

314-6858.YLD

Base Pre-Reg. (6858)

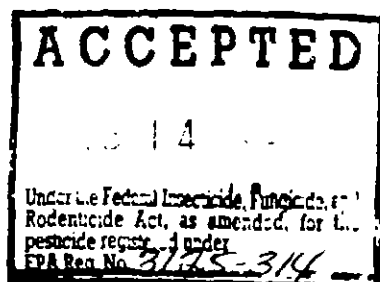
U.S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: Allow use at 1/2 pint/acre for chickweed in all states; add purple deadnettle to weeds controlled; move shepherdspurse from "1 to 2 pints" group to "3/4 to 1 pint" group; correct scientific name for common chickweed.
11/28/89 Draft: Revise based on internal review.

Date of Draft: 11/28/89 (Pre-Reg)(H)
 Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Date: 11/13/89

EPA Reg. No. 3125-314

SENCOR® 4
 Flowable Herbicide



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one 41%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53%
 100%

AMENDMENT TO CURRENTLY REGISTERED LABELING

Revise to read as follows:

ALFALFA and SAINFOIN
 (All Areas except California)

RECOMMENDED BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

CROP	SENCOR 4 Pints/Acre	REMARKS
Alfalfa and Sainfoin	1/2 to 2	<u>ALL AREAS:</u> Select the proper dosage according to weeds known to be present in field to be treated. Use the lower rate of SENCOR 4 on sandy loam or loamy sand soils in areas other than Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
	1/2 to 3/4	<u>IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY:</u> On sandy loam or loamy sand soils apply SENCOR 4 at rates of 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre for control of common chickweed only.

FOR USE ON MIXED STANDS OF ALFALFA AND GRASSES:

Rates of 1 to 1-1/2 pints of SENCOR 4 per acre will provide partial reduction of forage grass stands. These rates may be used to reduce forage grass stands to prevent crowding out of alfalfa. Higher rates will severely reduce forage grass stands.

SENCOR 4 should not be used on sand soils. In areas West of the Rocky Mountains, avoid using SENCOR 4 on soils with calcareous surface area, high levels of lime or sodium, or a pH greater than 8.2.

SENCOR 4 Flowable Herbicide

ALFALFA AND SAINFOIN (Cont'd)

Weeds Controlled:

1/2 to 3/4 pint SENCOR 4/acre

Chickweed, Common
(Stellaria media)

3/4 to 1 pint SENCOR 4/acre

Cheat (Bromus secalinus)
Deadnettle, Purple (Lamium purpureum)
Downy brome (Bromus tectorum)
Japanese brome (Bromus japonicus)
Rescuegrass (Bromus catharticus)
Shepherdspurse (Capsella bursa - pastoris)

1 to 2 pints SENCOR 4/acre

Broadleaves

Fleabane, Rough
(Erigeron strigosus)
Flixweed
(Descurainia sophia)
Henbit
(Lamium amplexicaule)
Kochia
(Kochia scoparia)
Lambsquarters, Common
(Chenopodium album)
Marestail (Horseweed)
(Hippuris vulgaris)
Meadow Salsify
(Tragopogon pratensis)
Mustard, Blue
(Chorispora tenella)
Mustard, Jim Hill (tumble)
(Sisymbrium altissimum)
Mustard, Tansy
(Descurainia pinnata)
Pepperweed
(Lepidium virginicum)
Pennycress, Field
(Thlaspi arvense)

Grasses

Pigweed, Redroot
(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Prickly Lettuce
(Lactuca serriola)
White Cockle
(Melandrium album)
Wild Buckwheat
(Polygonum convolvulus)
Yellow Rocket
(Barbarea vulgaris)

Foxtail, Green
(Setaria viridis)
Little Barley
(Hordeum pusillum)
Smooth Brome
(Bromus inermis)
Wild Oats
(Avena fatua)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SENCOR 4 Flowable Herbicide

ALFALFA AND SAINFOIN (Cont'd)

2 pints SENCOR 4/Acre

Broadleaves

Chickweed, Mouseear
(Cerastium vulgatum)
Dandelion
(Taraxacum officinale)
Ragweed, Common
(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)

Grasses

Barnyardgrass
(Echinochloa crus-galli)
Bluegrass
(Poa annua)
Foxtail Barley
(Hordeum jubatum)

Weeds Partially Controlled: At the rate of 2 pints/acre SENCOR 4 may be used to reduce the competition from curly dock (Rumex crispus). At 1 to 2 pints/acre SENCOR 4 may be used to reduce the competition of German moss or knawel (Scleanthus annus).

U.S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: To add claims for use
on Winter Wheat in Kentucky.

