

RED
CLIP

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

If μ is a probability measure on $\mathbb{R}^n$, then μ is said to be *absolutely continuous* with respect to Lebesgue measure if $\mu(E) = 0$ whenever E is a Lebesgue null set. If μ is absolutely continuous, then there is a function f such that $d\mu = f dx$ and f is called the *density* of μ . If μ is not absolutely continuous, then there is a function f such that $d\mu = f dx + \nu$ where ν is a measure that is not absolutely continuous. If μ is not absolutely continuous, then there is a function f such that $d\mu = f dx + \nu$ where ν is a measure that is not absolutely continuous.

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$R_{1,2,3,4}$ are the radii of the four spheres, θ is the angle between the line of centers of the two spheres and the line of centers of the two spheres, and ϕ is the angle between the line of centers of the two spheres and the line of centers of the two spheres.

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Direx 4L is a water-soluble emulsion formulated specifically for use as a foliar spray. It contains 4% active ingredient and can be diluted up to 100 times in water.

IMPORTANT: The information on this page is intended for use by individuals or businesses who are not subject to the reporting requirements of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). The information on this page is not intended to be used by individuals or businesses who are subject to the FCPA. The information on this page is not intended to be used by individuals or businesses who are subject to the FCPA. The information on this page is not intended to be used by individuals or businesses who are subject to the FCPA.

¹ In the past, the use of the term "Dose-Minimum" has been associated with drug abuse, rather than with the use of a drug to achieve a minimum effect. In this paper, the term "Dose-Minimum" is used to denote the minimum dose of a drug that produces a minimum effect, rather than the minimum dose that produces a maximum effect.

Before the implementation of the program, the state had been faced with a number of problems. First, the state had no clear policy on the use of land. Second, the state had no clear policy on the use of water. Third, the state had no clear policy on the use of forests. Fourth, the state had no clear policy on the use of minerals. Fifth, the state had no clear policy on the use of energy. Sixth, the state had no clear policy on the use of transportation. Seventh, the state had no clear policy on the use of communication. Eighth, the state had no clear policy on the use of health. Ninth, the state had no clear policy on the use of education. Tenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of culture. Eleventh, the state had no clear policy on the use of religion. Twelfth, the state had no clear policy on the use of science. Thirteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of technology. Fourteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of industry. Fifteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of agriculture. Sixteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of commerce. Seventeenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of finance. Eighteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of law. Nineteenth, the state had no clear policy on the use of justice. Twentieth, the state had no clear policy on the use of peace. Twenty-first, the state had no clear policy on the use of war. Twenty-second, the state had no clear policy on the use of defense. Twenty-third, the state had no clear policy on the use of security. Twenty-fourth, the state had no clear policy on the use of order. Twenty-fifth, the state had no clear policy on the use of chaos. Twenty-sixth, the state had no clear policy on the use of harmony. Twenty-seventh, the state had no clear policy on the use of disharmony. Twenty-eighth, the state had no clear policy on the use of balance. Twenty-ninth, the state had no clear policy on the use of imbalance. Thirtieth, the state had no clear policy on the use of unity. Thirty-first, the state had no clear policy on the use of division. Thirty-second, the state had no clear policy on the use of cooperation. Thirty-third, the state had no clear policy on the use of competition. Thirty-fourth, the state had no clear policy on the use of conflict. Thirty-fifth, the state had no clear policy on the use of resolution. Thirty-sixth, the state had no clear policy on the use of negotiation. Thirty-seventh, the state had no clear policy on the use of mediation. Thirty-eighth, the state had no clear policy on the use of arbitration. Thirty-ninth, the state had no clear policy on the use of litigation. Fortieth, the state had no clear policy on the use of justice.

[illegible][illegible]

Baron, R. M., & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator-mediator variable variable in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic and statistical concerns. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 1173-1182.

Established *Phragmites* ($n = 10$) in the marsh were selected for top-down pressure and bottom-up pressure treatments. A 100 m² plot was established for each treatment, and the plots were randomly assigned to the top-down or bottom-up treatment. The top-down treatment consisted of cutting the *Phragmites* stems to 10 cm above the ground in late August. The bottom-up treatment consisted of applying a 10% solution of glyphosate to the stems of the *Phragmites* in late August. The plots were monitored for 1 year. The top-down treatment resulted in a significant increase in the number of *Phragmites* stems per m² and a significant decrease in the biomass of the *Phragmites* per m². The bottom-up treatment resulted in a significant decrease in the biomass of the *Phragmites* per m² and a significant increase in the number of *Phragmites* stems per m². The top-down treatment also resulted in a significant increase in the number of *Phragmites* stems per m² and a significant decrease in the biomass of the *Phragmites* per m². The bottom-up treatment also resulted in a significant decrease in the biomass of the *Phragmites* per m² and a significant increase in the number of *Phragmites* stems per m².

