

### Storage and Disposal

Keep container away from children. Do not use empty containers. Herbicide spray materials in a state that cannot be used according to label instructions should be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Do not use for equipment cleaning or other containers for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration unless authorized by state and local authorities.

### Precautionary Statements

Standard Precautions and Domestic Animals

#### WARNING

Do not inhale. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

**First Aid:** If inhaled, move to clean air. If swallowed, give milk or water if conscious, induce vomiting by placing finger in back of throat. Get medical attention. In case of contact with the eyes, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. For skin, wash with soap and water. Get medical attention for irritation or burns.

#### Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

### Shake well before using.

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

**PRESTIGE** is a selective herbicide that may be applied either before or after weeds emerge for control of most annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, including groundcherry, lambquarters, annual morning-glory, malva, mustard, black nightshade, pigweed (carelessweed), purslane, Florida pusley, ragweed, smartweed, teasweed (prickly sida), barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, junglerice, *Echinochloa* spp., signalgrass (and other *Brachiaria* spp.) and wild oats. **PRESTIGE** also controls shallow germinating seedlings of cocklebur, cottonweed, and sandbur. It does not control johnsongrass, bermudagrass, other established perennials, or sprangletop at selective rates.

When applied before weeds emerge **PRESTIGE** controls weeds through their roots. Thus, its effectiveness depends on moisture to move it into the soil. Under very dry soil conditions after application a shallow tillage or rotary hoeing will generally result in better weed control.

When applied to emerged weeds **PRESTIGE** provides foliar control and/or residual control of later germinating weeds, depending on the rate applied.

Following many years of continuous use of this product and herbicide-related products, biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by this and related herbicides. Where this is known or suspected, we recommend the use of this product in combination with other registered herbicides which are not triazines. Consult with your State Agricultural Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR PERFORMANCE, AND OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES**

#### Equipment and Mixing

Use clean spray equipment. Do not use a spray equipment contaminated with 2,4-D or other herbicides. Crop damage or phytotoxicity may result.

Use conventional spray equipment with hydraulic or electric agitation except in California and Arizona where only mechanical agitators are recommended. Screens in nozzles and in suction and discharge strainers should be no finer than 1/8 inch. Use a pump with capacity to maintain 35-40 psi at the nozzle. If hydraulic agitation is used, the pump should also provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension.

**Nozzles:** For pre- and post-emergence applications use flat fan nozzles. For post-emergence band application use off-center nozzles. For post-emergence broadcast application use flat fan or off-center nozzles. Use flood nozzles only in Arizona and California for lay-by treatment in cotton. Treat at least 18 inches tall.

Mixing (1) Fill spray tank with clean water. (2) Start engine. (3) Pour the product directly from the container into the spray tank partially filled with water, and then add the rest of the water. Provide water during mixing and agitation to maintain uniform mixture.

Cleaning Wash sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use. Do not use the same sprayer on sensitive crops. An even small residue of product in the tank may cause injury to those crops.

**Seedbed Preparation**

To insure proper placement of product, seedbeds must be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. A firm seedbed is best for obtaining effective weed control. Uniformity in height and width of seedbed is essential for proper postemergence applications of product. Beds should be low and flat. Take care to avoid planter marks. Wide planter packing wheels or rollers are recommended. Wheel furrows should be uniform in depth. Mount the sprayer so that it follows the same rows as the planter.

**Band Treatment**

For band treatment, calculate the amount of product needed by the formula:

band width in inches x broadcast rate = amount needed  
row width in inches per acre per acre of field

**Cotton**

Product may be applied preplant, incorporated, or preemergence and/or postemergence as recommended in the following tables. The postemergence applications may follow preplant, incorporated, or preemergence treatments of product.

Apply product in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre as broadcast or band application at the rates indicated in the following tables.

Do not use on glandless cotton varieties or crop injury will occur.  
Note: Do not feed treated forage to livestock or graze treated areas.

