

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifluralin (alpha, alpha, alpha- trifluoro- 2,
6- dinitro- N, N- dipropyl- p- toluidine)

% BY WT.

58.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS

49.2%

TOTAL

108.0%

Contains 5 pounds of Trifluralin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING — AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USARIO

Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED, call a physician or poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or, if available, by administering syrup of ipecac. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED, remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

IF IN EYES, flush eyes with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN, wash with soap and water.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

Gowan Company

EPA Reg. No. 10163-99

EPA Est. No. 10163-AZ-1

P.O. Box 5500

Yuma, AZ 85360-5500

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear safety glasses when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Direct contamination of any body of water with this product may kill fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENTS

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written and oral warnings must include the following information:

WARNING: Area treated with Trifluralin on date of application. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, follow instructions under Statement of Practical Treatment section.

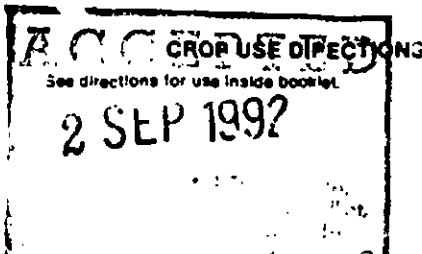
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or conditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CHEMIGATION: Refer to supplemental labeling entitled CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS (FRONT AND REAR CROPS AND OTHERS) for use directions on chemigation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.



NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such use or the results to be obtained. If not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice, the buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage resulting from its misuse as such or in combination with other materials.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Gowan Trifluralin is a preemergence herbicide which is incorporated into the soil to provide long-lasting control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Gowan Trifluralin controls weeds as they germinate. Gowan Trifluralin will not control established weeds.

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED BY GOWAN TRIFLURALIN

GRASSES

Annual bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.)
(Watergrass)	
Brachiaria	(<i>Brachiaria</i> sp.)
(Signalgrass)	
Bromegrass	(<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)
(Cheatgrass)	
(Downy brome)	
Cheat	(<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)
(Chees)	
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)
(Large crabgrass)	
(Smooth crabgrass)	
Foxtail	(<i>Setaria</i> spp.)
(Bottlegrass)	
(Bristlegrass)	
(Giant foxtail)	
(Green foxtail)	
(Foxtail millet)	
(Pigeongrass)	
(Robust foxtail)	
(Yellow foxtail)	
Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)
(Silver crabgrass)	
(Silvergrass)	
(Wiregrass)	
(Yardgrass)	
Johnsongrass (from seed)	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
(Rhizome) — see cotton and soybean sections for special instructions	
Jungle rice	(<i>Echinochloa colomum</i>)
Panicum	
Fall panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
(Spreading panicgrass — see cotton and soybean sections for special instructions)	
Guineagrass	(<i>Panicum maximum</i>)
(See sugarcane section for special instructions)	
Texas panicum	(<i>Panicum texanum</i>)
(Buffalograss)	
(Coloradograss)	
Itchgrass	(<i>Roottboellia exaltata</i>)
(Ragougrass)	
(See sugarcane section for special instructions)	
Red rice	(<i>Oryza sativa</i>)
(See soybean section for suppression or partial control directions)	
Sandbur	(<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>)
(Burggrass)	
Spangletop	(<i>Lepidochloa filiformis</i>)
Stinkgrass	(<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>)
(Lovegrass)	
Wild cane	(<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)
(Shattercane)	
(See soybean section for special instructions)	
Wild oat	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)
(Preplant only. Not for fall applications for spring seeded cereals)	
Woody cupgrass	(<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>)
BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Wick bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
(See fruit and nut crops and vineyards section for special instructions)	

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Florida pusley
(Florida purslane)
(Mexican clover)
(Pusley)
Goosefoot
Henbit (fall application only)
Knotweed
Kochia
(Fireweed)
(Mexican fireweed)
Lambsquarters
Pigweed
(Carelessweed)
(Prostrate pigweed)
(Redroot)
(Rough pigweed)
(Spiny pigweed)
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only)
(Calltrop)
(Goathead)
Purslane
Russian thistle
(Tumbleweed)
Stinging nettle
(Nettle)

SOIL PREPARATION

Crop Residues or Existing Weeds: Ground cover, such as crop residue, should be incorporated into the soil. A manageable level of Trifluralin to be uniformly incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. If this cannot be done, you must till the soil prior to the application. **Roughness:** The soil surface should be smooth enough so that you can operate equipment efficiently and at speeds which insure uniform application. **General Soil Conditions:** To assure uniform incorporation, soil mole clods can be broken up during the incorporation process.

SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE

The amount of Gowan Trifluralin you apply will vary with the soil texture. Coarse soils will require more per acre than a coarse soil. Choose the proper rate for your soil texture group and specific crop recommendations. Do not exceed.

Soil Texture	Soil Condition
Coarse Soils (Light):	Sand, loam, sandy loam, silty clay, sandy clay.
Medium Soils:	Loam, silty clay, sandy clay, silty loam, sandy loam.
Fine Soils:	Clay, clay loam, silty clay, sandy clay.

* Silty clay loam and sandy clay loam soils are transitional soils and textured soils. If silty clay loam or sandy clay loam soils are present, classify as medium textured soils. If they are predominately clay, classify as fine textured soils.

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Gowan Trifluralin Alone in Water:
Start with a clean spray tank. Fill sprayer 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water. Add Gowan Trifluralin, continue agitation and finish filling tank.

Gowan Trifluralin Tank Mix in Water:
Vigorous, continuous agitation is required for all tank mixes. (Spray agitation in spray tanks). Avoid stirring or splashing air into the tank. At the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the tank, siphon back into the water source.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water. Start the agitation. Add dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L) to the water and agitate until the product(s) are completely dispersed in the water. Allow additional mixing and dispersion time when using dry flowable products. Continue agitation and fill tank to 3/4 full, add the Gowan Trifluralin, mix thoroughly. Then add any solution (S) formulations, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and through application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. In this case, it is important to resuspend all of the material in the bottom of the tank before continuing the spray application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Sometimes it is more difficult to resuspend settled material than it is to suspend it originally.

Read and carefully follow all label instructions for each material added to the tank. Premixing dry and flowable formulations with water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 or 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the tank will help assure good initial dispersion in the tank water. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

If you see a buildup of material on the walls of the spray tank, wash the tank with soapy water between fillings. Rinse and continue the spraying operation. Clean the tank, lines, and screens thoroughly after use.

As the spray volume decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to insure proper calibration and uniform application. Do not apply Gowan Trifluralin when the wind can cause drifting of spray particles which can result in non-uniform application. Gowan Trifluralin should not be applied to soils which are wet, or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding as poor weed control may result.

Ground application: Apply Gowan Trifluralin in 5 to 40 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre (broadcast basis), using any properly calibrated, low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly.

Aerial application: Apply Gowan Trifluralin in 5 to 10 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre. Adjust pump pressure, nozzle arrangements, speed and height to provide a uniform application to the soil surface. Use swath markers or flagmen to assure proper application spray widths.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Equipment—General Directions

Use incorporation equipment that mixes Gowan Trifluralin into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed, or erratic weed control and/or crop injury may result. Incorporation equipment such as a disc will mix approximately half as deep as the equipment is set to operate. For example, a disc set to cut 4 inches deep will incorporate most of the Gowan Trifluralin within the top 2 inches of soil.

Incorporation Before Planting

Gowan Trifluralin must be incorporated one time within 24 hours after application. Then any time prior to planting, a second incorporation is necessary, this time running the equipment in a different direction from the first. You should incorporate the Gowan Trifluralin uniformly into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Incorporation After Planting

Check specific crop for incorporation directions after planting.