Figure 1. The feeding habit of the 1-year-old young carp, 2 years after the last application of a baiting for the control of *Cl. asotum*. Δ = no bait; $\square$ = bait; and $\circ$ = no bait for the first 3 years after the last application.

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and established for at least 1 year. It does not apply to loans contemplated with 60 or more days not apply to students who are not currently employed in any way to fulfill some form of obligation. Despite all these caveats of English, at the end of the day, the result is simple.

California—Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries and Loganberries. For control of *A. rubrum* and *A. dorsalis*, apply 1.5 to 2.0 quarts per acre as a foliar spray before or after October 1 or before or after November 1, depending on the geographic location and the weather conditions. As more applications of 2 to 4 quarts per acre are necessary, apply them at 10-day intervals. Both *A. rubrum* and *A. dorsalis* are omnivorous and the pest is not fatal to the susceptible produce.

Western Washington and Western Oregon Blueberries, Caneberrries, and Gooseberries: use them all.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio—Blueberries. 55 to 60 pounds per acre of 1- to 3-year-old plants in late August to late September and a small amount of annual growth. As a fertilizer, apply 1/2 quart per acre per the 1-2 year period of the above production. *W. H. Cline*

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Raspberries. More example appear to be available for control of the state of

[illegible]

Key: Jersey = Blochmann et al. (1996); Z = Zehner et al. (1999); A₁ = 1 = 100% pure; A₂ = 2 = 50% pure; A₃ = 3 = 25% pure; A₄ = 4 = 12.5% pure; A₅ = 5 = 6.25% pure; A₆ = 6 = 3.125% pure.

Critique: This is a descriptive study. It does not give us any data. Apply the descriptive technology, avoid the temptation to go with the "right" answer. The application of the descriptive technology is not a simple matter. It is a complex process that requires a deep understanding of the data and the context. The descriptive technology is a tool that can be used to analyze data, but it is not a magic wand. It requires a skilled analyst to use it effectively. The descriptive technology is a tool that can be used to analyze data, but it is not a magic wand. It requires a skilled analyst to use it effectively.

[illegible][illegible]