**Preplant Incorporation (Arizona, California, and New Mexico)**

Apply product at the appropriate rate in Table 1 as a broadcast or band treatment. If broadcast, treat the flat soil surface prior to listing. If banded, apply over partially finished or finished beds. Incorporate up to 4 inches deep immediately after application with PTO driven equipment, double disk rolling cultivator, or bed conditioner.

Table 1: Preplant Incorporation

Region	Soil texture	Broadcast rate per acre
Arizona	sand, loamy sand	Do not use
California and New Mexico	sandy loam	2.4-3.2 pts
	Ariz. & CA only	
	sandy loam, loams (NM only)	3.2 pts
	silt loam, clay	4.8 pts

Precautions: Do not use product in cut areas of newly leveled fields or areas of excessive salt. Do not use where flooding over the beds is likely to occur or crop injury may result. Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions or crop injury may result. On mulch planted cotton, water backing up after cotton seedings are well established will. In New Mexico, apply either preplant incorporated or preemergence treatments of product.

**Preemergence**

Apply product preplant or preplant, or planting at the appropriate rate in Table 1. Do not use product on cotton planted flat, on beds, or in furrows. To apply concentration of product in the seed furrow, do not make broadcast applications to cotton planted in furrows deeper than 2 inches. Band applications may be made to cotton planted in furrows deeper than 2 inches, but band width should not exceed the width of the bottom of the furrow. If banded, do not overlap treated bands with soil. Avoid planting in treated row middles. Do not use on sand or loamy sand, on shallow soils with caliche subsols, or in areas with caliche outcroppings.

Cotton may be replanted if soil previously treated with product. Do not use product on second preemergence application of product or injury may occur.

Table 2. Preemergence

Region	Soil texture	Broadcast rate per acre
Mississippi River east of the Mississippi River Delta of Texas	heavy clay	3.2 pts
	heavy clay	4.8 pts
	heavy clay	6 pts
Mississippi River Delta of Mississippi	heavy loam	4.4-8 pts
	heavy clay loam	5.6 pts
	heavy clay	Do not use
Blacklands of Texas and Old Texas	loam	4.4 pts
	clay	4.8 pts
Gulf Coast and Texas Coastal Bend	clay	4.8 pts
	loam	3.2 pts
Rio Grande Valley of Texas*	clay	4.8 pts
	loam	3.2 pts
High Plains and Edwards Plateau of Texas	sand loamy sand	Do not use
	sandy loam	1.6 pts
Southwest Texas and New Mexico**	loam sandy clay loam	2.4 pts
	other clay soils	3.2 pts
Arizona and California		Do not use

\*Rio Grande Valley of Texas—Furrow irrigation cotton. If adequate rain does not fall soon after application, a shallow cultivation will insure good weed control.

\*\*New Mexico—Apply either preplant incorporated or preemergence (not both)—See Preplant Incorporation section.

**Winter Weed Control in Texas**

For control of winter weeds only, such as henbit (purpletop) and seedling dock on fall bedded cotton land in the Texas Gulf Coast and Blacklands of Texas, apply 1.2-1.6 pts. of Prowl per acre in the fall or winter to land that will be planted to cotton the following spring. For best results, apply before weeds emerge. Prowl will give effective control of emerged henbit if applied before it reaches 4-6 inches tall. For postemergence henbit control, add a suitable surfactant, such as X-77, at 0.5% of spray volume or an emulsifiable oil at 1.0% of spray volume to the spray tank.

**Postemergence Directed**

Be especially careful in applying Prowl postemergence to prevent contact of the spray with cotton leaves, or injury may occur. Use precision application equipment so the spray is accurately directed to the base of the cotton plants and still thoroughly covers the soil and weeds beneath the cotton plants. Apply during calm periods to prevent drift. Use leaf lifters or shields if leaf contact cannot be avoided merely by directing the spray. Apply only when all plants have exceeded the minimum recommended height. Apply to level, well prepared surfaces such as intensive, chisel-free beds made with bed-shapers.