Incorporation in Bedded Culture

For weed control, Gowan Trifluralin needs to be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Application prior to bedding: Apply Gowan Trifluralin and incorporate it one time with recommended equipment. The bedding operation serves as the second incorporation. Do not expose untreated soil during post-bedding operations.

Application after bedding: Knock off beds to planting height before applying Gowan Trifluralin. Apply and incorporate it with recommended equipment that will conform to the bed shape. Do not leave treated soil exposed.

*Avoid removal of untreated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting operation. This would expose untreated soil, allowing weeds to germinate in the drill row.

Recommended Equipment

Any recommended incorporation tool may be used alone or in combination with any other recommended tool. Two incorporation passes are required unless specifically stated. The second incorporation should not be deeper than the first.

Disc: Set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph.

Field Cultivator: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 mph or more. A field cultivator is defined as an implement with 3 to 4 rows of sweeps, spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.

Combination Seedbed Conditioners: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of at least 5 mph. These implements are defined as three or more tillage devices combined and used as a single tool. For example, 2 to 3 rows of field cultivator C- or S-shaped shanks with an effective sweep spacing of 6 to 9 inches (staggered so that no soil is left unturned), followed by a spike tooth or flexline harrow, followed by a ground driven reel or basket. Gowan Trifluralin can be incorporated with one pass when using combination seedbed conditioners when soil conditions allow for optimum mixing of soil. Soil conditions such as excessive trash, roughness, cloddiness, moisture extremes, or high clay content which prevent optimum soil mixing action will require two incorporations.

Rolling Cultivator: Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only, except when used in sugarcane where the rolling cultivator may be used on fine textured soils.

Bed Conditioner (Do-All): Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. The do-all is adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only. When using the do-all in bedded culture, only one incorporation pass is required. However, two passes with a do-all are required in flat planted culture.

Mulch Treader (other similar disc-type implements): Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 to 8 mph.

P.T.O. Driven Equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes): adjust to incorporate into the top 2 to 3 inches of the seedbed with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil. Only one incorporation is necessary. P.T.O. driven equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph.

Other equipment, including the flexible line-tooth harrow (Flexline, Melroe), is also recommended but only for the special programs for which it is specified in this label.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil treated Gowan Trifluralin may be shallow cultivated without reducing the product's weed control activity. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface, and poor weed control may result.

FALL APPLICATION

General: (Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall)

See specific crop for recommendations. For all crops for which there are no specific fall application instructions and for which Gowan Trifluralin is recommended as a preemergence application, use the rates listed for spring application. Do not apply Gowan Trifluralin in the fall for sugarbeets, potatoes, and direct seeded tomatoes.

In most states apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin any time between October 15 and December 31. In Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, and California, apply and incorporate anytime between September 1 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from beds into furrows. Where soil is left over winter, be careful not to turn up untreated soil during spring bedding operations. Destroy established weeds during seed bed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding, destroy these weeds before planting. Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet, are subject to prolonged periods of flooding or where rice was grown the previous year.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are given as the broadcast rates of Gowan Trifluralin per acre. For band applications, decrease the amount in proportion to the amount of surface treated per acre. Apply any time after January 1 when the soil can be worked and is suitable for good incorporation. Gowan Trifluralin can be applied in the fall—see above paragraph and specific crops for recommendations. Where a rate range is shown, use the lower rate for coarser soils or soils with lower organic matter. Gowan Trifluralin should not be used on soils containing more than 10% organic matter.

COTTON—GOWAN TRIFLURALIN ALONE

Gowan Trifluralin can be applied and incorporated before or at planting, immediately after planting, and from four true leaf stage to layby.

COTTON—Preemergence:

Broadcast Rates per Acre

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall*	Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall
Coarse	0.8 Pints	0.8 Pints
Medium	1.0—1.2 Pints	1.2 Pints
Fine	1.2 Pints	1.6 Pints

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter, use 1.0 to 2 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

Incorporation with Bedding Implements

Bedding implements (listers and hipers) may be used to incorporate Gowan Trifluralin into the soil for weed control in cotton. Since bedding equipment does not provide thorough incorporation under all conditions, it is important to closely follow the directions below to optimize weed control performance. Weed control resulting from single pass incorporation with bedding implements will be reduced compared to conventional double pass incorporation. Apply the amount of Gowan Trifluralin recommended in the label.

Soil Preparation

Bedder Use Directions: Either a lister or disk bedder may be used. Operate the bedder in the manner recommended by the equipment manufacturer in order to bed to the desired height. A ripper shank, sweep or chisel shank should be mounted on the bedder behind the spray nozzles and ahead of the bedder tool to help distribute Gowan Trifluralin in the center of the bed. The use of bed tillage equipment such as rolling cultivators, P.T.O. driven rod weeders or bed conditioners after the bedding operation will provide additional mixing of the soil.

Weather conditions, cultural practices, bed tillage and planting procedures will determine location of the Gowan Trifluralin in the soil. Weed control obtained will be dependent upon location of the Gowan Trifluralin at the time of planting.

If Gowan Trifluralin is moved during bed tillage or planting, a band application of Gowan Trifluralin at planting or a postemergence application of Gowan Trifluralin may be required to ensure good weed control.

Precautions: Do not incorporate with the bedder if the soil is too wet for good mixing.

COTTON—Postplant

When incorporating Gowan Trifluralin after planting (postplant), be careful not to disturb the seed.

COTTON—Postemergence

Directions for Use

Gowan Trifluralin can be used as a post emergence soil incorporated application in cotton. Gowan Trifluralin may be applied after final bed preparation any time from the four true leaf stage up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest.

Application Directions

Gowan Trifluralin may be applied to cotton from the four true leaf stage as either a broadcast application or as a post directed spray. Drop nozzles should be used if cotton foliage prevents uniform coverage of the soil surface. Refer to the Gowan Trifluralin label for ground and aerial application directions.

Application Rates

Apply Gowan Trifluralin to cotton at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5
Coarse	0.6—0.8 Pints
Medium	0.8—1.2 Pints
Fine	1.2—1.6 Pints

Incorporation Directions

Final beds should be established before the Gowan Trifluralin application is made. The soil surface should be free of existing weeds and excessive trash or clods. Gowan Trifluralin should be incorporated within 24 hours following application and may be accomplished in one pass with a sweep type or a rolling cultivator. The sweep type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Set sweeps to provide maximum soil mixture and to insure movement of treated soil into the crop row. One pass with the sweep cultivator properly set will provide adequate soil incorporation. The rolling cultivator should be set to provide maximum soil mixing and to insure movement of treated soil into the crop row. The rolling cultivator should be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Care should be taken to insure that middle sweeps do not expose untreated soil. One pass with the rolling cultivator properly set will provide adequate incorporation.

Rotational Crops

Wheat or barley can be planted in the fall following this application at recommended rates.

Special Precautions

Do not apply to cotton before the four true leaf stage or crop injury may result.

Soil treated with Gowan Trifluralin may be shallow cultivated, rotary hoed, or hand hoed without reducing the weed control activity of the product. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated layer of soil (1—2 inches) since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

COTTON—Fall Application

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin any time between October 15 and December 31. The ground may be left flat or bedded up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from beds into furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, be careful not to turn up untreated soil during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding, destroy these weeds before planting. In the fall, do not apply Gowan Trifluralin to soils which are wet or subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre—Fall Application Only

In Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse and medium and 2 pints on fine soils.

In Arizona, California, and Nevada, apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.6 pint on medium soils; and 2 pints on fine soils.

