



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 12, 2022

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Blvd., Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Trifluralin
Product Name: TRIFLURALIN 60D
EPA Registration Number: 5905-521
Application Date: April 1, 2020
Decision Number: 561263

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Trifluralin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at koger.demariah@epa.gov .

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

TRIFLURALIN 60D

A pre-emergent herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifluralin: α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-*N,N*-dipropyl-*p*-toluidine..... 60.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 40.0%

TOTAL.....100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO
 Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
 (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
For additional information, in case of emergency, call 800-424-9300. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

See Inside Booklet for Additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-521
 EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS:
 AD 081910

MANUFACTURED FOR
 HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
 225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
 COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017



Filename: Trifluralin 60D (5905-521) 041922 CLN.doc

ACCEPTED
Sep 12, 2022
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-521

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER/PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves (except for pilots), made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (such as goggles or face shields)

Discard clothing and 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oysters. Do not apply in a manner, which will directly expose canals, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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.

This product must be soil-incorporated within 24 hours of application either by mechanical incorporation or at least 0.5 acre inch of water (rainfall, irrigation). If a second incorporation is needed it should be delayed 3 to 5 days after the first incorporation and be completed prior to planting.

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. Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Chemical Resistant Gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils or Viton

- Shoes plus socks

- Protective eyewear (such as goggles or face shield)

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. Do not enter or allow other to enter the treated area until dusts have settled. If soil incorporation is required after the application, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area (except those persons involved in the incorporation) until the incorporation is complete. If the incorporation is accomplished by watering-in, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until the surface is dry after the watering-in.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In the event of spillage, scrape up spillage. If spillage is not suitable for use, dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and re-label useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to ChemTrec: 800-424-9300.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not refill or reuse this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site. If this windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRIFLURALIN 60D is a pre-emergence herbicide that is incorporated into the soil to provide long-lasting control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. **TRIFLURALIN 60D** controls weeds by killing their seeds as they germinate. It does not control established weeds. Incorporation assures effective control regardless of weather conditions and permits shallow cultivation, rotary hoeing, and hand hoeing without reducing its weed control activity.

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED GRASSES

Annual bluegrass	Guineagrass
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Johnsongrass (Seedling and Rhizome)
Brachiaria (Signalgrass)	Junglerice
Brachiaria sp.	Leptochloa filifor
Bromegrass (Cheatgrass, Downy brome)	Panicum dichotom.
Bromus secalinus	Panicum maximum
Bromus tectorum	Panicum texanum
Cenchrus incertus	Poa annua
Cheat (Chess)	Raoulgrass (Itchgrass)
Crabgrass (Large crabgrass, Smooth crabgrass)	Rottoboellia exalt.
Digitaria sp.	Sandbur (Burglass)
Echinochloa col.	Setaria sp.
Echinochloa sp.	Sorghum bicolor
Eleusine indica	Sorghum halapense
Eragrostis cilian.	Sprangletop
Erichloa villosa	Stinkgrass (Lovegrass)
Fall panicum	Texas panicum (Buffalograss, Coloradograss)
Foxtails (Bottlegrass, Bristlegrass, Giant foxtail, Green foxtail, Pigeongrass, Robust foxtail, Yellow foxtail)	Wild cane (Shattercane)
Goosegrass (Silver crabgrass, Silvergrass, Wiregrass, Yardgrass)	Wooly Cupgrass

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Amaranthus sp.	Mollugo verticillata
Carpetweed	Pigweeds (Carelessweed, Prostrate pigweed, Redroot, Rough pigweed, Spiny pigweed)
Chenopodium album	Polygonum aviculare
Chenopodium hybridum	Portulaca oleracea
Chickweed	Puncturevine (Caltrop)
Convolvulus arvensis	Purslane
Field Bindweed	Richardia scabra
Florida pusley (Florida purslane, Mexican clover, Pusley)	Russian thistle (Tumbleweed)
Goosefoot	Salsola kali
Henbit	Stellaria media
Knotweed	Stinging nettle (Nettle)
Kochia (Fireweed)	Tribulus terrestris
Kochia scoparia	Urtica dioica
Lambsquarters	
Lamium amplexicale	

TRIFLURALIN 60D will not control certain tolerant weeds such as Cocklebur, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Velvetleaf, and Nutsedge.

TANK MIXES

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TRIFLURALIN 60D, in mixture with other products, will control the following additional weeds:

TRIFLURALIN 60D / METRIBUZIN TANK MIX (See Soybean section for instructions)

In Soybeans:

Abutilon theophrasti	Prickly sida (Teaweed, Spiny sida)
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Ragweed, common
Brassica kaber	Sesbania exaltata
Datura stramonium	Sesbania, hemp (Coffeebean, Indigo)
Hibiscum trionum	Sida spinosa
Jimsonweed	Smartweed, annual (Pennsylvania smartweed, Smartweed)
Mallow, Venice (Flower-of-an-hour)	Velvetleaf (Butterprint, Buttonweed, Cottonweed, Elephant's ear, Indian mallow, Piermarker)
Mustard, wild (Charlock, Field Mustard)	
Polygonum pensylvanicum	