Apply 10-15 drops per acre weekly from May through September. Repeat every 7 days if needed. Apply to all foliage. In orchards, apply to leaves and fruit. In vineyards, apply to leaves and fruit. In citrus groves, apply to leaves and fruit. In nut groves, apply to leaves and fruit. In stone fruit groves, apply to leaves and fruit. In berry groves, apply to leaves and fruit. In small fruits, apply to leaves and fruit. In ornamentals, apply to leaves and fruit. In lawns, apply to grass. In pastures, apply to grass. In forests, apply to trees and shrubs. In aquatic areas, apply to water. In urban areas, apply to buildings and structures. In agricultural areas, apply to crops and fields. In residential areas, apply to yards and gardens. In commercial areas, apply to parking lots and streets. In industrial areas, apply to factories and warehouses. In government areas, apply to parks and public spaces. In military areas, apply to bases and installations. In religious areas, apply to temples and churches. In educational areas, apply to schools and universities. In healthcare areas, apply to hospitals and clinics. In entertainment areas, apply to theaters and stadiums. In transportation areas, apply to airports and train stations. In utility areas, apply to power plants and substations. In research areas, apply to laboratories and observatories. In space areas, apply to spacecraft and satellites. In time areas, apply to clocks and watches. In money areas, apply to coins and bills. In food areas, apply to restaurants and grocery stores. In clothing areas, apply to clothing stores and dry cleaners. In furniture areas, apply to furniture stores and upholstery services. In electronics areas, apply to electronics stores and repair shops. In automotive areas, apply to car dealerships and mechanics. In real estate areas, apply to realtors and home inspectors. In legal areas, apply to lawyers and judges. In medical areas, apply to doctors and nurses. In education areas, apply to teachers and students. In business areas, apply to managers and employees. In government areas, apply to politicians and bureaucrats. In religion areas, apply to priests and monks. In science areas, apply to scientists and researchers. In art areas, apply to artists and musicians. In sports areas, apply to athletes and coaches. In travel areas, apply to tour operators and travel agents. In food areas, apply to chefs and waiters. In fashion areas, apply to designers and models. In technology areas, apply to engineers and programmers. In agriculture areas, apply to farmers and ranchers. In industry areas, apply to factory workers and executives. In commerce areas, apply to merchants and traders. In finance areas, apply to bankers and investors. In energy areas, apply to oil and gas companies. In telecommunications areas, apply to phone companies and internet providers. In media areas, apply to news organizations and entertainment networks. In publishing areas, apply to book publishers and magazine editors. In advertising areas, apply to ad agencies and marketers. In consulting areas, apply to consultants and advisors. In insurance areas, apply to insurance companies and brokers. In construction areas, apply to contractors and architects. In engineering areas, apply to engineers and technicians. In manufacturing areas, apply to manufacturers and producers. In distribution areas, apply to distributors and wholesalers. In retail areas, apply to retailers and salespeople. In service areas, apply to service providers and technicians. In maintenance areas, apply to maintenance workers and janitors. In cleaning areas, apply to cleaners and housekeepers. In landscaping areas, apply to landscapers and gardeners. In pest control areas, apply to exterminators and pest management professionals. In security areas, apply to security guards and private investigators. In investigation areas, apply to detectives and forensic scientists. In law enforcement areas, apply to police officers and sheriffs. In justice areas, apply to judges and court clerks. In social work areas, apply to social workers and counselors. In community development areas, apply to community organizers and developers. In non-profit areas, apply to charity organizations and volunteers. In philanthropy areas, apply to donors and foundations. In arts and culture areas, apply to museums and galleries. In history areas, apply to historians and archaeologists. In anthropology areas, apply to anthropologists and ethnographers. In linguistics areas, apply to linguists and language scholars. In psychology areas, apply to psychologists and therapists. In sociology areas, apply to sociologists and social theorists. In political science areas, apply to political scientists and policy analysts. In economics areas, apply to economists and financial analysts. In geography areas, apply to geographers and cartographers. In environmental studies areas, apply to environmental scientists and conservationists. In biology areas, apply to biologists and ecologists. In chemistry areas, apply to chemists and biochemists. In physics areas, apply to physicists and astronomers. In mathematics areas, apply to mathematicians and statisticians. In computer science areas, apply to computer scientists and software developers. In information technology areas, apply to IT professionals and network administrators. In cybersecurity areas, apply to cybersecurity experts and digital forensics specialists. In artificial intelligence areas, apply to AI researchers and machine learning engineers. In robotics areas, apply to roboticists and automation engineers. In nanotechnology areas, apply to nanotechnologists and materials scientists. In space exploration areas, apply to aerospace engineers and astronauts. In deep-sea exploration areas, apply to marine biologists and oceanographers. In paleontology areas, apply to paleontologists and fossil hunters. In meteorology areas, apply to meteorologists and weather forecasters. In climatology areas, apply to climatologists and climate change researchers. In hydrology areas, apply to hydrologists and water resource managers. In geology areas, apply to geologists and geological engineers. In seismology areas, apply to seismologists and earthquake researchers. In volcanology areas, apply to volcanologists and eruption monitors. In glaciology areas, apply to glaciologists and ice core researchers. In cosmochemistry areas, apply to cosmochemists and planetary scientists. In astrobiology areas, apply to astrobiologists and extraterrestrial life researchers. In cosmology areas, apply to cosmologists and universe researchers. In particle physics areas, apply to particle physicists and quantum field theorists. In astrophysics areas, apply to astrophysicists and celestial object researchers. In astronomy areas, apply to astronomers and telescope operators. In planetary science areas, apply to planetary scientists and Mars rovers. In solar system studies areas, apply to solar system scientists and space mission planners. In interstellar medium studies areas, apply to interstellar medium researchers and nebula observers. In galaxy evolution areas, apply to galaxy evolution researchers and dark matter scientists. In cosmic microwave background radiation areas, apply to CMB researchers and Big Bang theorists. In early universe studies areas, apply to early universe researchers and inflationary modelers. In quantum gravity areas, apply to quantum gravity researchers and string theorists. In unified theories areas, apply to unified theory researchers and M-theory proponents. In fundamental physics areas, apply to fundamental physics researchers and Nobel laureates. In theoretical physics areas, apply to theoretical physicists and mathematical physicists. In experimental physics areas, apply to experimental physicists and laboratory researchers. In applied physics areas, apply to applied physicists and engineering researchers. In interdisciplinary research areas, apply to interdisciplinary researchers and cross-disciplinary teams. In collaborative research areas, apply to collaborative researchers and international consortia. In open science areas, apply to open science advocates and preprint servers. In citizen science areas, apply to citizen scientists and crowdsourcing platforms. In big data areas, apply to big data researchers and data scientists. In artificial intelligence areas, apply to AI researchers and machine learning engineers. In robotics areas, apply to roboticists and automation engineers. 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Texas Charges and Grapefruit Appointed to treatment of H. R. 10761, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390

