 EC (Tank Mixture) or Linex 4L following Prowl Preplant:

Apply tank mixture as preemergence treatment only; for replant treatment, incorporate Prowl and then follow with Linex 4L as a separate operation.

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Prowl 3.3 EC (pts)	3 to 6% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Prowl 3.3 EC (pts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ + 1.2 to 1.8	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + 1.8
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ + 1.8 to 2.4	$1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 + 1.8 to 2.4
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + 1.8 to 2.4	2 + 2.4 to 3.0

Replanting: Soybeans or field corn may be replanted within 4 months; other crops may be planted the following year.

20/25

Linex 4L + Lexone® DF:

Soil Texture	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L + Lexone DF pts lbs	3 to 5% Organic Matter Linex 4L+ Lexone DF pints lbs
<u>Coarse</u> Sandy loam	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ pt)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pt)
<u>Medium</u> Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy clay, Sandy clay loam	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pt)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pt)
<u>Fine:</u> Silty clay, Silty clay loam, Clay, Clay loam	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pt)	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 + $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ (Lexone 4L $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pt)

NOTE: Soybean varieties such as Altona, Coker 102 and 156, Govan, NKS 1884, Semmes, Tracy, Vansoy, Terra Vig 505 and 606, Agripro 55, Agrow 6520, Maple Amber, Portage, Vinton 81, and AP 71 are sensitive to Lexone. Injury may occur if Lexone is used on these varieties. Before use on any other soybean variety, tolerance to Lexone should be determined. Varieties showing above average tolerance to Lexone are Americana Revere, Asgrow 1937, Asgrow 3659, Asgrow 3860, DSR 171, DSR 207, Essex, Fayette, Hisoy 170, Lakota, Lawrence, LOL 4207, NKS 1492, Pride B216, Pride B242, SRF 250, SRF 350, SRF 350P, Union, Wayne, Wells II, and Williams 82.

For maximum weed control, use the higher rate where a range is given for the appropriate soil type and organic matter as shown in the table. Injury may occur if Lexone is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if used in conjunction with soil applied organo phosphate pesticides such as Dasanit, Disyston, Mocap, Namacur, Thimet, Parathion, Lorsban 15G or Counter.

Injury may occur if atrazine was applied on the soil the year before the use of Lexone. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting of more than 2 inches, excessive moisture, high soil pH of 7.5 or higher, high salt concentration or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase possibility of crop injury. Do not use on sand or loamy sand.

Cultivation After Planting: Treated soil may be shallow-cultivated, rotary hoed or hand hoed without reducing the weed control activity of the tank mix. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated layer of soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

Replanting: If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, treated fields may be replanted to soybeans. Do not rework soil. Do not retreat field with a second application as injury to the crop may occur. Do not replant treated areas to any crop other than soybeans within four months after treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

SOYBEAN-Minimum or No-Tillage

Linex 4L may be used with paraquat or glyphosate in tank mixture combinations for preemergence and postemergence control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses and for top kill or suppression of some perennials where soybeans will be planted directly into a preformed bed (stale seedbed), cover crop or in previous crop residues such as corn or small grain stubble. Addition of Dual or Lasso® to the tank mixture improves control of grasses and volunteer small grains. Apply aerially or with ground equipment immediately before, during or after planting but before crop emerges.

Linex 4L + Paraquat - Select the rate from the table for preemergence use of Linex 4L alone and thoroughly mix in spray tank first, then add paraquat as directed under paraquat combinations below.

Linex + Dual MAGNUM or Dual II MAGNUM + Paraquat or Glyphosate - Thoroughly mix Linex 4L and Dual in spray tank first according to directions, then add paraquat or glyphosate as directed under paraquat combinations below.

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

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)	3 to 6% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Dual (pts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + $1\frac{1}{2}$
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ + 2	$1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 + 2
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 + 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$

Linex 4L + Lasso + Paraquat or Glyphosate - Thoroughly mix Linex 4L and Lasso in spray tank first according to directions, then add paraquat or glyphosate as directed under paraquat combinations or glyphosate combinations below.

Product Per Acre		
Soil Texture	1 to 3% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)	3 to 6% Organic Matter Linex 4L (pts) + Lasso (qts)
Coarse: Sandy loam	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ + 2	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + $2\frac{1}{2}$
Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ + $2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 + 3
Fine: Silty Clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay Loam	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 + $2\frac{1}{2}$	2 + 3

Paraquat Combinations - Select and tank mix one of the above treatments; then add ¼ to ½ pound

active ingredient paraquat per acre. Use the higher rate for weeds 4 inches to 6 inches tall. As the last ingredient, add ½ pint Surfactant WK or Ortho X-77 Spreader per 100 gallons of spray mixture, maintain constant agitation.

Glyphosate Combinations - Select and tank mix one of the above treatments. As the last ingredient, add 1 to 2 pounds active ingredient glyphosate per acre for control of emerged annual weeds or 3 to 4 pounds per acre for control of emerged perennial and annual weeds.

NOTE: Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to livestock; do not use seed for food, or oil purposes.

Replanting: Soybeans, sorghum, or field corn may be replanted within 4 months; after 4 months, any crop may be planted.