Do not apply to furrow-planted cotton. If furrows are heavily flooded, do not treat cotton under stress from drought, cultivator damage or fertilizer application.

When applying to emerged weeds, add 2 qts. of surfactant per 100 gals. of spray mixture. Use a surfactant that is compatible with Prowl when applied in cotton, and is approved by EPA for use on cotton and for crops. Examples include X-77, Trade and Titer.

**Chemical Hoe (Emerged Weeds Only)** Apply Prowl at the appropriate rate in Table 3. If necessary, if necessary, to control weeds that are extremely small, use a directed spray on top of the cotton plants by applying Prowl with a precision applicator equipped with tenders or shields such as Fur Row Shield, Direct Tender, or W. S. Tenders. In cotton with the chemical hoe, apply only after the cotton has been planted.

Table 3. Chemical Hoe

Height of cotton and area of use	Height of weeds	Broadcast rate per acre
6 or more inches (all regions)	less than 2 inches	1.1-1.3
6 or more inches (Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas)	less than 2 inches	1.1-1.3

**Apply to Emerged Weeds and Germinating Weeds.** Apply Prowl at the appropriate rate in Table 4. In the pre-season when cotton is at least 12 inches tall or 18 inches where flood nozzles are used in Arizona and California. Apply before weeds are 2 inches tall.

Table 4. Lay by

Region	Soil texture	Broadcast rate per acre
Mississippi River east of the Mississippi River Delta of Texas	heavy clay	2.4 pts
	heavy clay	2.3 pts
	heavy clay	3.2 pts
Blacklands of Texas and Old Texas	loam	1.6 pts
	clay	3.2 pts
High Plains of Texas and New Mexico	heavy clay	1.6 pts
	loam and clay	2.4 pts
Southwest Texas	loam	2.4 pts
	clay	3.2 pts
Rio Grande Valley of Texas		Do not use
Arizona and California (Do not use in the Coachella Valley)	sand and loamy sand	Do not use
	sandy loam	2.4-3.2 pts
	loam	3.2 pts

**Rotational Crops**

The following vegetable and cover crops may be planted in the fall when Prowl was applied on cotton by no more than one of these methods that year: preplant incorporated, preemergence, or only one chemical hoe treatment.

**Vegetables**

Cabbage, okra, onions, peas, and beets, sweet corn.

Cover Crops (must be plowed down and not used for food or feed):

Oats, sorghum, winter barley, winter rye, winter wheat.

Spring-seeded crops in California and Arizona and spring-seeded vegetables in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas should not be planted until after April 1.

**Prowl® 4L Combinations for Cotton**

Prowl® (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and the upper and lower El Paso Valley of Texas)

This preplant incorporated tank mixture controls all weeds listed on this label and on the Prowl cotton label. Apply prior to listing or on partially finished or finished beds and incorporate immediately. Refer to the Prowl label for specific mixing, spraying, and incorporation methods. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension.

Apply the tank mixture with ground equipment in at least 10 gals. of water per acre at the appropriate rates from Table 5.

Table 5: Tank Mixtures with Prowl

Soil texture	Broadcast rate per acre	
	Prowl	4L
sand loamy sand	Do not use	Do not use
loam	1.5-5 pts	2.4-3.2 pts
loam	1.5-2 pts	3.2 pts
sandy loam	1.5-2 pts	3.2-4.8 pts
heavy clay loam	1.5-2 pts	3.2-4.8 pts
heavy clay	1.5-3 pts	3.2-4.8 pts

Use the appropriate rate for each soil texture. Above if heavy weed control is required, use the 3 pt. rate of Prowl for heavy clay soils.