For cotton grown in other states, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 pints on medium soils; 1.6 pints on fine soils; 1.2 pints on coarse soils with 2—5% organic matter, and 1.6 to 2 pints on soils with 5—10% organic matter.

COTTON—SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

COTTON—Fall panicum:

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin at the broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils.

COTTON—Rhizome johnsongrass:

In all cotton-producing states except Arizona and California, you can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome johnsongrass with a double rate program which you apply for 2 consecutive years in accordance with the following directions.

Soil Preparation: Proper preparation of the soil before application is very important for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the top of the soil. Then follow with a disc two times before application to cut the rhizomes into small (2 to 3 inch) pieces. This should also destroy any emerged johnsongrass.

Application: Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices.

Spring Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin any time before planting in the spring for 2 years in a row. Use a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse soils; 2.4 pints on medium soils, and 3.2 pints on fine soils,

OR

Fall Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for the control of rhizome johnsongrass.

Incorporation: Deep incorporation is essential for good rhizome johnsongrass control. Incorporate Gowan Trifluralin thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation: Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season to remove escaped plants are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. You cannot obtain commercially acceptable control with only 1 year of double rate use.

Crop Rotation: In the season following a double rate treatment, plant only rice and those crops for which Gowan Trifluralin can be applied as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

COTTON—Pigweed and seedling johnsongrass control:

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and southern Virginia, Gowan Trifluralin may be applied preplant at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.2 to 1.6 pints on medium soils; and 1.6 pints on fine soils. Exception: In the state of Louisiana, 2.4 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

COTTON—Additional weed and grass control (Texas Gulf Coast):

In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Walker and Wharton, Gowan Trifluralin may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.6 pints on medium soils, and 2.4 pints on fine soils.

COTTON Precautions:

Cotton should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions have passed, especially when using higher rate programs. Cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle causes additional stress to the cotton plant. This may result in reduced stands, delayed maturity, and reduced yields.

COTTON—TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

COTTON—Gowan Trifluralin/Caprot Tank Mix

(for cotton grown in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and west Texas)

The Gowan Trifluralin/Caprot combination will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin alone plus the following weeds:

Smartweed	Groundcherry (annual)	Mustard	Maize
Wild Oat	Prickly sida (feverweed)	Annual morning glory	Ragweed

The tank mix also controls shallow germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coffee weed.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Caprot 80W
Coarse	0.8 Pints	2 Pounds*
Medium	1.0—1.2 Pints	2½ Pounds
Fine	1.6 Pints	2½ Pounds

*Do not use on sands and loamy sands. For band applications use proportionately less.

Mixing Directions: Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol 80W label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the Gowan Trifluralin and continue filling. Agitate continuously during the filling and spraying operation.

Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation. If bypass agitation is used, the bypass line should stop at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Additional Precautions: The combination of Gowan Trifluralin/Caparol should not be used in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, or where flooding over the beds is likely to happen. Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions. These conditions may cause crop injury. On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings are well established.

Crop Rotations: Cabbage, okra, onions and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application of Gowan Trifluralin plus Caparol. 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. Refer to the Caparol label for directions, cautions and precautions.

COTTON—Gowan Trifluralin/Cotoran Tank Mix (except in Arizona and California)

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

The Gowan Trifluralin/Cotoran tank mix effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin alone plus these additional weeds:

Ryegrass	Buttonweed	Cocklebur	Groundcherry (Wright)
Jimsonweed	Morning glory	Prickly sida (leaved)	Ragweed
Sesbania	Sicklepod	Smartweed	Tumbleweed

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Cotoran 80W
Coarse	0.8 Pints	1 1/2 Pounds
Medium	1.2 Pints	2 Pounds
Fine	1.6 Pints	2 1/2 Pounds

Mixing Directions: Carefully follow the procedures on the Cotoran label for making a Cotoran slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Cotoran is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the Gowan Trifluralin and continue filling. Agitate continuously throughout the filling and application operations. Do not leave spray mixture in tank without constant agitation. If bypass agitation is used, the bypass line should stop at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Apply in 15—40 gallons of water per acre.

Additional Precautions: Do not plant crops other than cotton on the treated land within 6 months after the application of Gowan Trifluralin plus Cotoran, or crop injury may result. Do not feed foliage from treated cotton plants or gin trash to livestock. Do not mix Gowan Trifluralin plus Cotoran with liquid fertilizer.

West Texas Only: Do not use the tank mix of Gowan Trifluralin plus Cotoran on sandy, loamy sand or fine sandy loam soils. Do not use on cotton planted in furrows.

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi Only: Use one pound Cotoran 80W in tank mix with Gowan Trifluralin on sandy loam soils low in organic matter.

New Mexico: Do not plant treated land with crops other than cotton until one year after the last application. Do not use on sandy or coarse textured soils of less than 1% organic matter.

COTTON—Gowan Trifluralin preplant followed by Karmex Overlay

For cotton grown east of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, incorporate before planting. Then follow with a preemergence application of Karmex. This will effectively control all the weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin alone plus these additional weeds:

Ragweed	Annual groundcherry	Cogon grass	Pennycress	
Annual morning glory	Shepherdspurse	Velvetgrass	Wild lettuce	Wild mustard

Broadcast Rate Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Karmex 80W
Coarse	0.8 Pints	1/3 Pound
Medium	1.2 Pints	2/3 Pound
Fine	1.6 Pints	1 Pound

Additional Precautions: Do not use Karmex on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. Do not allow livestock to graze on cotton treated with Karmex. Consult the Karmex label for additional instructions, cautions and precautions.

SOYBEAN—GOWAN TRIFLURALIN ALONE

SOYBEAN—Preemergence:

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5
Coarse	0.8 Pints
Medium	1.2 Pints
Fine	1.6 Pints

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter; use 1.6—2 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

SOYBEAN—Fall Application:

Apply and incorporate anytime between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from tops into furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, take care during spring bedding operations to prevent turning up untreated soil. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during listing, destroy these weeds before planting. Do not fall apply to soil which are wet, are subject to prolonged periods of flooding, or where rice was grown the previous year. For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils.

For soybeans grown in states other than those listed above, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1.2 pints on medium soils; 1.6 pints on fine soils, 1.2 pints on coarse soils with 2—5% organic matter, and 1.6 to 2 pints on soils with 5—10% organic matter.

SOYBEAN—SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

SOYBEAN—Fall panicum:

Apply Gowan Trifluralin at the broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils.

SOYBEAN—Pigweed and seedling johnsongrass:

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia, Gowan Trifluralin may be applied at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.2 to 1.6 pints on medium soils; and 1.6 pints on fine soils. Exception: In the state of Louisiana, 2.4 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

SOYBEAN—Additional weed and grass control (Texas Gulf Coast):

In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, Gowan Trifluralin may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.6 pints on medium soils, and 2.4 pints on fine soils.

SOYBEAN—Charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi:

Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (5—10%) and charcoal from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to bind Gowan Trifluralin and reduce its weed control activity. Under these conditions, higher rates of Gowan Trifluralin are necessary for weed control. Increased rates, however, can cause crop injury if charcoal or organic matter is not present to bind some of the Gowan Trifluralin. In the burn row a high level of charcoal is present; consequently, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of Gowan Trifluralin.