Control of Cocklebur, Morningglory, and Giant Ragweed may be erratic ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil, and amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / EPTC TANK MIX
(See Drybean section for instructions)

In Dry Beans and Potatoes:

Henbit	Solanum sarrachoides
Lamium amplexicale	Nutsedge (Nutgrass, Purple nutsedge, Yellow nutsedge)
Nightshade, black	Cyperus sp.
Solanum nigrum	Wild oat
Nightshade, hairy	Avena fatua

TRIFLURALIN 60D / PROMETRYN TANK MIX
(See Cotton section for instructions)

In Cotton:

Smartweed	Groundcherry, annual
Polygonum pensylvanicum	Physalis sp.
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Mustard, wild
Sida spinosa	Brassica kaber
Annual morningglory	Malva
Ipomoea sp.	Malva sp.
Ragweed, common	Wild oat
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Avena fatua

The tank mix also controls shallow germinating seedlings of Cocklebur and Coffeeweed.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / FLUOMETURON TANK MIX OR OVERLAY
(See Cotton section for instructions)

In cotton:

Abutilon theophrasti	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Amaranthus albus	Prickly sida
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Ragweed
Cassia obtusifolia	Ryegrass
Cocklebur	Sesbania
Datura stramonium	Sesbania exaltata
Goathead	Sicklepod
Groundcherry, annual	Sida spinosa
Ipomoea sp.	Smartweed
Jimsonweed	Tribulus terrestris
Lolium sp.	Tumbleweed
Morningglory, annual	Velvetleaf
Physalis sp.	Xanthium strumarium

TRIFLURALIN 60D PREPLANT FOLLOWED BY DIURON OVERLAY (See Cotton section for instructions)

In cotton:

Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Lactuca sp.
Brassica kaber	Morningglory, annual
Capsella bursa pastoris	Pennycress
Dogfennel	Ragweed
Eupatorium capillifolium	Sheperdspurse
-Ipomoea sp.	Thlaspi sp.
- Physalis sp.	Velvetgrass
Groundcherry, annual	Wild lettuce
Hulcus lanatus	Wild mustard

WEED RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **TRIFLURALIN 4 E.C.** is a trifluralin (Group 3 herbicide). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **TRIFLURALIN 4 E.C.** and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **TRIFLURALIN 4 E.C.** or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representatives at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

TRIFLURALIN 4 E.C. may be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy. Practices known to reduce weed development (till- age, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding and rotations) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional Integrated Pest Management strategies established for your area.

SOIL PREPARATION

A good soil preparation is essential for best results. Destroy existing weeds before herbicide application. Chop and thoroughly mix crop residue into the soil to a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches by deep plowing or discing before application. Use machinery that breaks up large clods.

Before application determine soil texture in order to apply the correct rate. Rates given in this booklet refer to the following soil texture groups:

Coarse soils: sand, loamy sand, sandy loam

Medium soils: loam, silty clay loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam

Fine soils: clay, clay loam, silty clay loam, silty clay, sandy clay, sandy clay loam

Silty clay loam and sandy clay loam are transitional soils and may be classified as either medium or fine textured soils. If silty clay loam or sandy clay loam soils are predominantly sand or silt, they are usually classified as medium textured soils. If they are predominantly clay, they are usually classified as fine textured soils.

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

TRIFLURALIN 60D is a water dispersible dry formulation that must be mixed with water and applied as a spray before or in the same operation as soil incorporation.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water/acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low-pressure sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray. Pour the recommended amount of product into the spray tank during the filling operation and mix thoroughly before spraying. As the amount of water decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily. Do not apply the herbicide to soils which are wet or in poor condition or to soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

AERIAL APPLICATION: For best results apply to a dry soil surface at a spray volume of from 5 to 10 gallons/acre. Adjust pump pressure, nozzle arrangements, flying speed, and height to provide uniform application. Use markers or flagmen to assure proper application spray widths.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

BEFORE PLANTING: For best results the herbicide must be incorporated within 24 hours after application. A second incorporation is required at any time prior to planting using the equipment in a different direction from the first. Incorporation should place the product into the top 2 or 3 inches of the final seedbed. Variable weed control may result from delayed incorporation if the herbicide is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher.

AFTER PLANTING: When incorporating after planting (check crops approved for incorporation after planting), use P.T.O.-driven equipment or Rolling Cultivators and adjust to till the soil over the seed or throw treated soil toward the crop. Avoid distributing the seed or mechanically damaging the crop.

IN BEDDED CULTURE: For effective weed control in bedded culture the product should be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Knock off beds to planting height before application and incorporation on bedded ground. Avoid removal of treated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting operation. This will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the drill row.

EQUIPMENT: For incorporation use machinery which pulverizes large clods and mix the herbicide thoroughly with the soil. Thorough incorporation may be achieved with the following: Disc, set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operated in two different directions at 4 to 6 mph; Field Cultivator, set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 mph or more; Rolling Cultivator, set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated two times at 6 to 8 mph (adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only); Bed Conditioner, set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated one time at 4 to 6 mph (adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only); Mulch Treader and other similar disc-type implements, set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 8 mph in two different directions; P.T.O.-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes), set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil and operated one time (they should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph).