Prowl should not be used in cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas with less salt, or in areas where flooding over the beds is likely to occur, as crop injury may result. Do not plant cotton in areas where depression or crop injury may result. Do not use this tank mixture when cotton is irrigated up as crop injury may result. Do not plant cotton water back only after cotton seedlings are well established.

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

**Rotational Crops** If not a crop is first cotton may be replanted. Do not reseed the soil. Refer to the Cotton section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

#### Tolban® 4E

Use in a tank mixture with Prowl® 2E or other preplant incorporated or post-directed incorporated herbicide or apply Tolban 4E preplant incorporated followed by Prowl 2E preemergence in cotton for control of all weeds listed on both labels. Refer to the Tolban 4E label for all directions, precautions, and limitations.

**Treflan® EC Tank Mixture** (Arizona, California, New Mexico and the upper and lower El Paso Valley of Texas)

This combination controls weeds listed on this label and on the Treflan label. This combination also controls shallow germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coffeeweed.

Follow procedures on the Treflan label for soil preparation and incorporation. Apply the tank mix combination to the flat soil before disking.

Four weeks before planting, spray tank one-half to three-fourths full of water, allow it to disperse with agitation, add Treflan EC, and then add the rest of the water. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Apply the tank mixture in at least 20 gals. of water per acre at the appropriate rates from Table 6.

**Table 6: Tank Mixture with Treflan EC**

Soil texture	Broadcast rate per acre	
	Treflan EC	Prowl 2E
sand, loamy sand	Do not use	
sandy loam	1 pt.	2.4-3.2 pts.*
medium soils	1½ pts.	4 pts.
fine soils	2 pts.	4 pts.
muck or peat	Do not use	

\*Use less than 3.2 pts. per acre only in Arizona and California.

**Precautions:** Do not use in cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, or in areas where flooding over the bed is likely to occur or crop injury may result. Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions or crop injury may result. On mulch planted cotton water back only after cotton seedlings are well established.

**Note:** Do not feed treated forage to livestock, or graze treated areas.

**Rotational Crops:** Cabbage, celery, okra, onions, and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application of Treflan +

Winter barley, rye and wheat can be planted in the fall if they are plowed down and not used for food or feed. Refer to the Treflan EC label for other directions and precautions.

#### Treflan EC Split Application (Arizona and California)

Apply a preplant incorporated application of Treflan EC as directed on that label, except use the appropriate rate from Table 6. Do not apply Treflan EC before January 1. Follow at planting or just before planting with a preplant incorporated treatment of Prowl 2E as directed in the Cotton section of this label, except use the appropriate rate from Table 6.

#### DSMA or MSMA

For faster knockdown of the weeds controlled by Prowl 2E, also apply 1-1.3 pts. of Prowl 2E plus 3 lbs. active ingredient of DSMA or 2 lbs. active ingredient of MSMA per acre following the same directions, precautions, and limitations as given on this label. If Prowl 2E applied alone postemergence directed chemical control is needed, make a second application 1-3 weeks after the first application. Do not apply after first bloom.

Several formulations of DSMA and MSMA are available under various trade names from several manufacturers. Observe the directions, limitations and precautions on the label of the product used.

#### Celery

##### Seedbeds (Florida)

Apply 1.2-1.6 pts. in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre after celery has 2-5 true leaves. Application may be made over the celery. Apply only after seedbed covers have been removed from seedbeds for at least one week. Apply only once per year to seedbeds.

##### Direct-seeded Celery (California only)

Apply Prowl 2E at rates given below in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre. Within the rate ranges given, use the lower rates on coarse-textured soils and soils low in organic matter, use the higher rates on fine-textured soils and soils high in organic matter.

**Preemergence:** Broadcast 2.4-3.2 pts. per acre at planting or shortly after planting before celery emerges.

**Postemergence:** Broadcast 1.6-2 pts. per acre after celery has 2-5 true leaves. Application may be made over the celery. Apply before weeds are 2 inches tall.

