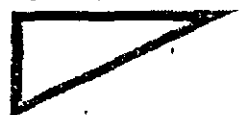


**Griffin**



ACCEPTED  
~~W/ COMMENTS~~  
In EPA Letter Dated

SEP 14 1995

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

1812-362

**Direx<sup>®</sup> 80DF**  
HERBICIDE

Made in the USA

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

Diuron (3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea) ..... 80.0%

**INERT INGREDIENTS** ..... 20.0%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**WARNING – AVISO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**GRIFFIN CORPORATION**  
VAL POSTA, GEORGIA 31601

**Specimen Label**

EPA REG. NO. 1812-362

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING - AVISO

causes eye irritation. May irritate nose, throat and skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:  
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants  
Waterproof gloves  
Protective eyewear  
Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Cover or incorporate spills.

## 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.

Ex 80DF herbicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Griffin recommendations.

Griffin will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Griffin. User assumes all risk associated with such non-recommended use.

Do not use this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

## 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 the 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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed.

**PRODUCT 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.

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

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Ex 80DF Herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in certain crops and for nonselective weed control in non-cropland areas. It is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable and nonvolatile.

Ex 80DF 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 for equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the herbicide; best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within weeks of application.

Ex 80DF applied before emergence of crop and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, Ex 80DF continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the preemergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and postemergence herbicide application.

Ex 80DF 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) enhances contact effects of Ex 80DF.

Ex 80DF may be used as a directed postemergence application. Contact of crop foliage and/or fruit with spray or mist must be avoided on the following crops: artichoke, cotton (seedling), cotton (established), sugarcane and established plantings of apples, bananas, plantains, blueberries, caneberries, citrus trees, citrus, grapes, macadamia nuts, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pecans, walnuts and certain tree plantings.

For postemergence control of weeds in corn, Ex 80DF with surfactant may be applied over the top of a fully established corn crop (established), oats, red clover (established), sorghum, wheat and sorghum (established).

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## SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

Preemergence herbicide selectively controls annual weeds such as

**¼ to 1 Lb/acre**

Barnyard grass (watergrass)  
Crabgrass  
Lambsquarters  
Pigweed  
Purslane  
Ragweed

**1.5 to 2 Lbs/acre**

Amsinckia (Fiddleneck)  
Annual bluegrass  
Annual sweet vernalgrass  
Annual groundcherry  
Annual morningglory  
Chickweed  
Corn spurry  
Dogfennel  
Foxtail  
Gromwell  
Knapweed  
Pennygrass  
Rat tail fescue  
Red sprangletop  
Shepherdspurse  
Tansymustard  
Velvetgrass  
Wild buckwheat  
Wild lettuce  
Wild mustard

**2 to 6 Lbs/acre**

Ageratum  
Annual lovegrass  
Annual ryegrass  
Annual smartweed  
Annual sowthistle  
Corn Speedwell  
Dayflower  
Flora's paintbrush  
Hawksbeard  
Horsetweed

Johnsongrass (seeding)  
Kochia  
Kyllinger (Kyllinga)  
Marigold  
Mexican clover  
Orchardgrass  
Peppergrass  
Pineappleweed  
Pokeweed  
Rabbit tobacco

Rice grass  
Sandbur  
Spanish needles  
Velvetleaf (buttonweed)  
Wild radish

**Partial control:**

**1 Lb/acre**

Annual morningglory  
Cocklebur  
Prickly sida (teaweed)  
Sesbania  
Sicklepod

**4 Lbs/acre**

Horsenettle  
Quackgrass

**8 to 10 Lbs/acre**

Guineagrass  
Maidencane

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

**AERIAL APPLICATION:** For alfalfa, asparagus, barley (winter), cotton (preplant or preemergence only), grass seed crops, pineapple, sugarcane and wheat (winter), application may be made by aircraft at 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows.

**GROUND APPLICATION:** Use a boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screen should be 50 mesh or larger. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or injury to crop may result.

**PREEMERGENCE:** Use 25 to 40 gallons per acre and spray pressure of 30 to 40 psi.

**POSTEMERGENCE:** For postemergence application, use sufficient volume (minimum of 25 gallons per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. Use spray pressure of 20 to 25 psi to keep spray drift to a minimum. Direx 80DF at recommended rates, controls seedling annual weeds such as annual morningglory, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, crowfoot, goosegrass, pigweed and purslane. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of Direx 80DF. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher.