APPLICATION WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

TRIFLURALIN 60D may be mixed with most liquid fertilizer materials. The combination of **TRIFLURALIN 60D** with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers provides weed and grass control equal to the same rates of **TRIFLURALIN 60D** applied in water. Follow **TRIFLURALIN 60D** label recommendations regarding rates per acre, crops, incorporation directions, special instructions, cautions, and special precautions.

Individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling, and applications are the responsibilities of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING: TRIFLURALIN 60D alone or in a tank mixture with dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L), or solutions (S) may not combine properly with some fluid fertilizer materials. Small quantities should always be tested before full-scale mixing. This will determine whether a compatibility agent is needed, and which agent does the best job. There are many adjuvants on the market which were not designed for use with liquid fertilizers. Use the following test to select the correct agent for your mixture.

1. Put 1 pint of the liquid fertilizer in a quart jar.
2. Add 1 to 4 teaspoon(s) of the dry flowable, WP, AS, F, or L formulation (depending on the recommended rate per acre) to the liquid fertilizer. Close jar and agitate until the materials are dispersed evenly in the fertilizer. If the materials do not disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the chemicals in water before adding to the fertilizer.
3. After dispersing the materials, add 3 to 4 teaspoons of **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to the jar and shake well. Add solution herbicides to the mixture last and agitate. Observe the jar for about 10 minutes. If the materials rise to the surface and form a thick layer which will not redisperse when agitated, a compatibility agent is needed. If the mixture is easily redispersed to its original state with slight agitation, no agent is needed but good agitation must be provided in the fertilizer spray tank.
4. If the need for a compatibility agent is indicated: Use a clean quart jar; start at Step 1 above. Add ½ teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer; mix well; then repeat Steps 2 and 3.

BLENDEx® has been thoroughly tested and approved as an effective compatibility agent which will enable the mixture to remain uniform with little or no separating for one half hour or longer. If slight separation does occur, 2 to 3 inversions of the jar should give a uniform remix. If curds form which will not redisperse, more **BLENDEx®** or another agent, such as **INDUCE® pH**, should be tried.

Use a clean jar for each test. The compatible mixture will have a uniform appearance and will be relatively easy to keep mixed with gentle agitation of the jar.

LIQUID FERTILIZER MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Dry products, such as **TRIFLURALIN 60D**, can be mixed with liquid fertilizers. In all cases, continuous agitation is required to prevent the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** from forming non-dispersible clumps. When necessary, a compatibility agent can be used to enhance dispersion (see COMPATIBILITY TESTING). The use of compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing water dispersible granules with dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L), or solutions (S) in liquid fertilizer. If the dispersion is not uniform and the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** rises to the surface of the fertilizer, the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form lumps which are difficult to redisperse. Any one of a number of compatibility agents is helpful in causing water dispersible granules to form dispersed mixtures with liquid fertilizers. These compatibility agents can be used at rates as low as 1 ½ to 2 pints per ton of liquid fertilizer and should be mixed well with the fertilizer before adding the water dispersible granules. Read the label on the compatibility agent and follow the directions. Phosphate ester based adjuvants such as **BLENDEx®** have performed well in these applications.

APPLICATION: Spread the fertilizer/pesticide mixture with a properly calibrated applicator. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface.

INCORPORATION: Follow normal **TRIFLURALIN 60D** incorporation procedures.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Where applicable, rates are given for Eastern United States and Western United States. The dividing line between eastern and western states is the point where the average rainfall/year is a minimum of 20 to 25 inches.

Rates are given for broadcast application; for band application use proportionally less amount of product.

ALFALFA (Established)

Use restricted to Western U.S. only.

Apply to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 2/3 lbs. Use incorporation equipment that will ensure thorough soil mixing with a minimum of damage to the established alfalfa.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1 2/3 lbs. of this product per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 6 2/3 lbs. of this product per acre per year.
- Do not cut or graze alfalfa forage within 21 days after application, or within 20 days for alfalfa hay.

ASPARAGUS (Established)

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

TRIFLURALIN 60D can be applied to established asparagus as a single or as a split application. In the winter or early spring, apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to asparagus after ferns are removed but before spears emerge. Or, apply after harvest in the late spring or early summer before ferning begins. **TRIFLURALIN 60D** will suppress volunteer seedling asparagus and field bindweed if the following recommended rates and application schedules are used.

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

Soil Texture	Broadcast Rates/Acre					
	TRIFLURALIN 60D					
	(pounds)					
	Split Application			Single Application		
	Before Harvest	+	After Harvest	Before Harvest	or	After Harvest
Coarse	7/8	+	7/8	1 2/3	or	1 2/3
Medium	1 1/4	+	1 1/4	2 1/2	or	2 1/2
Fine	1 2/3	+	1 2/3	3 1/3	or	3 1/3

* In any single calendar year, the maximum **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to apply is 1 2/3 pounds per acre on coarse soils; 2 1/2 pounds on medium soils; and 3 1/3 pounds on fine soils.

BARLEY - TRIFLURALIN 60D ALONE

TRIFLURALIN 60D is recommended as a postplant incorporated treatment to control foxtail (pigeongrass).

Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** at a broadcast rate of 7/8 pound per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/4 pounds on fine soils.

Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** after seeding but before the crop emerges. To incorporate, use flexline or diamond harrows operated two times in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph.

Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1 1/2 inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. Both incorporations must be done within 24 hours.

BARLEY (FALL APPLICATION) - FOXTAIL/PIGEONGRASS CONTROL

TRIFLURALIN 60D may be fall applied for foxtail/pigeongrass control in barley planted the following spring. **TRIFLURALIN 60D** may be applied to ground that has a manageable trash level, has been fallowed or pre-tilled. The first incorporation is required within 24 hours after application. A second incorporation is required prior to planting to destroy emerged weeds and to ensure an even distribution of **TRIFLURALIN 60D** treated soil.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8}$
Fine	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Incorporation Directions - Any of the following tools are recommended for fall incorporation. The disc or field cultivator may be used for the spring incorporation pass. Care should be taken to operate the tool at a more shallow depth than the fall incorporation.

1. Chisel plow: May be used for the first pass only. Operates at 4-5 inches deep at 4-6 mph. A chisel plow is defined as having 3 rows of up to 18-inch sweeps on no greater than 12-inch centers. Stagger sweeps so that no soil is left unturned.
2. Tandem disc: Operates at 3-4 inches deep at 4-6 mph.
3. Field cultivator: Operate at 3-4 inches deep at 5 mph or more. A field cultivator is defined as having 3 to 4 rows of sweeps with "c" or "s" shaped shanks, spaced 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned.

Planting Directions - Barley should be approximately 2 inches deep.

Precaution - While use of this practice may result in a stand reduction, slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

BARLEY - TRIFLURALIN 60D/TRIALLATE TANK MIX

TRIFLURALIN 60D/Triallate applied as a postplant incorporated treatment will control foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild oat. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D/Triallate** after seeding but before crop emerges. To incorporate, use flexline or diamond harrows two times, operated in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph. Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. If not, incorporate immediately after application.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8}$
Fine	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Precaution: Over application may result in crop injury. Read the triallate label carefully before using.

BEANS

DRY BEANS - CASTOR BEANS

Apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

Fall application.

For dry beans grown in Idaho, Oregon, Washington only, apply any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse soil, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on medium soil, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on fine soil.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / EPTC TANK MIX

FOR DRY BEANS

This product may be tank mixed with the active ingredient EPTC and applied as a preplant incorporated treatment to control additional weeds. Refer to the label for EPTC for application rates, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Apply from two days before planting (up to planting in the Eastern U.S.) at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

Precautions: This combination should not be used on soybean, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans, or other flat podded beans except Romano.

Restrictions: Do not use the foliage from a crop treated with this tank mix for feed or for grazing. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on both products' labeling.

GUAR BEANS - MUNGBEANS

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse soil and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on medium and fine textured soils.

LIMA BEANS - SNAP BEANS

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse and medium soils and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on fine soil.

CARROTS

Apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

CELERY

Both direct-seeded and transplant.

Apply and incorporate before planting or transplanting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)
	<u>Western U.S. only</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

COLE CROPS

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER

For transplants, apply and incorporate before transplanting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

For direct-seeded, apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Fine	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	---
5.1 to 10% organic matter	---	$1 \frac{1}{4}$

Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.

CORN (FIELD CORN)

Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to field corn (8 inches or taller) as an over-the-top or directed spray to effectively control weeds listed for **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

Soil Preparation - Cultivate before a **TRIFLURALIN 60D** application to insure loose, friable soil, to remove established weeds, and to cover the base of plants with soil.

Application Directions - **TRIFLURALIN 60D** should be applied and incorporated at the recommended rates for the soil texture when the crop is well established (8 inches or taller). **TRIFLURALIN 60D** may be applied either as an over-the-top spray or as a directed spray. Drop nozzles should be used if foliage prevents uniform coverage of soil surface. Soil incorporation may be accomplished with only one pass of a sweep-type cultivator or a properly adjusted rolling cultivator. The sweep-type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Set the middle sweeps so as to avoid exposing untreated soil. Adjust the incorporation tools to prevent crop injury.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$

Use the lower rates when you anticipate light weed pressure and the higher rates when you anticipate heavy weed pressure.

* Apply $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ pounds per acre in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia to control fall panicum and Texas panicum.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to corn grown for seed.
- Do not apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to corn as a preplant or preemergence treatment, or crop injury may occur.

COTTON

Pre-emergence application.

Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting, or immediately after planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the seed.

Post-emergence application.

Apply any time up to layby but not less than 90 days before harvest. Direct layby applications to the soil between the rows and beneath emerged cotton plants. Use the same rates for pre-emergence application.

Fall application.

Any time from October 15 to December 31. In Alabama, Arkansas, Northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, SE Missouri bootheel, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on coarse and medium soils and fine soil.

In Arizona, California, Nevada, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on medium or fine soil.

In states other than those listed above, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse soil, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on medium soil, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on fine soil, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

Special applications.

For the control of Fall Panicum in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on both coarse and medium soils.

For the control of Rhizome Johnsongrass in all cotton producing states except Arizona and California, apply a double-rate **TRIFLURALIN 60D** program for 2 years in a row.