Admission to the Post-emergence * 10.1 10.1 10.1

1812-257

15

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

Weeds Controlled: Diox 41 controls a wide range of weeds in many crops. It is effective against annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges. It is also effective against some woody plants. Diox 41 is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop. For example, for broadleaf weeds in corn, the rate is 1/2 to 1 quart per acre. For grasses and sedges, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For woody plants, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Diox 41 is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop. For example, for broadleaf weeds in corn, the rate is 1/2 to 1 quart per acre. For grasses and sedges, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For woody plants, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

1. Texas and California

Result: very good control of weeds in many crops. Diox 41 is effective against annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges. It is also effective against some woody plants. Diox 41 is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop. For example, for broadleaf weeds in corn, the rate is 1/2 to 1 quart per acre. For grasses and sedges, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For woody plants, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

Diox 41 granules are effective in controlling weeds in many crops. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop. For example, for broadleaf weeds in corn, the rate is 1/2 to 1 quart per acre. For grasses and sedges, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For woody plants, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

Soil Limitations: Diox 41 is not effective in controlling weeds in some soils. It is not effective in controlling weeds in soils that are high in organic matter or in soils that are high in clay. It is also not effective in controlling weeds in soils that are high in lime or in soils that are high in salt.

For more information on the use of Diox 41, consult the Diox 41 label or contact your local Diox 41 distributor.

Crops: Diox 41 is used in many crops, including corn, soybeans, cotton, and sugarcane. It is also used in some other crops, such as alfalfa and clover.

Alfalfa: Diox 41 is used in alfalfa to control weeds. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop. For example, for broadleaf weeds, the rate is 1/2 to 1 quart per acre. For grasses and sedges, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For woody plants, the rate is 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

Pacific Northwest: Diox 41 is used in many crops in the Pacific Northwest. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

Arizona, California, Nevada: Diox 41 is used in many crops in Arizona, California, and Nevada. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

Eastern Colorado and Kansas: Diox 41 is used in many crops in Eastern Colorado and Kansas. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

Other Areas: Diox 41 is used in many other areas. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

For West: Diox 41 is used in many crops in the West. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

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Diox 41 Granules		
Rate	Application	Comments
1/2 to 1 quart per acre	Spray	For broadleaf weeds in corn
1 to 2 quarts per acre	Granules	For grasses and sedges in corn
1 to 2 quarts per acre	Granules	For woody plants in corn
1/2 to 1 quart per acre	Spray	For broadleaf weeds in alfalfa
1 to 2 quarts per acre	Granules	For grasses and sedges in alfalfa
1 to 2 quarts per acre	Granules	For woody plants in alfalfa