**SPRAY PREPARATION:** Mix proper amount of Direx 80DF into necessary volume of water. Where use of a surfactant is recommended, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank.

**REPLANTING:** Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

**RATES:** All rates of Direx 80DF are expressed as broadcast rates, for band treatment use proportionately less. For example, use ½ of the broadcast rate when treating a 14" band where row spacing is 42". Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse textured soils low in clay or organic matter and the higher rate on the fine textured 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:** Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following:

Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand or gravelly soils or exposed subsoils, nor on peat soils where organic matter is less than 0.5%; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichoke, barley (winter), bermudagrass pasture, citrus, cotton, grapes, oats, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, sorghum, sugarcane, walnuts and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%, nor on blueberries, bird's-foot trefoil, canberries, gooseberries, macadamia nuts and peppermint where organic matter is less than 2%.

Preemergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils such as peat or muck.

**FIELD CROPS (See Soil Limitations):** A good seedbed must be prepared before preemergence use of Direx 80DF 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. Unless otherwise directed, the surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Direx 80DF 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 crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

**FRUIT AND NUT CROPS (See Soil Limitations):** Unless otherwise directed, make a single application per year as a directed spray, avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards or groves.

## RECOMMENDED USES ALFALFA

Treat only stands established for 1 year or more. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa grass mixtures. Do not apply to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali soils; nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result. Do not apply on snow covered or frozen ground.

**Arizona, Nevada**

Use 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

**California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties):**

Use 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre. For control of volunteer alfalfa use 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in fall or winter after alfalfa has become dormant or semi-dormant, but before growth begins in the spring. Crop injury may result if application is made to actively growing alfalfa. For best results, apply before weeds have emerged or become established (2 inches in height or diameter). Control of established weeds is improved by applying Direx 80DF with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of Direx 80DF is unlikely in California after February 1. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after one year from last application if rate does not exceed 2 lbs. per acre.

**Eastern Colorado, Kansas**

For control of late summer weeds, apply 1 lb. per acre shortly after emergence of mustard in the fall or winter. Use 2 lbs. per acre if weeds are 2 inches to 4 inches in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in February or March.

**Idaho, Oregon, Washington**

Use 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre. For control of volunteer alfalfa use 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

**Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant:**

Use 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre (1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre East of Appalachian Mountains). Apply in March or early April, but before spring growth begins.

## APPLE

Use Direx 80DF alone, or apply as a tank mixture with Sinbar Herbicide.

**Direx 80DF Alone:**

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Apply 4 lbs. per acre in the spring from March through May. In the far west apply 4 lbs. per acre to small weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, treatments to small weeds may be applied at 2 lbs. per acre postharvest followed by 2 lbs. per acre prior to budbreak.

**Georgia:**

Apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not use more than 4 lbs. per acre per year. Add a surfactant at 1 pint per 25 gallons spray mixture to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

**Direx 80DF plus Sinbar:**

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years.

Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

Soil Texture	1 to 2 % Organic Matter		More Than 2% Organic Matter	
	Direx 80DF Lbs./Acre	Sinbar Lbs./Acre	Direx 80DF Lbs./Acre	Sinbar Lbs./Acre
Sandy loam	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Loam, silt loam, silt	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Clay loam, clay	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 inches to 6 inches above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

## ARTICHOKE

**California:**

Apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre in late fall or early winter after the last cultivation. Apply before weeds germinate or to emerging seedlings. Direct spray to cover the area between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants, keeping contact with crop plants at a minimum.

## ASPARAGUS

Apply as a band or broadcast treatment. Do not apply to young plants during the first growing season (except as noted below), nor to newly seeded asparagus, nor on plants with exposed roots, as severe injury may result. Preemergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter.

**Established Plantings:**

On light sandy soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Two applications may be used. The first application should be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period. If weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation. A second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When two applications are used in one season, do not exceed 3 lbs. per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crops) apply a single treatment of 4 lbs. per acre. If treatment is delayed until late winter or early spring, incorporation of the chemical in the top 1 to 2 inches of soil may substitute for lack of rain to activate the herbicide.

**Newly Planted Crowns - San Joaquin Delta, California:**

Make a single treatment of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter. Use the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils. Do not use on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment. Do not treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2 inches.

## BANANA and PLANTAIN

**New Plantings:**

To control annual weeds apply 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre after planting but before plants emerge. Do not apply to loose soil directly over the planting material.