Apply at the broadcast rate of 1.6 to 2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils, and 2.4 pints on fine textured soils. Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

SOYBEAN—Red rice in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas only:

You can obtain suppression or partial control of red rice when you apply Gowan Trifluralin at the following recommended rates. Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Application Year One	Application Year Two
Coarse	1.6 Pints	0.8 Pints
Medium	2.4 Pints	1.2 Pints
Fine	3.2 Pints	1.6 Pints
Coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter	2.4 Pints	1.2 Pints
Soils with 5-10% organic matter	3.2 Pints	1.6 to 2 Pints

If a combination of high organic matter (5—10%) and charcoal are present in the soil, apply Gowan Trifluralin the second year at the following rates for charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5
Coarse	1.2 to 2 Pints
Medium	2 Pints
Fine	2.4 Pints

For more information on charcoal soils (see above)

Crop Rotation: The program for red rice control in soybeans is a 2-year program. Use the rates listed for first year application and plant soybeans. The second year use the normal rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level and plant only those crops for which Gowan Trifluralin has been registered as preplant treatment, or crop injury may result. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

SOYBEAN—Rhizome Johnsongrass (Eastern U.S. and Texas)

You can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass with a double rate program applied for 2 consecutive years in accordance with the following directions.

Soil Preparation: Proper preparation of the soil before application is very important for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the top of the soil. Then follow with a disc two times before application to cut the rhizomes into small (2 to 3 inch) pieces and to destroy any emerged Johnsongrass.

Application—Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices:

Spring Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin anytime in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row. Use a broadcast rate of 1.8 pints per acre on coarse soils; 2.4 pints on medium soils; 3.2 pints on fine soils; 2.4 pints on coarse soils with 2—5% organic matter; and 3.2 pints on soils with 5—10% organic matter.

OR

Fall Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for the control of rhizome Johnsongrass.

OR

Split Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin at the same rate in both the spring and fall for 2 years in a row using the rates in the following table.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5 Spring and Fall
Coarse	0.8 Pints
Medium	1.2 Pints
Fine	1.6 Pints
Coarse soils with 2—5% organic matter	1.2 Pints
Soils with 5—10% organic matter	1.6 Pints

Incorporation—Deep incorporation is essential for good rhizome Johnsongrass control. Incorporate Gowan Trifluralin thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation—Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season to remove escaped plants are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control.

Crop Rotation: In the season following a double rate treatment, plant only rice and those crops for which Gowan Trifluralin can be applied as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

SOYBEAN—Rhizome Johnsongrass—Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Gowan Trifluralin/Lexone tank mix:

Gowan Trifluralin may be used with Sencor or Lexone for rhizome Johnsongrass control and for the control of those weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin alone. For the additional weeds controlled by Sencor or Lexone in tank mix, (see below). Follow procedures for soil preparation, incorporation, and cultivation recommended in the Soybean—Rhizome Johnsongrass section.

Apply Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Lexone up to two weeks before planting for two consecutive years at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Lexone 50WP4L or Sencor 50WP4	Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable)
Coarse*	1.8 Pints	1/2 Pound/Pint	1/3 Pound
Medium	2.4 Pints	3/4 Pound/Pint	1/2 Pound
Fine	3.2 Pints	1 Pound/Pint	2/3 Pound

*Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Read and follow all additional precautions listed for the Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Lexone tank mix. (see below)

SOYBEAN—Wild cane (shattercane):

Follow recommended soil preparation and application procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

Wild cane (shattercane) can germinate throughout the growing season and from greater soil depth than most other weed seeds. Commercially acceptable control of wild cane can be obtained with the following increased rates of Gowan Trifluralin. Apply at the broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on a coarse soil; 1.6 pints on a medium soil; and 2 pints on a fine textured soil.

Incorporation—Deep incorporation is essential for good wild cane control. Incorporate Gowan Trifluralin thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

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

SOYBEAN PRECAUTIONS: Soybeans should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions have passed, especially when using higher rate programs. Cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle causes additional stress to the soybean plant. This may result in reduced stands, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

SOYBEAN—TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

SOYBEAN—Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Gowan Trifluralin/Lexone Tank Mix:

The Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Gowan Trifluralin/Lexone tank mix effectively controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin plus these additional weeds:

Jimsonweed	Mallow, Venice (Flower-of-an-hour)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Mustard, wild	Prickly sida	Seabean, hemp
	Ragweed, common	Velvetleaf

Control of cocklebur, morning glory and giant ragweed (horseshoe) may be erratic. Control may be improved with timely cultivation. Where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Lexone may be preferred to the Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Lexone tank mix.

Follow recommended procedures for soil preparation, incorporation, and cultivation of Gowan Trifluralin. Mix according to instructions under general mixing and application directions. The tank mix can be applied from 2 weeks before planting up to planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Lexone 50WP4L or Sencor 50WP4	Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable)
Coarse*	0.8 Pints	1/2 Pound/Pint	1/3 Pound
Medium	1.2 Pints	3/4 Pound/Pint	1/2 Pound
Fine	1.6 Pints	1 Pound/Pint	2/3 Pound

*Do not use Sencor/Lexone on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Additional Precautions: Do not plant any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Overapplication, uneven application, or improper soil incorporation may result in crop injury, herbicide residue, or erratic weed control. Additional stress factors are seedling diseases, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought. Any of these may weaken crop seedlings and increase possibility of damage from the tank mix. These additional factors may also delay crop development or reduce yields when Sencor or Lexone is applied. Observe all cautions and limitations on the Sencor and Lexone labels. Do not use the foliage from soybeans treated with the tank mix for feed or forage.

SOYBEAN—Gowan Trifluralin preplant followed by Sencor or Lexone as an overlay:

Apply Gowan Trifluralin as a preplant incorporated herbicide. As a separate operation, make a single application of Sencor or Lexone as either a band or broadcast spray during planting or as a separate operation after planting, but before the soybeans emerge. Do not spray Sencor or Lexone over the top of emerged soybeans, or crop injury may result.

Use Directions—Follow directions on the Sencor or Lexone labels for specific instructions regarding each herbicide.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

POSTPLANT/PREEMERGENCE

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Lexone 50WP4L* or Sencor 50WP4	Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable)
Coarse**	0.8 pints	3/4 or 3/4—1 lbs/pts	1/2 or 1/2—1/3 lbs
Medium	1.2 pints	3/4—1 or 3/4—1 1/4 lbs/pts	1/2—2/3 or 1/2—1 lbs
Fine	1.6 pints	1 or 1—1 1/4 lbs/pts	2/3 or 2/3—1 1/4 lbs

*Lexone rates are given first, followed by Sencor rates.

**Do not apply Lexone to sand or soils with less than 1/2% organic matter. Do not apply Sencor to coarse soils (sandy loam and loamy sand) containing less than 2% organic matter.

Additional Sencor and Lexone precautions: Do not use Lexone or Sencor on Tracy, Semmes, Altona, Vansoy or Coker 102 soybeans. These varieties are sensitive to Lexone or Sencor, and crop injury may result. Seed must be planted at least 1-1/2 inches but not more than 2 inches below the soil surface before a Sencor or Lexone application. Do not apply Sencor or Lexone at these rates more than once per season. Do not replant areas treated with Sencor or Lexone with any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Injury to soybeans may occur if you use Lexone or Sencor on soils having a calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if you use them in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides. Do not use the foliage from treated soybeans for feed or forage.

SOYBEAN—Gowan Trifluralin/Amben Tank Mix or Overlay:

Tank Mix—Amben may be applied several days prior to planting as a broadcast tank mix with Gowan Trifluralin. Weeds controlled by this tank mix, in addition to those controlled by Gowan Trifluralin alone, are smartweed, velvetleaf and ragweed. The tank mixture should be used as a spring preplant incorporated treatment.