Directed Postemergence Application:

Apply Linex 4L alone or as a tank mixture with 2,4-DB as a directed spray to cover weed foliage with minimum contact of the soybean plant. Do not spray higher than 3 inches on the soybean stem or crop injury may result. Do not spray over top of soybean plants. For broadcast application, use a single flood-type spray nozzle (“K” series or equivalent) per middle mounted on an oiling shoe or gauge wheel. For band treatment, use two nozzles per row mounted on oiling shoes or gauge wheels, one on each side of row. To avoid spray drift, which may cause crop injury, do not exceed nozzle pressure of 25 psi nor use nozzle tips smaller than 8002T-Jet (or equivalent) and do not spray under windy conditions. For best results, use a preemergence treatment (such as Linex 4L) or cultivation to control early weed growth and to increase the differential between height of soybeans and weeds.

NOTE: Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not feed soybean forage or hay to livestock from fields treated postemergence. Harvested soybeans may be used for food, feed, or oil purposes.

Linex 4L – Midsouth and Southeast:

Apply when soybeans are at least 12 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed 4 inches in height. In Midsouth, application may be made when soybeans are at least 8 inches tall and weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height. Make a single application of 1 to 2 pints per acre (½ to 1 pint per acre on 8 inch soybeans); add 1 pt. Surfactant for each 25 gallons spray mixture. Alternatively, if application is made to 12 inch soybeans, make a split application of 1 pint per acre followed by a second application at same rate after one week or later. Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season for postemergence treatment.

Linex 4L + 2,4-DB – U. S. :

Apply 1 pint Linex 4L plus 1/5 pound 2,4-DB (.9 pints Butyrac® 175 or 8 pints Butyrac® 200) per acre when soybeans are at least 8 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed 4 inches in height. Add 1 pint surfactant for each 25 gallons spray mixture. A second application may be made if needed, but do not make more than two applications per season.

Soybeans: Broadcast Application – Linex 4L and Sencor DF and Lasso

Soil Texture 1 to 3% Organic Matter	Product Per Acre		
	Linex 4L (pts.)	Sencor DF (lbs)	Lasso (qts)
Sandy Loam	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1
Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy Clay, Sandy clay loam	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Silty clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay loam	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2

**Soybeans: Broadcast Application - Linex 4L and Sencor DF and Dual MAGNUM or Dual II
MAGNUM**

Soil Texture 1 to 3% Organic Matter	Product Per Acre		
	Linex 4L (pts.)	Sencor DF (lbs)	Dual (qts)
Sandy Loam	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$
Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy Clay, Sandy clay loam	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Silty clay, Silty Clay Loam, Clay, Clay loam	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2

**WHEAT (WINTER)
(Drill-Planted)
Idaho, Oregon, Washington**

Plant seed at least 1 inches deep; when seed is planted during abnormally dry weather, treat after soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation. Apply as a broadcast spray prior to emergence of wheat or to semi-dormant wheat plants. Application to actively growing plants may result in temporary yellowing (chlorosis) of wheat.

Crop injury may result where severe winter stress, disease or insect damage follows application, and also from failure to observe the following: Do not use on sand or loamy sand soils, nor on gravelly or sandy loams low in organic matter (less than 1 %), nor on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil areas (clay knobs); do not treat wheat planted less than 1 inches deep; do not treat wheat where winter climatic conditions have caused heaving of plants; do not treat wheat plants lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity, or other causes; do not apply after wheat has

reached the boot stage of maturity nor when maximum daily temperature exceeds 60°F.; do not use Linex 4L in combination with other pesticides (except as noted), surfactants, or nitrogen solution after wheat has emerged.

Do not graze or feed immature plants to livestock. Do not replant treated areas to any rotation crop within 6 months after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

West of Cascade Range: Make a single application of Linex 4L at 2 to 3 ½ pts. per acre as soon as possible after planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 inches to 4 inches tall.

East of Cascade Range: Make a single application of Linex 4L alone or, where recommended below, as a tank mixture with bromoxynil. If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment, allow 4 months before planting spring wheat. Do not retreat field with a second application during the same crop year as injury to the crop may result.

Where Average Annual Rainfall Exceeds 16 Inches

Fall Treatment: For early fall-planted wheat (seeded before September 10), apply 1 to 1 ½ pts. Linex 4L per acre either before or after wheat has emerged but before weeds are 2 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 generally gives best results. Do not apply after soil freezes in the fall.

Spring Treatment: Apply 1 to 1 ¼ pts.. Linex 4L per acre as soon as wheat starts to grow in the spring. Application after weeds have reached a height of 2 inches may give poor results.

Where Average Annual Rainfall is 10 to 16 Inches:

Fall or Winter Treatment: After wheat is planted in the fall, apply 1 to 1 ½ pts. Linex 4L per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Apply either before or after wheat has emerged, but before weeds are 2 inches tall and before the soil freezes. Application later than March 1 may give poor results.

Where Average Rainfall is 10 to 20 Inches:

Fall or Spring Treatment: Apply ½ pt. Linex 4L plus ¼ lb. bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture, either in the fall after wheat has emerged but before soil freezes or in the spring as soon as soil thaws; apply before weeds are 2 inches tall or across.

[Possible label language for product marketed in California]:

ATTENTION: This product contains linuron, a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm in laboratory animals.

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

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN.

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