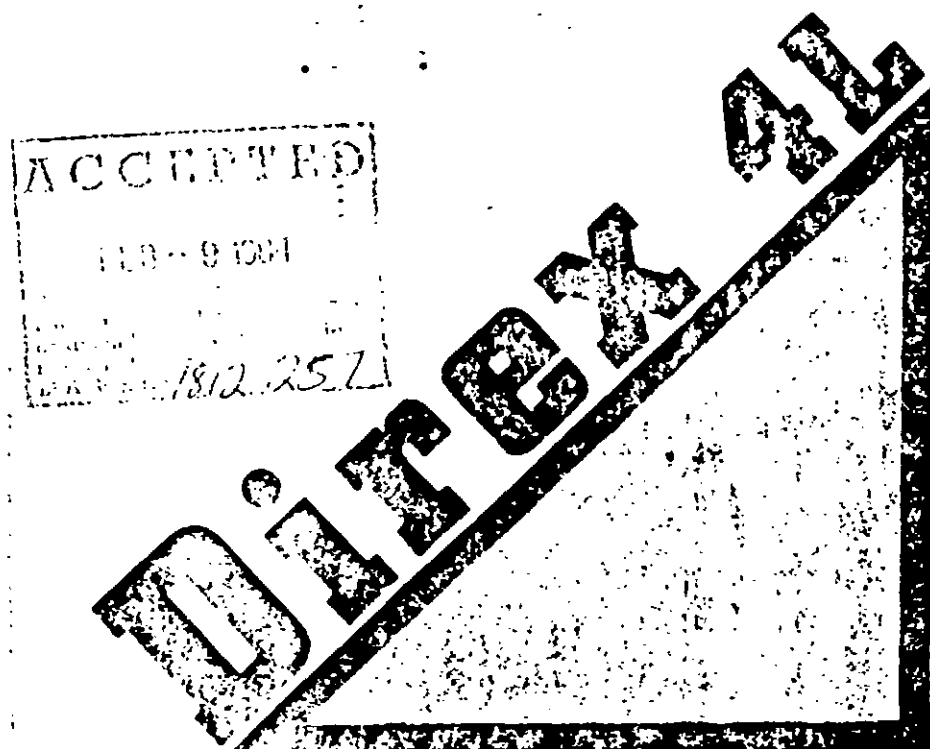
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For West: Diox 41 is used in many crops in the West. It is applied in the form of a spray or granules. The rate of application depends on the type of weed and the crop.

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1/2 to 1 quart per acre

2



Diuron Flowable Herbicide

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Diuron (3- (3, 4-dichlorophenyl) -1-dimethylurea)*	40.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	
	60.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 4.0 lbs. of Diuron per gallon

Diuron 4L is a flowable herbicide for control of many annual and perennial grasses and herbaceous weeds in cotton, sorghum, and sugarcane. It is also effective against many broadleaf weeds in these crops. Diuron 4L is a systemic herbicide, and it is absorbed by the roots and leaves of the weeds. It then moves to the growing points of the weeds, where it kills them.

Diuron 4L is a selective herbicide, and it does not harm the cotton, sorghum, or sugarcane plants. It is safe for use on these crops, and it is also safe for use on other crops that are tolerant of Diuron.

Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply it when the weeds are young, and before they have started to flower. Diuron 4L will control the weeds for 4 to 6 weeks.

RAVE TREATMENT

Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

Method of Application	Diuron 4L	Diuron 4L
Soil Application	4.0 qt. (13.3 lb. a.i.)	0.11 to 0.4 qt. a.i.
Leaf Application	2.25 qt. (7.5 lb. a.i.)	0.6 to 2.0 qt. a.i.

For soil application, use 1 quart per 20 square feet of soil, or 1 quart per 10 square feet of soil with 10 parts water. For leaf application, use 1 quart per 10 square feet of leaves.

For use on cotton, use 1 to 2 quarts Diuron 4L (1 to 2 quarts in Arizona and California) or 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre (2.5 to 4.0 quarts in other areas). Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high, or at least 20 inches high for the 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre rate. Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply it when the weeds are young, and before they have started to flower. Diuron 4L will control the weeds for 4 to 6 weeks.

For use on sorghum, use 1 to 2 quarts Diuron 4L (1 to 2 quarts in Arizona and California) or 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre (2.5 to 4.0 quarts in other areas). Apply when sorghum is at least 12 inches high, or at least 20 inches high for the 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre rate. Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply it when the weeds are young, and before they have started to flower. Diuron 4L will control the weeds for 4 to 6 weeks.

SUBSEQUENT CROPS

Diuron 4L herbicide	Type of Application	Crops that May Follow Treated Crops
Pre-emergence or post-emergence		Any crop that is tolerant of Diuron.
Soil application plus post-emergence		Cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, and other crops that are tolerant of Diuron.
Leaf application plus post-emergence		Cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, and other crops that are tolerant of Diuron.
Pre-emergence or post-emergence		Any crop that is tolerant of Diuron.
Soil application plus post-emergence		Cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, and other crops that are tolerant of Diuron.
Leaf application plus post-emergence		Cotton, sorghum, sugarcane, and other crops that are tolerant of Diuron.

For use on sugarcane, use 1 to 2 quarts Diuron 4L (1 to 2 quarts in Arizona and California) or 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre (2.5 to 4.0 quarts in other areas). Apply when sugarcane is at least 12 inches high, or at least 20 inches high for the 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre rate. Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply it when the weeds are young, and before they have started to flower. Diuron 4L will control the weeds for 4 to 6 weeks.