Overlay—Amben may be applied broadcast or in a band over the soybean row at planting time in fields where Gowan Trifluralin has been preplant incorporated. Weeds controlled by Amben when surface applied, in addition to those controlled by Gowan Trifluralin alone, are:

Coffeeweed (Sesbania)	Mustard, wild	Nightshade, black
Prickly sida (Teesweed)	Ragweed, common	Spurge, annual
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Stinkgrass	Velvetleaf

Apply Gowan Trifluralin as a tank mix with Amben, or apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin alone followed by an overlay application of Amben at these rates:

Broadcast Rates per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Amben 2S
Coarse	0.8 Pints	4—6 Quarts*
Medium	1.2 Pints	4—6 Quarts
Fine	1.6 Pints	4—6 Quarts

* Use the higher rate where you expect heavy populations of smartweed, velvetleaf, ragweed, wild mustard or black nightshade. Do not use on mulch or charcoal soils. Read and observe all directions and cautions on the Amben label.

SOYBEAN—Gowan Trifluralin/Amben/Sencor or Lexone Tank Mix:

The Gowan Trifluralin/Amben/Sencor or Lexone tank mix effectively controls all weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin/Amben and Gowan Trifluralin/Sencor or Lexone tank mixes.

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. The tank mix may be applied from several days prior to planting up to planting in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use screens no finer than 50 mesh.

Apply the tank mix at the following broadcast rate per acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Amben 2S	Lexone 50WP4L or Sencor 50WP4	Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable)
Coarse*	0.8 pints	3—4 quarts**	1/4 lbs/pints	1/2 lbs
Medium	1.2 pints	3—4 quarts**	1/2 — 1/4 lbs/pints***	1/2 — 1/4 lbs***
Fine	1.6 pints	4—5 quarts	1/4 lbs/pints***	1/2 lbs***

* Do not use Sencor or Lexone on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

** Use the higher rate of Amben when velvetleaf or black nightshade is a problem.

*** On Clarion/Webster soils in Minnesota and Iowa or on similar alkaline (calcareous) soils with a pH of 7.5 or above, apply Sencor or Lexone at the rates listed below:

Soil Texture	Lexone 50WP4L or Sencor 50WP4	Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable)
Medium	1/2 pounds/pints	1/2 pound
Fine	1/2 — 1/4 pounds/pints****	1/2 — 1/4 pound****

**** Use the higher rate only where soil pH is less than 7.5 and where weed pressure is heavy.

Additional precautions: The Gowan Trifluralin/Amben/Sencor or Lexone tank mix will not harm the treated crop when you apply it according to directions and under normal growing conditions. However, overapplication, uneven application or improper soil incorporation of the tank mix can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Additional stress factors are seedling diseases, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought. These additional factors may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from the tank mix. These additional factors may also delay crop development or reduce yields. Observe all cautions and limitations of all products used in mixtures. Do not use the foliage from soybeans treated with the Gowan Trifluralin/Amben/Sencor or Lexone tank mix for feed or forage.

SOYBEAN—Gowan Trifluralin/Vernam Tank Mix:

The Gowan Trifluralin/Vernam tank mix effectively controls those weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin alone plus these additional weeds:

Purple nutsedge (nutgrass)	Yellow nutsedge (nutgrass)	Velvetleaf
Coffeeweed	Annual morningglory	

Follow recommended soil preparation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. You may apply the tank mix up to 10 days prior to planting. Incorporate the tank mix immediately after application. Apply Gowan Trifluralin/Vernam at these rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Vernam 7E
Coarse	0.8 Pints	1 1/4 — 2 1/2 Pints
Medium	1.2 Pints	2 1/2 — 3 Pints*
Fine	1.6 Pints	3 — 3 1/2 Pints

* For nutsedge, wild cane and velvetleaf control, use the higher rate of 3 pints per acre on medium textured soils.

ALFALFA—ESTABLISHED

In areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall per year, apply Gowan Trifluralin to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils and 1.6 pints on medium and fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the established alfalfa.

ASPARAGUS—ESTABLISHED

Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. Gowan Trifluralin can be applied to established asparagus as a single or as a split application. In the winter or early spring, apply to asparagus after ferns are removed but before spear emergence. Or, apply after harvest in the late spring or early summer before ferning begins. Gowan Trifluralin will suppress volunteer seedling asparagus and field bindweed if you use the following recommended rates and application schedules.

Broadcast Rates per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	SPLIT APPLICATION			SINGLE APPLICATION		
	Before Harvest	+	After Harvest	Before Harvest	or	After Harvest
Coarse	0.8 Pints	+	0.8 Pints	1.6 Pints	or	1.6 Pints
Medium	1.2 Pints	+	1.2 Pints	2.4 Pints	or	2.4 Pints
Fine	1.6 Pints	+	1.6 Pints	3.2 Pints	or	3.2 Pints

* In any single calendar year, the maximum Gowan Trifluralin to apply is 1.6 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2.4 pints on medium soils, and 3.2 pints on fine soils.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPING, USE THE RATE TABLE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE
CARROT

CASTOR BEAN

CELERY—(Direct seeded and transplant in areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall)

COLE CROPS—TRANSPLANT

Apply and incorporate prior to transplanting only (Broccoli, Brussel Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower) See next section for direct seeded.

OKRA

PEPPER—TRANSPLANT

Apply and incorporate prior to transplanting only

SOUTHERN PEA

Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting, or immediately after planting, unless otherwise indicated.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Area Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Area Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0—1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.2 Pints Fine 1.6 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter; use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

COLE CROPS—DIRECT SEEDING (Broccoli, Brussel Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower) See above section for transplant.

For direct seeded cole crops, apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2—5% organic matter. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of Gowan Trifluralin. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.

CUCURBITS—POSTPLANT EMERGED (Cantaloupe, Cucumber, and Watermelon)

Western United States including Texas:

Apply as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true leaf stage.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Area Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Area Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0—1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.2 Pints Fine 1.6 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter; use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

Set incorporation equipment to throw treated soil around the plants during incorporation.

DRY BEAN—GOWAN TRIFLURALIN ALONE

Apply and incorporate before planting using the following rates.

Broadcast Rates per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Area Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Area Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0—1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.2 Pints Fine 1.6 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter; use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

DRY BEAN—Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam Tank Mix

The Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam tank mix effectively controls all the following weeds in addition to those weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin.

Henbit (Spring application)	Nightshade, black	Nightshade, hairy	Ragweed, common
Nutsedge	Oat, wild	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. The tank mix should be applied from 2 days before planting up to planting. Incorporate immediately after application.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Area Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Area Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	EPTAM 7E
	Coarse 0.8 pints Medium 1.0—1.2 pints Fine 1.2 pints	Coarse 0.8 pints Medium 1.0—1.2 pints Fine 1.2 pints	2½—3½ pts ** 2½—3½ pts 2½—3½ pts

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2—5% organic matter; use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

** Use Eptam 7E at a rate of 2½ pints per acre to control annual weeds. 3½ pints to control nutsedge and additional broadleaf weeds.

Precaution: Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations of all products used in mixtures. The combination of Gowan Trifluralin and Eptam should not be used on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans and other flatpoded beans, except Romano. Do not use the foliage from a crop treated with this tank mix for feed or for grazing.

DRY BEAN—Fall application for dry bean grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils; and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPING, USE THE RATE LISTED BELOW

BEANS—(Guer and Mungbean)

GREENS—Turnip greens grown for processing, Collard, Kale and Mustard greens

MUSTARD—Grown for seed or processing for food in Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin before planting at 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils and 1.2 pints on medium and fine soils.

BEANS—(Lima Bean and Snap Bean):

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils.

CORN (Field Corn) and **GRAIN SORGHUM** (Milo):

Apply Gowan Trifluralin to field corn or grain sorghum (8 inches or taller) as an over the top or directed spray to effectively control weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin.

Soil Preparation—Cultivate before a Gowan Trifluralin application to insure loose, friable soil, to remove established weeds, and to cover the base of plants with soil.