Applications can be made in spring, any time before planting for two years in a row or between October 15 and December 31 for two years in a row at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on coarse soil, medium soil, and fine soil. Proper preparation of the soil before application and deep incorporation is essential for best results. Some Johnsongrass plants may escape; timely cultivation during the crop season is necessary. In the season following a double-rate treatment, plant only rice and those crops for which **TRIFLURALIN 60D** can be applied as a pre-plant treatment or injury may result.

For the control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, SE Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Southern Virginia, apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D**, preplant, at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on medium soil, and 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on fine soil.

For a more complete control of all listed grasses and weeds in counties along the Texas Gulf Coast (limited to Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller, and Wharton), apply up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. on medium soil and fine soil.

Precautions: Cotton should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions have passed, especially when using higher rate programs.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. of this product per acre per application and do not apply more than 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. per crop year (either fall application thru lay-by application or pre-plant plus post-plant thru lay-by).

TRIFLURALIN 60D / PROMETRYN TANK MIX

This product may be tank mixed with the active ingredient prometryn and applied as a preplant incorporated treatment to control additional weeds. Refer to the label for prometryn for application rates, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

For cotton grown in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, apply to the flat soil surface before discing at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

* Do not use on sand and loamy sand soils. For band application the user should apply proportionally less.

Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is well mixed, add the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** and agitate continuously.

Precautions:

- Do not use this tank mix on the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt and where flooding over the beds is likely to happen.

Crop rotation:

Cabbage, okra, onion, and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application of the mixture.

Winter barley, winter rye, and winter wheat can be planted in the fall also if they are plowed down and not used for food or feed.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on both products' labeling.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / FLUOMETURON TANK MIX

Except in Arizona and California.

This product may be tank mixed with the active ingredient fluometuron and applied as a preplant incorporated treatment to control additional weeds. Refer to the label for fluometuron for application rates, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Apply and incorporate at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

Use 15-40 gallons of clean water/acre.

Carefully follow the procedures on the fluometuron label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the fluometuron is well mixed, add the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** and agitate continuously.

Precautions: In West Texas do not use on sandy, loamy sand, or fine sandy loam soils. Do not use on cotton planted in furrows.

In Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, use 1 lb. of **COTORAN®** in tank mix with **TRIFLURALIN 60D** on sandy loam soils low in organic matter.

In New Mexico, do not plant treated land with crops other than cotton until one year after the last application. Do not use on sandy loam soils with less than 1 % organic matter.

Restrictions:

- Do not plant crops other than cotton on the treated land within 6 months after application of this tank mix.
- Do not feed foliage from treated cotton plant or gin trash to livestock.
- Do not mix with liquid fertilizers.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on both products' labeling.

Fluometuron OVERLAY: Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** as recommended and then fluometuron as a pre-emergence surface treatment at 1 ¼ to 2 lbs./acre. On light soil and sandy soils low in organic matter, use the lower rate. Refer to fluometuron label for cautions, precautions, and instructions.

TRIFLURALIN 60D PREPLANT FOLLOWED BY DIURON OVERLAY

For cotton grown east of the Mississippi River, Arkansas, SE Missouri, Louisiana, Eastern Texas, apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN 60D** before planting at usual rates. Then make a pre-emergence application of diuron at recommended rates of application.

Restrictions:

- Do not use diuron on sandy or low organic soils.
- Do not allow grazing on cotton treated with diuron.

Refer to diuron W label for additional instructions, cautions, and precautions.

**CUCURBITS
CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBERS, AND WATERMELONS**

Use restricted to Western U.S. including Texas.

Apply in post-plant emerged at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Texas only</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	7/8	7/8
Medium	1 - 1 ¼	1 - 1 ¼
Fine	1 ¼	1 ¼
2 to 5% organic matter	1 ¼ - 1 2/3	1 ¼ - 1 2/3
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 2/3	1 2/3

Apply as directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants which are in the 3 to 4 true-leaf stage. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the plants.

GRAIN SORGHUM (Milo)

Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to grain sorghum (8 inches or taller) as an over-the-top or directed spray to effectively control weeds listed for **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

Soil Preparation - Cultivate before a **TRIFLURALIN 60D** application to insure loose, friable soil, to remove established weeds, and to cover the base of plants with soil.

Application Directions - **TRIFLURALIN 60D** should be applied and incorporated at the recommended rates for the soil texture when the crop is well established (8 inches or taller). **TRIFLURALIN 60D** may be applied either as an over-the-top spray or as a directed spray. Drop nozzles should be used if foliage prevents uniform coverage of soil surface. Soil incorporation may be accomplished with only one pass of a sweep-type cultivator or a properly adjusted rolling cultivator. The sweep-type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Set the middle sweeps so as to avoid exposing untreated soil. Adjust the incorporation tools to prevent crop injury.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$

Use the lower rates when you anticipate light weed pressure and the higher rates when you anticipate heavy weed pressure.

Precautions: Do not apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** to sorghum as a preplant or preemergence treatment, or crop injury may occur.

GREENS TURNIPGREENS (for processing), COLLARDS, KALE, AND MUSTARD GREENS

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 lb. on coarse soils and 1 ½ lbs. on medium and fine soils.