For use on other crops, use 1 to 2 quarts Diuron 4L (1 to 2 quarts in Arizona and California) or 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre (2.5 to 4.0 quarts in other areas). Apply when the crops are at least 12 inches high, or at least 20 inches high for the 2.5 to 4.0 quarts per acre rate. Apply Diuron 4L to the soil, or to the leaves of the weeds, at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply it when the weeds are young, and before they have started to flower. Diuron 4L will control the weeds for 4 to 6 weeks.

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If swallowed, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Induce vomiting, by placing finger in back of throat. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. Get medical attention.

If on skin, remove by washing;

If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

Griffin

GRIFFIN CORPORATION
VALDOSIA, GEORGIA 31601
NET CONTENTS 5 Gallons

EPA Reg No 1812-257
EPA Est No 1812-GA-3

[illegible]

For example, to obtain the average number of components of a fixed size k in a graph of size n , divided by n , after applying study that simply adds the effect of the degree over the $k \times 2$ matrix, then becoming only the total *size* of components generated.

It is not a requirement that a business apply for a within one year after it first applies for a company. It is the company's responsibility to file the application with the relevant authority within the specified time limit. The company must also provide the necessary information and documents to the relevant authority. The company must also pay the relevant fees. The company must also provide the necessary information and documents to the relevant authority. The company must also pay the relevant fees.

Glyphosate—East of Rocky Mountains: Apply 1 to 1½ quarts per acre to aspen, conifers, and deciduous forest, conifers to be treated over 100 feet tall. In the future, if used for both, do not exceed ½ pint of Diox 41 per acre on aspen and 1 quart of Diox 41 per acre on conifers. On a mixed forest, apply ½ quart per acre of forest aspen, but not more than once. Do not use on evergreen plantings as it kills the new spray over top of plants. As for the use of glyphosate on deciduous forest as an aspen replacement.

Grapes, apples, or pears should be harvested at least 3 years after a hot treatment by propane gas. Unrooted cuttings for use in the future must be kept for 1 year in a chamber at 100 ppm, then 1

2.1.1. The following is a list of options available for the three (0, 1 or 2%) severity probability, by recall, formulae, heavy (10, 6, 5, 4) the time of and this task must be assumed by the user.

East of the Rocky Mountains: on soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2% clay and 1% to 2% organic matter) on soils high in clay or organic matter (use 2% to 4% organic matter) on Soil Eutrophic. Apply in the spring just prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

New York and Pennsylvania: Control of Perennial Grasses. Apply only to established vineyards for label 4. (1) Spot control of perennial grasses such as quackgrass, ryegrass and/or hardgrass as a band treatment. To retard growth to 4 inches high on trellis at the rate of 6 to 9 quarts per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Make one application in the spring of the year and do not apply the 6 to 9 quarts per acre more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. Do not use in areas where grape trunks are shallow or exposed, because of high herbicide, poor drainage or excessive acidity to the vines may result.

West of Rocky Mountains: Apply in December, January, or February. For best treatment, make a single application to the soil in late winter, prior to subsequent annual applications of 1½ quarts per acre usually given during the winter. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 1½ quarts of Durex 4L per acre in October or November and repeat application of 1½ quarts in March or April.

Grass Seed Crops (Perennial) in areas as specified apply only to most thickened plantings at least 1 year old.

Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. On siltstone, shale, sandstone and sand. In eastern Colorado, it is reported to be abundant in the upper part of the Permian. In the Permian of Kansas, it is reported to be abundant in the upper part of the Permian. In the Permian of New Mexico, it is reported to be abundant in the upper part of the Permian. In the Permian of Oklahoma, it is reported to be abundant in the upper part of the Permian.

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1912-2-24 4

Perpetual

Purple

Florida

5.0

4.0

Florida

Hawaii and Puerto Rico

5.0

Louisiana

Walnuts (English)

Wheat (Winter)

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas

Washington, Oregon and Idaho

Wheat (Carrot)

Wheat (Carrot)

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas

Washington, Oregon and Idaho - each 100
The Queens per acre

[illegible]

before weeds are introduced to the field. The results

NOTE: This sample was collected from the same area as the sample collected in Direct 41, and was therefore not analyzed separately. The results of this analysis are included in the results of the analysis of Direct 41.

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WARRANTY STATEMENT