Application Directions—Gowan Trifluralin should be applied and incorporated at the recommended rates for the soil texture when the crop is well established (8 inches or taller). Gowan Trifluralin 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.

Broadcast Rates per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5
Coarse	0.8—0.8 Pints*
Medium	0.8—1.2 Pints
Fine	1.2—1.6 Pints

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

*Corn Only: Apply 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia to control Fall panicum and Texas panicum.

CORN/GRAIN SORGHUM—Gowan Trifluralin for shattercane control and Gowan Trifluralin/Atrazine tank mix for additional weed control:

Gowan Trifluralin applied as an over-the-top spray or as a directed spray in field corn/grain sorghum will control shattercane in addition to those other weeds listed on the label k.. Gowan Trifluralin. Use rates listed on previous page.

Gowan Trifluralin can be tank mixed with Atrazine for additional weed control in field corn/grain sorghum.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Atrazine 4L*
Coarse (Sandy Loam Only)	0.6—0.8 Pints	2.4 Pints
Medium	0.8—1.2 Pints	4.75 Pints
Fine	1.2—1.6 Pints	6.0 Pints

* When using Atrazine 4L, use the rates listed above. For other Atrazine formulations, use equivalent rates. When using Atrazine 900 1 pint of 4L = 0.55 pound of 900. One pint of 4L equals 0.62 pounds of Atrazine 80W. Apply and incorporate the Gowan Trifluralin/Atrazine tank mix as directed on the Gowan Trifluralin label for field corn and grain sorghum.

Check the Atrazine label for additional directions, cautions, and precautions prior to use.

Precaution: Do not apply Gowan Trifluralin to corn grown for seed. Do not apply to corn or sorghum as a preplant or preemergence treatment, or crop injury may occur.

HOPS

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin while the crop is dormant. Use a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils; and 1.2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2—10% organic matter.

MINT—(Established Peppermint and Spearmint):

Apply at a rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.0 pints on medium soils; and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the crop.

PEA—(Dry and English)—Gowan Trifluralin Alone.

Apply and incorporate before planting at a rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils.

PEA—Gowan Trifluralin/Far-Go Tank Mix for pea in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The tank mix combination of Gowan Trifluralin plus Far-Go will provide control of wild oat in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin.

Application Rates: Broadcast 0.8 pints of Gowan Trifluralin per acre on coarse and medium soils; 0.8 pint on fine soils. Use 1 1/4 quarts of Far-Go per acre for all soil textures.

Incorporation Directions: Apply and incorporate up to 3 weeks before planting. Follow recommended incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

Precaution: Do not apply to lentils. Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the northwest, but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oat. Do not use foliage from treated peas for feed or forage. Refer to the cautions, precautions, and directions on the Far-Go label.

PEA—Fall application to dry pea and English pea in Idaho, Oregon and Washington:

Apply and incorporate any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils; and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

PEANUT—(Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma):

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, take care not to disturb the seed.

PEANUT—Gowan Trifluralin/Vernam Tank Mix (Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma):

Gowan Trifluralin/Vernam tank mix effectively controls those weeds listed for Gowan Trifluralin alone plus these additional weeds:

Coleseed	Velvetleaf	Annual morning glory
Purple nutsedge (nutgrass)	Yellow nutsedge (nutgrass)	

Follow recommended soil preparation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. You may apply the tank mix up to 10 days prior to planting. Incorporate the tank mix immediately after application.

Apply the tank mix at these rates:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Vernam 7E
Coarse	0.8 Pints	2 1/2 Pints

POTATO—(All states except Maine):

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin after planting, before emergence, or immediately following dragoff or after the potato plants have fully emerged.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5	
	Areas Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Areas Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
Coarse	0.8 Pints	0.8 Pints
Medium	1.0—1.2 Pints	1.2 Pints
Fine	1.2 Pints	1.6 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils with 2—5% organic matter, use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

Set incorporation equipment so that the bed and furrow will be uniformly covered with a layer of treated soil. If the layer of treated soil is not uniform and the herbicide is concentrated over the bed, potato emergence may be retarded, and stem brittleness can occur. When applying and incorporating Gowan Trifluralin after potato plants have fully emerged, do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil. Likewise, do not completely cover foliage at subsequent cultivations. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

POTATO—Split application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington:

On all soils, apply and incorporate 0.8 pints of Gowan Trifluralin per acre before planting and 0.6 pints after planting when potato plants have fully emerged. Do not apply to soils containing 2% or more organic matter. Follow incorporation directions listed above for application to potato after planting.

POTATO—Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam Tank Mix for potatoes grown in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas:

The Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam tank mix effectively controls the following weeds in addition to those weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin:

Henbit (Spring applications)	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Oat, wild	Velvetleaf (Bullweed)
Nutsedge	Ragweed, common	Nightshade, black	Nightshade, hairy

Follow recommended soil preparation and application procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. The tank mix may be applied after planting, but prior to crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dragged off, the tank mix should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drag off.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5		EPTAM 7E
	Areas Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Areas Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	
Coarse	0.8 Pints	0.8 Pints	1 1/4 — 7 Pints**
Medium	0.8—1.2 Pints	0.8—1.2 Pints	1 1/4 — 7 Pints
Fine	0.8—1.2 Pints	0.8—1.6 Pints	1 1/4 — 7 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils with 2—5% organic matter, use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5—10% organic matter.

** Use the higher rate of Eptam 7E for nutsedge control.

Precaution: Read the Eptam label before using. Observe cautions and limitations of products used in mixtures. Do not graze or feed forage to livestock from fields treated with Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam tank mix.

POTATO—Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam application before planting in Washington, Idaho and Oregon: Gowan Trifluralin/Eptam may be applied before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints of Gowan Trifluralin per acre and 3 1/4 pints of Eptam 7E per acre on all soil textures. Incorporate immediately.

Precaution: Do not use this tank mix both before and after planting in the same season. Read the Eptam label.

before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Do not use on crops from treated crops for feed or forage.

SAFFLOWER

Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting or in the fall between October 15 and December 31.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Areas Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Areas Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0-1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0-1.2 Pints Fine 1.0 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.0 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 1.0 to 2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SAFFLOWER—Fall application in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin any time between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from tops into furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, take care during spring bedding operations to prevent turning up untreated soil. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during tilling, destroy these weeds before planting. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.0 pints on medium soils; and 2 pints on fine soils.

Do not apply Gowan Trifluralin in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to periods of flooding.

SUGAR BEET

Apply Gowan Trifluralin as a broadcast, overlap spray when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall at a rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils and 1 to 1.2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use the higher rate for medium and fine soils in areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot. Precaution: Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before an application to reduce the possibility of girdling.

SUGAR BEET—Incorporation with a tine-tooth harrow in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

A properly operated tine-tooth harrow (Flaxline or Makro) can incorporate Gowan Trifluralin for effective weed control in sugar beet. Operate the tine-tooth harrow 2 times over the field in opposing directions at a speed of 3 to 6 mph. Set the harrow to cut 1 or 2 inches deep. Be careful that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot. Follow recommended application procedures and broadcast rates per acre for sugar beet. (See preceding paragraph.)

SUGARCANE—(Plant Cane)

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin twice a year at a broadcast rate of 1.0 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Make the first application in the fall on firmly packed beds immediately after the seed pieces are planted. Make the second application in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before the spring application. Take care that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

SUGARCANE—Postplant in Hawaii for control of most annual grasses, including guineagrass: Surface apply Gowan Trifluralin after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane), before weeds and cane emerge. Use a broadcast rate of 4.0 to 6.4 pints per acre 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. If large amounts of crop residue are present, Gowan Trifluralin will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

SUGARCANE—Application up to layby for plant cane or ratoon cane grown in Louisiana or Texas: Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin at a broadcast rate of 1.0 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do this in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Apply the Gowan Trifluralin after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. You may use a rolling cultivator or bed chopper in incorporate layby applications for sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary.