**Established Plantings:**

For control of annuals and for top kill of perennials such as bermudagrass, birdseed grass and guineagrass, apply 3 to 6 lbs. per acre plus surfactant. Avoid contact of plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth before application. If application is made to soil free of weeds, omit surfactant from the spray mixture. Repeat treatment as needed. Apply at 6 week intervals or longer for a maximum of 12 lbs. of Direx 80DF per acre (broadcast basis) in 12 months.

**Note:** Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Except sugarcane or pineapple may be planted after 1 year.

## BARLEY (Winter)

Western Oregon and Western Washington:

For drill planted barley, make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crop may result.

## BERMUDAGRASS PASTURE (Newly Sprigged)

Apply 1 to 3 lbs. after planting and before emergence of bermudagrass or weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds up to 4 inches in height, apply 0.5 to 1.0 lb. per acre with surfactant. If bermudagrass has emerged at time of treatment, temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur.

Plant sprigs (stolons) 2 inches deep in a well-prepared seedbed. Do not treat areas where sprigs are planted less than 2 inches deep as crop injury may result. Do not graze or feed foliage from treated areas to livestock within 70 days after application.

## BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus)

Western Oregon:

Treat only stands established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result. Make a single application of 2 lbs. per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15 to December 15). Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

## BLUEBERRY, CANEBERRY, GOOSEBERRY

Use only to fields which have been established for 1 year or more. Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees. Do not apply to plants whose roots are exposed as injury may result. Apply as a band treatment at the base of canes or bushes. For spring application, apply before germination of annual weeds.

Georgia - Blueberries:

Apply 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre in the spring and repeat treatment after harvest in the fall. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Blueberries:

Apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre in late spring. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs. per acre in the fall and repeat at the same rate in the spring.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Raspberries:

Apply 3 lbs. per acre in the spring.

Massachusetts - Blueberries:

Apply 2 lbs. per acre in late spring.

New Jersey - Blueberries: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October - December, or a single application of 2.5 lbs. per acre may be applied in early to mid-spring.

California - Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries,

Dewberries and Loganberries:

For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November. Repeat at same rate in late spring to control annuals. A single application of 3 lbs. per acre in January or February will control annuals in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

Western Washington and Western Oregon - Blueberries, Caneberries, and Gooseberries:

For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late spring to control annuals. A single application of 3 lbs. per acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annuals in some areas, but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred.

## CITRUS

Time application as indicated for specific areas, except application may be made any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures.

Arizona (except Yuma area) and California (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre shortly after the grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. Alternatively apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Florida - Use only as a band application. Do not use "Trunk to Trunk".

East Coast / Flatwoods Areas - (low permeable soils)

Do not use more than 8 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 12 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 9.6 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in Direx 80DF.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 9.6 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within one year.

Ridge Areas - Except Highland Co. (highly permeable soils)

Do not use more than 4 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 8 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in Direx 80DF.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within one year.

Ridge Areas - Highland Co. (highly permeable soils)

Do not use more than 4 lbs. per treated acre in any one application.

Do not apply more than 6 lbs. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 4.8 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in Direx 80DF.

The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 4.8 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within one year.

Do not use at less than 60 day intervals.

Puerto Rico

Make a single application of 4 to 8 lbs. per acre or apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. On bearing citrus, apply any time when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, apply when winter rains are pulled down.

Texas

Apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 to 6 lbs. per acre for control of bermudagrass seedling. Topical treatments give best results. Well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

## CORN (Field)

Postemergence

Make a single application of .75 lb. per acre in combination with non-petroleum nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 lb. per acre with surfactant. Apply as directed spray when corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are no taller than 1 foot. DIREX 80DF

APPLY OVER TOP OF CORN. Do not replant to any crop within 1 year except cotton, corn and grain sorghum may be planted the spring following treatment.

Preemergence - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee:

Make a single application of 0.67 to 1 lb. per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting but before corn emerges. Plant corn at least 1.5 inches deep. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

## COTTON

During a single crop season do not exceed the following amount of Direx 80DF per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result: 1 lb. on loamy sand, 1.5 lbs. on sandy loam, 2 lbs. on clay loam, and 2.75 lbs. on clay.

Injury may occur if Direx 80DF is used in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.

Do not allow livestock to graze treated cotton.