HOPS

Use restricted to Western U.S. only.

Apply and incorporate while the crop is dormant at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 pt. on coarse soil, 1 ¼ to 1 ½ lbs. on medium soil, 1 ½ lbs. on fine soil and soils with 2 to 10% organic matter.

OKRA

Apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

PEANUTS

Spanish peanuts grown in Texas and Oklahoma only.

Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting, or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse soil. Care should be taken not to disturb the seed when incorporating after planting.

PEAS

ENGLISH PEAS, DRY PEAS

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse and medium soils and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on fine soil.

Fall application.

For dry and English peas grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only, apply and incorporate any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate/acre of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. on coarse soil, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on medium soil, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on fine soil. Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SOUTHERN PEAS

Apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

PEPPERS

Apply and incorporate before transplanting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

Restriction: Do not apply after transplanting.

POTATOES

Not recommended for use in the state of Maine.

Apply after planting, before emergence, or immediately following drag off or after the potato plants have fully emerged at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts. Set incorporation equipment so that bed and furrow will be uniformly covered by the product.

If the layer of **TRIFLURALIN 60D** treated soil is not uniform, potato emergence may be retarded and stem brittleness can occur.

When applying and incorporating after potato plants have fully emerged, do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil.

Split application in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. On all soils apply and incorporate $\frac{5}{8}$ lb. before planting and $\frac{5}{8}$ lb. after planting when potato plants have fully emerged.

Restrictions: Do not apply to soil containing 2% or more organic matter.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / EPTC TANK MIX

For potatoes grown in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, apply after planting, but prior to crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dragged off, the mixture should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drag off.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{7}{8} - 1 \frac{1}{4}$

2 to 5% organic matter	1 ¼	1 ¼
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 ⅔	1 ⅔

* Use higher rates for nutsedge control.

Precaution: Do not graze or feed forage to livestock from fields treated with this mixture.

For potatoes grown in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 5/8 lb. of **TRIFLURALIN 60D**/acre and the recommended rate of EPTC on all soils.

Restrictions:

- Do not use this tank-mixture both before and after planting in the same season.
- Do not use foliage from treated crops for feed or forage.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on both products' labeling.

SAFFLOWER

Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting or in the fall between October 15 and December 31 at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	7/8	7/8
Medium	1 ¼	1 - 1 ¼
Fine	1 ⅔	1 ¼
2 to 5% organic matter	1 ¼	1 ¼
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 ⅔ - 2	1 ⅔ - 2

Fall application.

For safflower grown in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming: Apply and incorporate anytime between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 ¼ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 ⅔ lbs. on medium soil, and 2 lbs. on fine soil.

Precaution: Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SOYBEAN

Apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	7/8	7/8
Medium	1 ¼	1 - 1 ¼
Fine	1 ⅔	1 ¼
2 to 5% organic matter	1 ¼	1 ¼ - 1 ⅔
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 ⅔ - 2*	1 ⅔

* Except charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (see below).

Charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which results from burning debris. This tends to bind **TRIFLURALIN 60D** reducing its weed control activity. Higher product rates are therefore necessary, but increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or organic matter is not present. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 ¼ to 2 lbs. on coarse soil, 2 lbs. on medium soil, and 2 ½ lbs. on fine soil.

Fall application.

Apply anytime between October 15 and December 31.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, SE Missouri Bootheel, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas: Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 ⅔ lbs. on coarse and medium soils and 2 lbs. on fine soil.

In Eastern United States other than those listed above: Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of ⅞ lb. on coarse soil, 1 ¼ lbs. on medium soil, 1 ⅔ lbs. on fine soil, 1 ¼ lbs. on coarse soil with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 1 ⅔ to 2 lbs. on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

Precaution: Do not apply to soils which are wet or subject to prolonged periods of flooding or where rice was grown the previous year.

Special applications.

For the control of Fall Panicum in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia: Apply at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 ⅔ lbs. on both coarse and medium soils.

For more complete control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, SE Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, S. Virginia: Apply at a broadcast rate/acre of ⅞ to 1 ¼ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 ¼ to 1 ⅔ lbs. on medium soil, and 1 ⅔ lbs. on fine soil (2 ½ lbs. in the state of Louisiana).

For more complete weed control in the Texas Gulf Coast (limited to Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller, and Wharton counties): Apply up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 ¼ lbs. on coarse soil, 1 ⅔ lbs. on medium soil, 2 ½ lbs. on fine soil. For suppression or partial control of Red Rice in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas: Apply as directed at double the normal rate the first year and at the normal rate the second year. Apply and incorporate anytime in the spring before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year.</u>
Coarse	1 ⅔	⅞
Medium	2 ½	1 ¼
Fine	3 ⅓	1 ⅔
2 to 5% organic matter	2 ½	1 ¼
5.1 to 10% organic matter	3 ⅓	1 ⅔ - 2

If a combination of high organic matter and charcoal are present, apply in the second year the rates labeled for charcoal soils in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi (1 ¼ to 2 lbs. on coarse soil, 2 lbs. on medium soil, and 2 ½ lbs. on fine soil).

Crop rotation: Plant only those crops for which **TRIFLURALIN 60D** has been registered as a preplant treatment.