SUGARCANE—Richgrass (Rauvigrass) control in Louisiana. Apply and incorporate on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate of 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Follow the directions above for sugarcane layby application in Louisiana and Texas.

SUNFLOWER—GOWAN TRIFLURALIN ALONE

Apply and incorporate in the spring or in the fall between October 15 and December 31. Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin.

Broadcast Rates per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Areas Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Areas Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0-1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0-1.2 Pints Fine 1.0 Pints

* Use 1.2 to 1.0 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils with 2-5% organic matter, and 1.0 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SUNFLOWER—Gowan Trifluralin/Amben tank mix or overlay: Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Gowan Trifluralin. Amben may be applied in a tank or broadcast over sunflowers at planting in fields where Gowan Trifluralin has been incorporated prior to planting. Or, the tank mix may be incorporated prior to planting. The tank mix improves mustard, smartweed, sheldrake, and ragweed control in addition to those weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin alone.

Apply Gowan Trifluralin/Amben or Gowan Trifluralin with an Amben overlay at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5	Amben 28
Coarse	0.8 Pints	4 Quarts
Medium	1.2 Pints	4-6 Quarts*
Fine	1.0 Pints	4-6 Quarts*

* For best control of mustard, common ragweed or black nightshade, use the 6 quart rate.

In coarse textured soils, heavy rains on the incorporated Amben may move it below the weed seed germination zone, and erratic weed control may result. If sufficient rain does not fall within 7 days after a preemergence application of Amben, but there is enough soil moisture to germinate weeds and grasses, a light cultivation with a roller, hoe or similar tool will uproot these small broadleaf weed and grasses. The shallow mixing of Amben in the surface soil will not interfere with the action of Amben when rains come.

TOMATO

For direct-seeded tomato, apply Gowan Trifluralin at blocking or thinning as a directed spray to the soil between rows and beneath the plants, and incorporate. For transplant tomato, apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin preplant, postplant or at layby.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5

Soil Texture	Areas Receiving Less Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*	Areas Receiving More Than 20" Average Annual Rainfall*
	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.0-1.2 Pints Fine 1.2 Pints	Coarse 0.8 Pints Medium 1.2 Pints Fine 1.0 Pints

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.0 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 1.0 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

For areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall:

For new planting of vineyards, citrus and pecan trees, apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.2 pints on medium soils; 1.0 pints on fine soils; 1.2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; and 1.0 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

For non-bearing, established plantings of citrus and pecan trees and bearing plantings of grapefruit, lemon, orange, pecan, tangelo and tangerine trees, apply at a broadcast rate of 1.0 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures.

For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall:

For new plantings of almond, apricot, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan and walnut trees, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils; 1.2 pints on fine soils; 1.2 to 1.6 pints on soils with 2—8% organic matter; and 1.6 pints on soils with 5—10% organic matter.

For new planting of vineyards, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1.2 to 2.4 pints on medium soils; and 2.4 to 3.2 pints on fine soils or soils with 2—10% organic matter. Do not use more than 1.6 pints per acre on heat-treated grape rootings.

For postplant application on bearing or non-bearing, established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees, apply at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do not apply to vineyards within 30 days of harvest. In established plantings, apply Gowan Trifluralin as a directed spray to the soil and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS—Rhizome Johnson grass control:

For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall.

You can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnson grass with postplant applications in bearing and non-bearing established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees with a Gowan Trifluralin program when applied for 2 years in a row.

Soil Preparation—Work the soil thoroughly to bring the rhizomes nearer the surface.

Application—Apply Gowan Trifluralin at a broadcast rate of 1.6 quarts per acre on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Incorporation—Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation—Some Johnson grass plants will escape. Timely cultivations are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. You cannot obtain commercially acceptable control with only 1 year of Gowan Trifluralin use.

Precautions: Do not use the 1.6 quart rate on new plantings, or crop injury may result. Do not interplant orchards or vineyards with other crops. If the treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to other crop uses, plant only those crops for which Gowan Trifluralin has been registered as a preplant treatment for the next cropping season.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS—Bindweed control in California:

Gowan Trifluralin can be used for the control of field bindweed in vineyards and for almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees. Apply at a broadcast rate of 3.2 pints per acre on all soil textures. Gowan Trifluralin must be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin, concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. This layer of Gowan Trifluralin prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation—Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying. This tillage is necessary to prevent trash from interfering with the operation of the spray blade.

Equipment—This operation requires a spray blade capable of running 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the soil. The spray blade should be equipped with nozzles located under the blade and directed so that the spray will be trapped under the soil which is flowing over the blade as it is pulled through the soil. Use a sufficient number of nozzles with spacing that will uniformly apply the Gowan Trifluralin underground in a thin, horizontal layer.

Application—Apply in 40 to 80 gallons of water per acre. Operate the spray blade at a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Precaution: Some soils develop cracks as they dry after rainfall or irrigation. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the Gowan Trifluralin layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow disking or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also aids the control of germinating seeds.

CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including solid set and hand move) or drip irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in an irrigation system connected to a public water supply.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Irrigation System Requirements:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and a low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional

pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticides adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Application Instructions:

Application of Gowan Trifluralin 5 through irrigation systems should be used as a supplemental weed control practice, to suppress break-through weeds at irrigation points.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment, when systems connections leak or when emitters do not provide uniform distribution.

Before use, remove scale, pesticide residues and other debris from the mix tank and the pump system. Flush system with clean water.

Calibration and distribution will be more accurately achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution over time. If desired, dilute Gowan Trifluralin 5 with water prior to injection; and mix solution sufficiently to ensure uniform delivery into the injection system. Sprinkler systems should be calibrated to deliver a volume of 4-50 gallons per hour (gph) per emitter. Drip systems should be set at 0.5-3 gph per emitter.

Inject Gowan Trifluralin 5 into the system during the last stage of an irrigation cycle. The application interval should be such that at one period of time during the injection, the first and last emitters in the system contain Gowan Trifluralin 5 treated water. After application is completed, flush equipment with clean water, then continue to irrigate for one and a half to two hours.

Calculation of Use Rate:

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters — NOT on tree acres. Apply Gowan Trifluralin 5 according to the dosage on this label. To determine the correct amount of Gowan Trifluralin 5, use the following formula:

1. Wetted area per each emitter = A

$$A = 3.14 \times (\text{radius} \times \text{radius})$$

Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area (measured one inch below soil surface) = 13 inches, then

$$A = 3.14 \times (13" \times 13") = 530.7 \text{ square inches}$$

2. The area in square feet wet in each acre = B

$$B = A \times \text{emitters/acre}$$

$$144$$

Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$B = \frac{530.7 \times 300}{144} = B = 1106.8 \text{ square feet wetted per acre.}$$

$$144$$

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C

$$C = B \times \text{acres covered by system}$$

Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then

$$C = 1106.8 \text{ square feet per acre} \times 20 \text{ acres} = 22,112 \text{ square feet wetted by system}$$

4. The total area (in acres) wet by your system = D

$$D = \frac{22,112}{43,560} = \text{total acreage wetted by system} = .51$$

5. D x desired acre rate of Trifluralin 5 = amount to be injected into system.

Example: If desired rate is 3.2 pints per acre, then

$$\frac{3.2 \text{ pints}}{\text{acre}} \times .51 \text{ acre} = 1.6 \text{ pints Gowan Trifluralin 5 injected into irrigation system}$$

WHEAT (WINTER)

(Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington)

Gowan Trifluralin may be applied for preplant preemergence control of cheatgrass and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Gowan Trifluralin. The growth, development and yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected, provided the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with Gowan Trifluralin. Apply any time during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Broadcast at a rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils and medium soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation Directions—Incorporate into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine, Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph. Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application, followed by a second incorporation in a different direction from the first prior to planting. Do not till the soil with a disc after the Gowan Trifluralin has been incorporated with a flexible tine harrow.