Preplant - Arizona and California:

Use Direx 80DF alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant broadcast treatment with Trilin or other trifluralin products (incorporated according to directions on the trifluralin product label). Apply Direx 80DF as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated and final seedbeds prepared. Prior to planting, drag-off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with Direx 80DF. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed after cotton has emerged. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in the furrow bottoms.

Direx 80DF Alone (Preplant):

1 to 2.5 lbs. per acre.

Direx 80DF following Trilin or other trifluralin products:

Soil Texture	RATE/ACRE	
	Trilin or other trifluralin products	Direx 80DF
Sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt	1 pint	0.67 to 1 lb.
Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, clay	1.5 pints	1 to 1.25 lbs.

Seedling disease may weaken plants and increase the possibility of injury from the use of Trilin or other trifluralin products followed by Direx 80DF. These treatments should be used only in conjunction with a standard fungicide seed treatment plus a good supplemental soil fungicide program such as captan-PCNB mixture.

Preemergence (except Arizona and California):

Use Direx 80DF alone or apply as a separate operation following preplant treatment with Trilin or other trifluralin products. Apply Direx 80DF after planting but before cotton emerges. Do not treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result. Use only where cotton is planted on flat or raised seedbeds. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 0.25 inch) with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results, especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel should be used on the planter to provide a level seedbed for subsequent early season postemergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate Direx 80DF or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing no deeper than 0.25 inch should be made before weeds become established.

Direx 80DF Alone (Preemergence):

Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray, using the following broadcast rates. Use proportionately less for band treatment.

Soil Texture	LBS. / ACRE
Loamy sand	0.67
Sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt	1
Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam and clay	1.25
Silty clay and clay	2

Do not use on sand or soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Direx 80DF following Trilin or other trifluralin products (preplant):

Apply Trilin or other trifluralin products prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment. Incorporate according to the directions on the Trilin or other trifluralin label. As a separate operation apply Direx 80DF as a band treatment (14 to 20 inches wide) after planting, but before cotton emerges. Use the following broadcast rates. For band treatment, use proportionately less.

Soil Texture	RATE/ACRE	
	Trilin or other trifluralin products	Direx 80DF
Loamy sand	0.5 pint	0.67 lb.
Sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt	1 pint	1 lb.
Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	1.5 pints	1.25 to 2 lbs.

Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.

Postemergence:

Apply only as a directed spray to cover weed foliage. Adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift or crop injury may result.

DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON PLANTS.

Early Season

Apply when cotton is at least 6 inches tall and when weeds are not actively growing and do not exceed 2 inches in height. Apply as a band treatment at following rates. Two applications may be made if needed.

Weed Problem (Up to 2 inches Tall)	Lbs. Direx 80DF/ACRE Plus Surfactant	
	Broadcast Basis	Band (area)
Annual Weeds	0.5 lbs.	1 lb.
Perennial	0.25 lbs.	0.67

For control of seedling perennial grass such as johnsongrass and panicum, use a directed spray or when weed growth is under drought stress or is high (4 inches), add 2.0 to 3.5 lbs. disodium methylarsenate (DSMA - 63% anhydrous or equivalent) to above spray mixture. If DSMA is used, do not apply after first bloom.

Late Season (Lay-by):

Apply 1 to 1.5 lbs. (1 to 2 lbs. in Arizona and California) when cotton is at least 10 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima 5-2). For control of germinating weed seedlings, apply in soil beneath cotton plants and between rows immediately after a dust storm has passed.

cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application, thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches in height) at lay by time, make a single application in combination with surfactant or 0.5 to 0.75 lb. per acre plus surfactant and repeat later if needed.

#### Replanting:

If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated preemergence with Direx 80DF, alone or following Trilin or other trifluralin products. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as disking, do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area. Plant seed at least 1 inch deep. Do not retreat field with a second preplant or preemergence application of herbicide during the same crop year as injury to crop may result.

#### SUBSEQUENT CROPS

Band preemergence or postemergence

Any crop 4 months after last application.

Band preemergence plus postemergence or Broadcast preemergence / preplant\* or Broadcast preemergence plus band postemergence.

Cotton, soybeans, corn or grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within one year after last application as injury may result.

Broadcast postemergence (lay-by): Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within one year after last application as injury may result.

\*For subsequent crops in fields where Trilin (or other trifluralin products) is used, follow instructions on the trifluralin product label.