Precautions: Do not plant rice the second year.

For the control of Rhizome Johnsongrass in Eastern United States and Texas. Apply in a row for two consecutive years according to the program that best fits your cultural practices: as spring application, anytime in spring before planting; as fall application, between October 15 and December 31; as split application, directed under both spring and fall applications.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Spring or Fall.</u>	<u>Split Spring and Fall</u>
Coarse	1 2/3	7/8
Medium	2 1/2	1 1/4
Fine	3 1/3	1 2/3
2 to 5% organic matter	2 1/2	1 1/4
5.1 to 10% organic matter	3 1/3	1 2/3

Proper preparation of the soil before application and deep incorporation are very important for best results. Some Johnsongrass plants may escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary.

For the control of Wild Cane (shattercane).

Wild Cane can germinate from greater soil depth than most other weed seeds. Several “flushes” or germinating times are common in one season. Commercially acceptable control of Wild Cane can be obtained by using the maximum recommended rate of **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

Land preparation. Work your land to destroy existing grasses and weeds. Thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Application. Apply before planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 7/8 lb. on coarse soil, 1 2/3 lbs. on medium soil, and 2 lbs. on fine soil.

Incorporation. Deep incorporation is essential to good Wild Cane control. Incorporate thoroughly with a disc only set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation. Cultivations during the crop season will also contribute to control.

Precautions. Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed; do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when **TRIFLURALIN 60D** is used according to these recommendations.

TRIFLURALIN 60D / METRIBUZIN TANK MIX

This product may be tank mixed with the active ingredient metribuzin and applied as a preplant incorporated treatment to control additional weeds. Refer to the label for metribuzin for application rates, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

For the control of grasses and weeds controlled by **TRIFLURALIN 60D** alone plus additional weeds listed for the mixture, apply from two weeks before planting up to planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	7/8
Medium	1 1/4
Fine	1 2/3

Precautions: Over application, uneven application, or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase possibility of damage from the application of this tank mix.

Restrictions:

- Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not plant any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment.

For the control of Rhizome Johnsongrass.

Apply up to two weeks before planting for two consecutive years at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	1 ² / ₃
Medium	2 ¹ / ₂
Fine	3 ¹ / ₃

Restriction:

- Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not use the foliage from soybeans for feed or forage.

Precautions: Do not use the foliage from soybeans for feed or forage.

Observe all directions, precautions, limitations, and mixing procedures on both products' labeling.

TRIFLURALIN 60D PREPLANT + METRIBUZIN OVERLAY

Apply **TRIFLURALIN 60D** as a preplant incorporated herbicide. As a separate operation make a single application of metribuzin as either a band or broadcast spray during planting or as a separate operation after planting but before soybeans emerge.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> <u>TRIFLURALIN 60D</u> (pounds)
Coarse	⁷ / ₈
Medium	1 ¹ / ₄
Fine	1 ² / ₃

Restrictions:

- Do not apply metribuzin to coarse soils (sandy loam and loamy sand) containing less than 2% organic matter.
- Do not use metribuzin on Tracy, Semmes, Altona, Vansoy, or Coker 102 soybeans because these varieties are sensitive to these products.
- Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Seed must be planted at least 1½ inches below the soil surface but not more than 2 inches before a metribuzin application.
- Do not apply metribuzin more than once per season.
- Do not replant areas treated with metribuzin to any crops other than soybean within 4 months after treatment.

Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on all products' labeling.

SUGAR BEETS

Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top spray to plants immediately after blocking or thinning when plants are between 2 and 5 inches tall. Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil prior to application to reduce possibilities of girdling. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the taproot.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$

Special application.

Incorporation with a tine-tooth harrow in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. A properly operated tine-tooth harrow can provide adequate incorporation of the herbicide for effective weed control in sugar beets. Operate the tine-tooth harrow two times over the field in opposite directions at a speed of 3 to 6 mph and set the harrow to cut 1 to 2 inches deep. Care should be taken to insure that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

SUGARCANE

Use restricted to Eastern United States.

Plant Cane

Apply and incorporate twice a year at a broadcast rate/acre or $1 \frac{2}{3}$ to $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. Make the application in the fall on firmly packed beds immediately after the seed pieces are planted.

Make the application in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before the spring application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

Plant and Ratoon Cane (grown in Louisiana and Texas only).

Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate/acre of $1 \frac{2}{3}$ to $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. Make application in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Make application after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed bed 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots.

Post-plant in Hawaii (only for control of most annual grasses including guineagrass).

Apply to surface after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane) before weeds and cane emerge at a broadcast rate/acre of 5 to $6 \frac{2}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. In plant cane, the beds should be formed or rolled before application. In ratoon cane, the crop residue should be removed before application. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

Itchgrass control (in Louisiana only).

Apply and incorporate on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate/acre of $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. Apply in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Follow directions above for sugarcane layby application in Louisiana and Texas.

SUNFLOWER

Apply and incorporate in the spring or in the fall between October 15 and December 31 at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

TOMATOES

For transplant, apply and incorporate before transplanting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)	
	<u>Eastern U.S.</u>	<u>Western U.S.</u>
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{2}{3}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

For direct-seeded tomatoes, apply and incorporate to soil between the rows and beneath the plants.