**To Avoid Injury to Direct-seeded Celery:** (1) Make either one pre-emergence or one postemergence application (not both) per celery crop. (2) Do not use on sand or loamy sand. (3) Do not apply if celery is under water stress. (4) Do not apply postemergence treatments of Prowl 2E with other pesticides. Apply only after foliar applications of other pesticides are dry. (5) Do not apply within two weeks after an application of a herbicidal oil, such as carotol.

#### Transplants

Apply one application at the appropriate rate from Table 7 in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre during the 2-6 week period after transplanting. Within the rate ranges given, use the lower rate on relatively coarse-textured soils and soils low in organic matter, use the higher rate on relatively fine-textured soils and soils high in organic matter. Application may be made over the celery. Apply before weeds are 2 inches tall.

**Table 7: Transplanted Celery**

State	Soil	Broadcast rate per acre
Florida	sandy or muck	1.6-3.2 pts.
	coarse-textured	2-3.2 pts.
California	fine-textured	3.2-4 pts.
	coarse-textured	3.2-4.8 pts.
Hawaii	fine-textured	4.8-6.4 pts.
	coarse-textured	3.2-4 pts.
Michigan	fine-textured or muck	2-4 pts.
Wisconsin	fine-textured	3.2-4 pts.

#### Rotational Crops

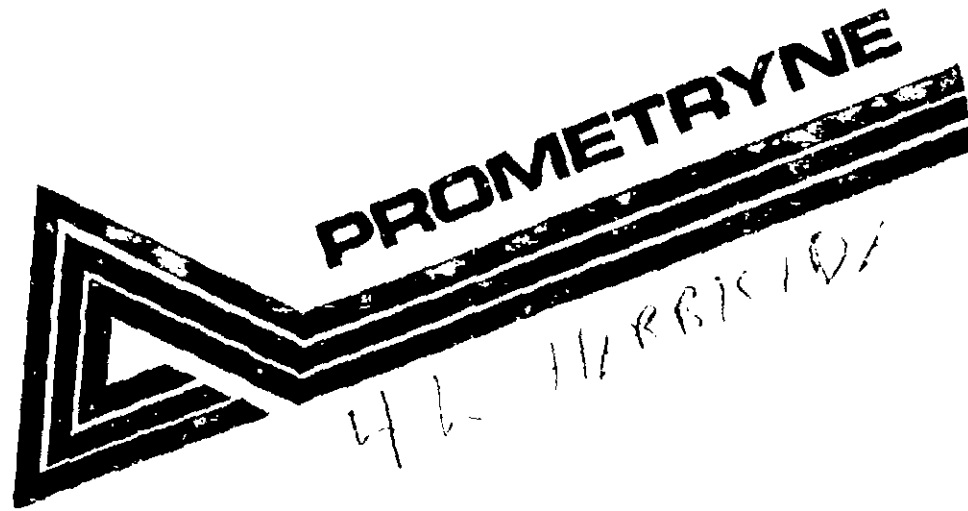
The following crops may be seeded 5 months after applying no more than 4 pts. Prowl 2E per acre on celery: Cabbage, celery, corn, onions, peas, and red beets.

Prowl® trademark of American Cyanamid for pend-methalin.

Tolban® trademark of CIBA-GEIGY for profluralin.  
U.S. Patent Nos. 3,546,295; 3,672,864

Treflan® trademark of Elanco Products for trifluralin.

X-77® trademark of KALO Laboratories, Inc.



FOR SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL IN COTTON AND CELERY

Active Ingredient:

Prometryne:

2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-  
(methylthio)-s-triazine

44.4%

Inert Ingredients:

	55.6%
Total	<u>100%</u>

Prometryne 4L contains 4lbs active per gallon

**Keep Out of Reach  
of Children.**

**Warning**

SEE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

NET CONTENTS :

EPA REG. NO.

EPA EST NO.

Manufactured for:

**ACETO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS CORPORATION**  
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