## GRAPE

Apply only as a band treatment to established vineyards at least 3 years old. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than one inch of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user.

#### New York and Pennsylvania - Grasses:

Use only in established vineyards at least 4 years old for spot control of perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, quackgrass and ryegrass. Apply in the spring as a band treatment to ridged soil (2 to 4 inches high) under trellis at the rate of 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Do not apply more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soils types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. Do not use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed because of high bedrock, poor drainage or erosion as injury may result.

#### East of the Rocky Mountains:

On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre; on soils high in clay or organic matter, apply 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Apply in the spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

#### West of the Rocky Mountains:

For best results, apply during the winter months when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of 2 inches is necessary to activate the herbicide. Abnormally heavy rainfall following application just before spring growth may move the herbicide into the root zone of grapes which could result in injury. For initial treatment, apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Subsequent annual applications of 2 lbs. per acre will usually give adequate weed control. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1.5 inches in diameter as injury may result.

## GRASS SEED CROPS (Perennial)

Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

#### Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma:

On sand bluestem, side oats grama and switchgrass apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. Do not apply after crop begins growth in the spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw use 3 lbs. per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

#### Western Oregon:

On alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass) and orchardgrass apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. If perennial velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*) is a problem, use 4 lbs. per acre. For best results apply as soon as possible after fall rains start. Established weeds beyond 2 to 4 leaf stage should be removed prior to treatment.

Well established vigorous stands of spring planted alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and orchardgrass may be treated the following fall provided the crop is planted before April 1 and treatment is not applied before October 15, use 2 lbs. per acre.

#### New Plantings - Oregon and Washington:

For use in newly planted bentgrass, chewing fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass and tall fescue. During planting operation, spray a suitable brand of activated charcoal as a 1 inch band on soil surface at 15 lbs. per acre of crop where row spacing is 20 inches (300 lbs. per acre (broadcast basis). Mount nozzles to apply directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with Direx 80DF as a single broadcast spray at the rate of 2.5 to 3 lbs. per acre. Apply as soon as possible after planting but before crops or weeds emerge and before rains or sprinkler irrigation. Fall or spring plantings may be treated. Best results usually occur with early fall plantings. Treatment will not control downy brome or wild oats.

## MACADAMIA NUT

#### Hawaii:

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least one year. Apply at 2 to 5 lbs. per acre immediately after harvest, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreatment should be done but do not exceed 10 lbs. per acre per year.

## OATS

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

#### Drill Planted Spring Oats - Idaho, Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington:

Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16 inches. Make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre after planting, either before or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks of planting. Best results are usually obtained when application is made 3 to 4 weeks after planting. Apply before weeds are 3 inches to 4 inches tall.

#### Drill Planted Winter Oats and Mixture with Peas or Vetch - Western Oregon and Western Washington:

Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of the crop.

## OLIVE

#### California:

Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Apply 2 lbs. per acre after the grove has been laid up in final form in late October or November. Repeat at same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment.

## PAPAYA

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2.5 to 5 lbs. per acre, preferably before weeds emerge; if weeds have emerged, add surfactant.

## PEACH

Direx 80DF may be applied alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar.

#### Direx 80DF Alone:

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Apply 2 to 5 lbs. per acre in the early spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of weed growth. Do not apply within 3 months of harvest; in the Far West, do not apply within 8 months of harvest.

Georgia: On trees established for at least 2 years, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in the spring. Repeat application in the fall but do not exceed 5 lbs. per acre per year. Add surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 inches to 6 inches above water line), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

#### Direx 80DF plus Sinbar:

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years.

Apply either in the spring or after harvest in the fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

#### RATE PER ACRE

Soil Texture	1 to 2 % Organic Matter		More Than 2% Organic Matter	
	Direx 80DF Lbs./Acre	Sinbar Lbs./Acre	Direx 80DF Lbs./Acre	Sinbar Lbs./Acre
Sandy loam	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Loam, silt loam, silt	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0
Clay loam, clay	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4 inches to 6 inches above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. Do not treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

## PEAR

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Do not treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks. Apply 4 lbs. per acre in the spring from March through May. In the far west, apply 4 lbs. per acre to weeds less than 2 inches in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, apply to small weeds at 2 lbs. per acre postharvest followed by 2 lbs. per acre prior to budbreak.

## PECAN

Use Direx 80DF alone or as a tank mix with Sinbar. Make a single band or broadcast application as a directed spray using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. Apply in the spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of growth.