TREES AND VINEYARDS

EASTERN U.S.

For new planting of vineyards, citrus, and pecan trees, apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
Fine	$1 \frac{2}{3}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	$1 \frac{2}{3}$

For non-bearing established plantings of citrus and pecan trees and bearing plantings of grapefruit, lemon, orange, pecan, tangelo, tangerine trees, apply at a broadcast rate/acre of $1 \frac{2}{3}$ to $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. Apply as a directed spray to soil around the trees and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees. If crops are planted between the trees or vines, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted. For continued weed control in citrus area, apply twice a year at an interval of approximately 4 to 6 months.

WESTERN U.S.

For new plantings of almond, apricot, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, and walnut trees, apply and incorporate before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$
Medium	1 - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fine	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 to 5% organic matter	$\frac{7}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
5.1 to 10% organic matter	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

For new plantings of vineyards, apply before planting at the following:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Broadcast Rates/Acre</u> (pounds)
Coarse	$\frac{7}{8}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Medium	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
2 to 5% organic matter	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 $\frac{1}{3}$

Restrictions: Do not use more than 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs./acre on heat-treated vines.

For post-plant applications on bearing and non-bearing established plantings of vineyards, almonds, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine, and walnut trees, apply at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for all soil textures. Apply as a directed spray to the soil around the trees or vines and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest. For continued weed control in citrus trees, apply twice a year at an interval of about 4 to 6 months. If crops are planted between the trees or vines, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted.

Special application.

For Rhizome Johnsongrass control (Western U.S. only). Commercially acceptable control of Rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with post-plant applications in bearing and non-bearing established plantings of vineyards, almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerines, and walnut trees. Work the soil thoroughly to bring the rhizomes nearer the surface. Apply for two years in a row at a broadcast rate/acre of 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. on all soil textures each year. Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph. Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations are necessary.

Precautions: Do not use the 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. rate on new plantings; do not apply to vineyards within 6 months of harvest; do not interplant orchards or vineyards with other crops; if the **TRIFLURALIN 60D** treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to other crop uses, plant only those crops for which **TRIFLURALIN 60D** has been registered as a preplant treatment.

For Field Bindweed control in vineyards, almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine, and walnut trees in California only.

Apply in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches at a broadcast rate/acre of 3 1/3 lbs. on all soil textures in 40-80 gallons of water/acre. Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying.

Precautions: Some soils develop cracks as they dry after rainfall or irrigation and Field Bindweed may emerge. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow discing or other tillage.

WHEAT

WINTER WHEAT grown in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Apply any time during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 1/4 lbs. on coarse and medium soils and 1 2/3 lbs. on fine soils. Incorporate, with a flexible tine-tooth harrow set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph, one time within 24 hours after application and a second time, in a different direction, prior to planting.

WINTER WHEAT fallow soil application in Washington and Oregon.

Apply any time from May to September prior to the fall planting at a broadcast rate/acre of 1 1/4 lbs. on coarse and medium soils and 1 2/3 lbs. on fine soil. Incorporate with a flexible tine-tooth harrow set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph, one time within 24 hours after application and a second time, in a different direction, prior to planting.

SPRING WHEAT AND DURUM.

Apply as a postplant incorporated treatment, after seeding but before the crop emerges, to control foxtail at a broadcast rate/acre of 7/8 lb. on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/4 lbs. on fine soil. Incorporate using a flex-tine or diamond harrow operating two times in different directions at 5 mph, 1 to 1 1/2 inches deep.

TRIFLURALIN 60D may be fall applied for foxtail/pigeongrass control in spring wheat and durum planted the following spring. **TRIFLURALIN 60D** may be applied to ground that has a manageable trash level, has been fallowed or pre-tilled. Apply any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate/acre of 7/8 lb. on coarse or medium soils and 1 1/4 lbs. on fine soil.

For the incorporation use: Chisel plow (for the first pass only) operating at 4 to 6 mph, set to cut at 4-5 inches deep; tandem disc, operating at 4 to 6 mph, 3-4 inches deep; field cultivator, operating at 5 mph, 3-4 inches deep.

Precaution: While use of this practice may result in a stand reduction, slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, **TRIFLURALIN 60D** will not harm the treated crop. Over application may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury.

Special precautions must be taken:

In the Western United States (Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming): To avoid crop injury do not plant sugarbeets, red beets, or spinach for 12 months after **TRIFLURALIN 60D** application or for 14 months after a fall application of the product. Do not plant sorghum, corn, or oats for 14 months after spring application or for 16 months after fall application. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after spring application or for 20 months after fall application.

In the Western United States (Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas in those areas where at least 25 inches of irrigation or rainfall was used to produce the crop): Do not plant sorghum or oats for 12 months after the herbicide application. If less than 25 inches of water was used to produce the crop, do not plant sorghum or oats for 18 months after application. Cool, wet weather conditions during the early stages of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

In the Eastern United States: Moldboard plow before planting sugarbeets where spring application was made the previous season.

In Florida only: Do not plant vegetable crops other than those listed in the label within 5 months following the application of **TRIFLURALIN 60D**.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY
AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES**

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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