Date of Draft: 12/1/89 (Pre-Reg)(H)

EPA Reg. No 3125-314

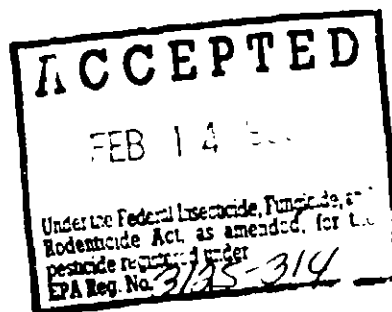
SENCOR® 4
Flowable Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-
(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one 41%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59%
100%

AMENDMENT TO CURRENTLY REGISTERED LABELING

Revise to read as follows:

Dryland (Non-Irrigated) Winter Wheat Only

(Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee)

Weeds Controlled:

<u>Broadleaves</u>		<u>Grasses</u>
Bittercress (<u>Cardamine</u> spp.)	Pepperweed; Virginia (<u>Lepidium virginicum</u>)	Bluegrass, Annual (<u>Poa annua</u>)
*Buttercup (<u>Ranunculus</u> spp.)	Pigweeds (<u>Amaranthus</u> spp.)	*Cheatgrass (<u>Bromus secalinus</u>)
Carolina Geranium (<u>Geranium carolinianum</u>)	Shepherdspurse (<u>Capsella bursa-pastoris</u>)	*Downy Brome (<u>Bromus tectorum</u>)
Chickweed, Common (<u>Stellaria media</u>)	Whitlowgrass, Spring (<u>Draba Verna</u>)	Little Barley (<u>Hordeum pusillum</u>)
Chickweed, Mouseear (<u>Cerastium vulgatum</u>)	Wild Turnip (<u>Brassica rapa</u>)	*Rescuegrass (<u>Bromus catharticus</u>)
Cutleaf Evening Primrose (<u>Oenothera laciniata</u>)		*Ryegrass, Italian (<u>Lolium multiflorum</u>)
Henbit (<u>Lamium amplexicaule</u>)		
*Kochia (<u>Kochia scoparia</u>)		
Lambsquarters, Common (<u>Chenopodium album</u>)		
Mayweed (dog fennel) (<u>Eupatorium capillifolium</u>)		
Mustard, Wild (<u>Brassica kaber</u>)		

*For control of these weeds on fine soils, use SENCOR 4 at 1 pint/acre.

Note: Control of wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus) and winter vetch (Vicia spp.) may be variable with SENCOR 4, ranging from poor to excellent depending on growth at time of application, temperatures and moisture conditions following application.

Recommended for use only on the following wheat varieties:

Abe, Arthur 71, Caldwell, Coker 747, Coker 762, Coker 68-15, Doublecrop, Hunter, McNair 1003, McNair 1813, Nelson, Pike, Southern Belle, and Tyler.

SENCOR 4 Flowable herbicide

RECOMMENDED BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Soil Texture	SENCOR 4 ⁽¹⁾ Pints/A	Remarks
Coarse (Sandy loam, loamy sand)	1/2	Apply specified dosage per acre as a broadcast postemergence spray. For wheat plants that are coming out of winter dormancy, allow at least two weeks for plants to recover before application. If wheat has been grazed during the winter, allow at least two weeks for recovery before application. Refer to the beginning of this cereals section for information on timing and growth stages for application.
Medium (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	3/4	
Fine (Silty clay, silty clay loam ⁽²⁾ , clay, clay loam)	3/4 - 1 ⁽³⁾	

- (1) Do not use on coarse soils containing less than 1% organic matter or on medium or fine textured soils containing less than 0.5% organic matter.
- (2) Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.
- (3) Use 1 pint/acre for control of weed species designated with an asterisk under "Weeds Controlled".

SENCOR in Combination with other Herbicides:

SENCOR 4 may be applied as directed above and may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, Banvel, Bronate or Butril. Refer to the other registered product label for additional directions, rates, and weed species controlled.

Special Precautions

Temporary chlorosis may occur after application of SENCOR 4 to wheat, especially if frost occurs.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

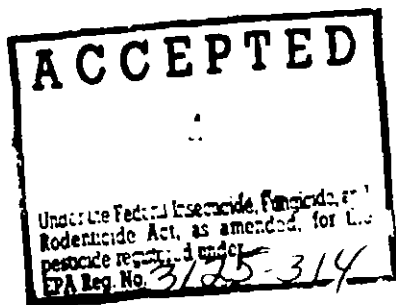
U.S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: To include Burlison and Regal in list of soybean varieties sensitive to SENCOR.
11/28/89 Draft: Revise based on internal review.

Date of Draft: 11/28/89 (Pre-Reg)(H)
 Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Dated: 11/13/89

EPA Reg. No. 3125-314

SENCOR® 4
 Flowable Herbicide



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one 41%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59%
 100%

AMENDMENT TO CURRENTLY REGISTERED LABELING

Revise to read as follows:

Special Precautions (Soybeans)

Injury to soybeans may occur when SENCOR 4 is used under the following conditions:

1. When soils have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
2. Due to the sensitivity of certain soybean varieties, SENCOR is not recommended for use on sensitive varieties, such as, Altona, AP 55, AP 71, Asgrow 6520, Burlison, Coker, 102, Coker 156, Dassel, Govan, Maple Amber, NKS 1884, Portage, Regal, Semmes, Terra-Vig 505, Terra-Vig 606, Tracy, Vansoy, and Vinton 81. Consult your Mobay Representative or your seed supplier for information on the tolerance to SENCOR of newly released soybean varieties, prior to use of SENCOR.
3. When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.
4. Over application or boom overlapping may result in stand loss and soil residues.
5. Uneven application or improper incorporation can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of injury.
6. When applied to any soil with less than 1/2% organic matter.
7. Soil incorporation deeper than recommended.
8. When sprayers are not calibrated accurately.
9. When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.
10. When soybeans are planted less than 1-1/2 inch deep, particularly in preemergence application.