#### RATE PER ACRE

Soil Texture	Direx 80DF Alone*		OR Tank mix**
	Direx 80DF	+	Sinbar
Sandy loam	2.0 lbs.	1.5 lbs.	1.5 lbs.
Loam, silt loam, silt	3.0 lbs.	1.75 lbs.	1.75 lbs.
Clay loam, clay	4.0 lbs.	2.0 lbs.	2.0 lbs.

\* Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 3 years, and on soils with at least 0.5% organic matter.

\*\* Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year, and on soils with at least 1% organic matter.

Note: Do not use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor or on trees planted in irrigation furrows as injury may occur.

## PEPPERMINT

#### Pacific Northwest:

Apply 3 lbs. per acre just after the last cultivation in the spring prior to emergence of peppermint. Do not apply to newly planted less than 1 year nor to emerged peppermint as injury may result.

## PINEAPPLE

#### Hawaii and Florida:

Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. For ratoon crop use 4 lbs. per acre after harvesting plant crop. For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 2 lbs. per acre. Do not apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 12 lbs. per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 16 lbs. total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

#### Puerto Rico:

Apply 3.75 to 6.25 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Application controls weeds such as pigweed, crotalaria, morning glory, purslane, crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, fall panicum and sugarcane.

## RED CLOVER

#### Western Oregon:

Make a single application of 2 lbs. per acre on established red clover stands at least 9 months. Apply when red clover is dormant from October 15 to December 15. Do not apply to seedling red clover. Do not replant treated area to any crop within one year after last application. Treatment will control annual weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, hawkbeard, rattail fescue, ryegrass and velvetgrass.

## SORGHUM (Grain)

### Southwestern States:

Apply 0.25 to 0.5 lbs. per acre plus surfactant. Apply as a directed postemergence spray after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM. Use lower rate on broadleaved weeds up to 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2 inches and broadleaved weeds up to 4 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed. Do not exceed 0.5 lb. per acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective.

Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury may result.

## SUGARCANE

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, test tolerance to Direx 80DF prior to adoption as field practice. Do not treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as crop injury may result. Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. To minimize chlorosis, use directed postemergence sprays.

### Preemergence - Florida:

For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

### Postemergence - Florida:

Make one or two applications of 2 lbs. per acre as needed by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for panicum control, make up to 3 applications of 0.5 to 1 lbs. per acre plus surfactant as a directed spray after cane has emerged but before panicum exceeds 2 inches in height. Adjust nozzles to spray beneath cane plants and between rows to cover weed foliage and to minimize contact of cane leaves with spray or drift. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

### Hawaii and Puerto Rico:

Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant and apply as a directed spray. DO NOT SPRAY OVER THE TOP OF CANE.

Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 lbs. Puerto Rico or 12 lbs. Hawaii total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple one year after last application.

### Louisiana:

Use on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single application of 3 to 3.75 lbs. per acre at either of the following times: August through October — Treat a 2 foot band over the row after planting of cane, but before weeds or cane emerge. Spring treatment January through April — if shaving and off-barring are practiced, treat a 2 foot band over the row before weeds or cane emerge.

## WALNUT (English)

### California:

Use only under trees established in orchards for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, apply 3 to 5 lbs. per acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter, retreat annually with 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at same rate in March or April.

## WHEAT (Winter)

Crop injury may result where severe winter stress, disease or insect damage follows application. Winter-sensitive varieties may be less tolerant of Direx 80DF than winter-hardy varieties. Crop injury may result 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 with less than 1% organic matter. Do not use on thinly covered sub-soil areas (clay knobs). Do not treat wheat planted less than 1 inch 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. Unless specified otherwise, do not use with surfactants or nitrogen solution. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last treatment (except as noted) as injury may result.

### Idaho, Oregon and Washington - East of Cascade Range:

Where average annual rainfall exceeding 16 inches, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre.

### Fall treatment -

for early fall planted wheat (seeded before September 10), apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be made after soil freezes in the fall. Wheat planted in late October should not be treated until the following spring.

### Spring treatment -

apply as soon as wheat starts to grow. Treatment made prior to April 10 will usually give good results, provided weed growth is less than 4 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Alternatively, make a single application of 0.5 to 1 lb. Direx 80DF plus 0.25 lbs. 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 more than 2 inches tall or across.

Where average annual rainfall is 10 to 16 inches following fall planting, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Apply before soil freezes and weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than March 1 may give poor results.

**NOTE:** If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment, only fields treated before November 1 may be replanted to spring wheat. Spring wheat should not be planted before April 1 and only after deep tilling and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not replant fields with a second application during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

### Oregon and Washington - West of Cascade Range:

Make a single application of 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre as soon as possible following planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Alternatively, apply a tank mixture of Direx 80DF plus bromoxynil as detailed above for East of Cascade Range.

### Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas:

Do not use on sand or sandy loam soils. Use 1 lb. per acre on silt and silty loam soils and 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre on clay, clay loam and silty clay loam soils.

### Other Areas:

Make a single application in the spring as soon as wheat (fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

### Central Plains and Midwest:

Use 1 to 2 lbs. per acre

### Northeast:

Use 1.0 to 1.5 lbs. per acre

## TREE PLANTINGS

Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming:

Use only under established plantings 1 year or older of American elm, caragana, cottonwood, Douglas fir, green ash, honeysuckle, Ponderosa pine, redcedar, Russian olive and Siberian elm. Use 2.5 to 5 lbs. per acre. Apply as a band 4 ft. wide in the tree row (2 ft. on each side of row). For example, 1 oz. Direx 80DF treats 135 ft. of tree row (2 ft. on each side of row) at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre. Apply as a directed spray in early spring before weeds emerge and before trees leaf out. Do not apply to foliage of trees, nor under trees growing in low areas as injury may result.

## NON-CROP WEED CONTROL

Direx 80DF is an effective herbicide for the control of many weeds. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Direx 80DF may be used as a preemergence treatment at any time of year except when ground is frozen, provided adequate moisture is supplied by rainfall or artificial means to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained if application is made to the soil applied shortly before weed growth begins. If dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground.

Increased contact activity on established weeds may be obtained using a non-ionic surfactant. Apply as a drenching spray to actively growing weeds during warm weather when daily temperature will exceed 70° F.

Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to insure a constant rate of application. Mix proper amount of Direx 80DF into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If surfactant is used, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. Direx 80DF must be kept in suspension at all times. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If bypass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Use 50 mesh screen or larger.

### General Weeds Control:

To control most annual weeds for an extended period of time on non-cropland such as utility, highway, pipeline and railroad right of ways, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, storage areas, industrial plant sites, around farm buildings and similar areas apply 5 to 15 lbs. per acre to control most annual weeds including:

### Broadleaves 5 to 15 Lbs./acre

Ageratum	Knawel	Ragweed
Chickweed	Kochia	Sesbania
Cocklebur	Lambsquarter	Shepherdspurse
Corn speedwell	Mangold	Sicklepod
Corn spurry	Mexican clover	Smartweed, annual
Dayflower	Morningglory, annual	Southistle, annual
Dogfennel	Pennycress	Spanishneedles
Fiddleneck (amsinckia)	Pigweed	Tansymustard
For's paintbrush	Pineappleweed	Velvetleaf (buttonweed)
Gromwell	Pokeweed	Wild buckwheat
Groundcherry	Prickly lettuce	Wild lettuce
annual	Prickly sida (peaweed)	Wild mustard
Hawksbeard	Purslane	Wild radish
Horsebettle	Rabbit tobacco	
Horseweed		

### Grasses 5 to 8 Lbs./acre

Barnyardgrass (watergrass)	Orchardgrass	Seeding johnsongrass
Bluegrass	Peppergrass	Velvetgrass
annual	Quackgrass	Vernalgrass
Crabgrass	Rat tail fescue	sweet, annual
Foxtail	Red sprangletop	
Kyllinga	Ricegrass	
Lovegrass, annual	Ryegrass, annual	
	Sandbur	

### 8 to 15 Lbs./acre

Guineagrass	Maidenrass	Pangolagrass
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### Irrigation and drainage ditches:

Apply 5 to 15 lbs. per acre to control most annual weeds as shown above. Apply only when water is not in the ditch. For irrigation ditches, apply during the non-crop season and when the ditch is not in use. To minimize movement of Direx 80DF with irrigation water and avoid possible crop injury, it is essential that the herbicide be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Following treatment if rainfall has not totaled at least 4 inches, fill ditch with water and allow to stand for 72 hours, drain off and waste remaining water before using ditch. Do not treat any ditch into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

## WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereon and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the 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. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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