Seeding Directions—Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will place the seed below the zone of soil into which Gowan Trifluralin has been incorporated.

Precaution: Wheat planted in direct contact with treated soil may suffer crop injury in the form of delayed emergence and development.

WHEAT (WINTER)—Fallow soil application in Washington and Oregon:

Gowan Trifluralin applied and shallowly incorporated into fallow soil up to four months ahead of planting will control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. The growth, development, or yield will not

be adversely affected as long as the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with Gowan Trifluralin. Use deep or semi-deep furrow drills. Broadcast rates are 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.8 pints on fine soils. Apply any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation—Incorporate with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flexline or Metro) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operated at 3 to 6 mph. For thorough incorporation, two passes of the equipment in different directions over the field are necessary. Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application followed by a second incorporation prior to seeding. Do not till the soil with a disc after Gowan Trifluralin has been applied with a flexible tine harrow.

Precaution: Use only deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drills. Place seed below the zone of soil into which Gowan Trifluralin has been incorporated. Do not plant wheat directly into the zone of soil treated, injury to the crop or delay in its emergence and development may occur.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM AND BARLEY—GOWAN TRIFLURALIN ALONE

Gowan Trifluralin is recommended as a postplant incorporated treatment to control foxtail (pigeongrass). Apply at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. Apply Gowan Trifluralin after seeding but before the crop emerges. To incorporate use flex-line or diamond harrows operated two times in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph. Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1½ inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. Both incorporations must be done within 24 hours.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM, BARLEY (FALL APPLICATION)—Foxtail/Pigeongrass control: Gowan Trifluralin may be fall applied for foxtail/pigeongrass control in spring wheat, durum and barley planted the following spring. Gowan Trifluralin 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 treated soil.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin S
Coarse	0.8 Pints
Medium	0.8 Pints
Fine	1.2 Pints

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. Operate 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 untamed.
2. Tandem Disk: Operate 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 untamed.

Planting Directions—Wheat, durum, or 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.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM AND BARLEY—Gowan Trifluralin/Far-Go Tank Mix

Gowan Trifluralin/Far-Go 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 Gowan Trifluralin/Far-Go after seeding but before crop emerges. To incorporate, use flex-line or diamond harrows two times, operated in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph. Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1½ inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. If not, incorporate immediately after application.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	GOWAN TRIFLURALIN S	FAR-GO	
	Barley/Durum/Spring Wheat	Durum/Sp. Wheat	Barley
Coarse	0.8 pints	2 pints	2½ pints
Medium	0.8 pints	2 pints	2½ pints
Fine	1.2 pints	2 pints	2½ pints

Precaution: Overapplication may result in crop injury. Read the Far-Go label carefully before using.

FLAX—FALL APPLICATION

Gowan Trifluralin may be applied and incorporated in the fall for weed control in spring seeded flax. Ground cover from existing weeds or previous crop should be at a manageable level so that there is no interference with incorporation.

Apply at the broadcast rates per acre of 0.8 pints for coarse soils; 1.2 pints for medium soils; and 1.8 pints for fine soils.

Incorporation Directions—Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation should be performed in the spring prior to seeding flax. The incorporation operations should result in a thorough mixing of Gowan Trifluralin with the soil. Otherwise, erratic weed control may result.

Incorporation Equipment—Use machinery that mixes Gowan Trifluralin thoroughly with the soil. Recommended equipment includes:

Disc—Set to cut 3—4 inches deep and operated in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph. A tandem or double-disc operated one time does not provide adequate incorporation.

Field Cultivator—Set to cut 3—4 inches deep and operated at 5 mph or more. The field cultivator used alone or in combination with the double-disc will provide effective incorporation providing the following instructions are used:

1. Two passes over the field with a field cultivator with second pass running at an angle to the first. Do not set cultivator to cut deeper than 4 inches. Be sure a depth of not greater than 4 inches is maintained on the second pass since untreated soil may be turned up.
2. Field cultivator used for the first pass and the double-disc used for the second pass.
3. Double-disc used for the first pass and the field cultivator used for the second pass.

Notes: A field cultivator is defined as an implement with 3 to 4 rows of sweeps spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left untamed. Chisel points should not be used.

Mulch treader and other similar disc-type implements—set to cut 3—4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 6 mph in two different directions.

Special Instructions for Flax:

1. Incorporation operations or any other tillages performed in the spring prior to seeding should be relatively shallow so as to maintain a firm seedbed, and the seedbed should be packed just prior to seeding.
2. Seeding should be done with a press C.W. or hoe drill. Seed into a moist seedbed no more than 1.5 inches deep.
3. Flax should not be seeded until the seedbed has warmed up.
4. Refer to the special precautions statement on this label regarding stresses that can lead to crop injury or yield reduction.

Notes: Do not delay the first incorporation more than 24 hours after application.

ONIONS (Grown for Dry Bulbs Only)

Application Directions—Apply Gowan Trifluralin as a directed spray to the soil between the onion rows. Avoid spraying the onion tops or exposed bulbs.

Preharvest Interval—Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin S
Coarse	0.8—0.9 Pints
Medium	0.8—1.0 Pints

For band applications, use proportionately less Gowan Trifluralin. Use the lower rates where light weed pressure is anticipated.

Incorporation Directions—Soil incorporation may be accomplished by operating sweep-type or rolling cultivators 2 to 4 inches deep at 6 to 8 mph. Incorporation equipment must mix Gowan Trifluralin uniformly into the soil. Incorporate with two passes. The first pass must be within 24 hours of application or erratic weed control may result. Avoid covering exposed onion bulbs with treated soil during incorporation as injury to the crop may occur. Care should be taken to avoid injury to the roots during incorporation.

Precautions—Applied according to these directions and under normal growing conditions, Gowan Trifluralin will not adversely affect onion. However, improper incorporation depth, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken the crop and increase the possibility of damage from Gowan Trifluralin. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

RAPESEED

Gowan Trifluralin as a broadcast application will control certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in rapeseed.

For use in all states except Alaska: Follow recommended procedures for soil preparation and application for Gowan Trifluralin. Gowan Trifluralin may be applied in the fall or early spring prior to seeding. Set incorporation equipment to incorporate to a depth of 3 to 4 inches with equipment specified in this label.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 5
Coarse	0.8 Pints
Medium	1.2 Pints
Fine	1.6 Pints

FERTILIZER USE DIRECTIONS APPLICATION WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Gowan Trifluralin may be mixed with most liquid fertilizer materials. The combination with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of Gowan Trifluralin applied in water. Follow Gowan Trifluralin 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 responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

Testing for Tank Mix Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers:

Gowan Trifluralin alone or in tank mixture with dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L), or solutions (S) may not combine properly with some liquid 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. The seven agents listed on the next page have been thoroughly tested. There are many other surfactants on the market which were not designed for use with liquid fertilizers. Use the following test to select the correct agent for your mixture.

- Put 1 pint of the liquid fertilizer in a quart jar.
- Add 1 to 4 teaspoonful 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.
- After dispersing the materials (Step 2), add 3 to 4 teaspoonful of Gowan Trifluralin 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 (oily curds) 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.
- If the need for a compatibility agent is shown in Step 3: Using 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.

An effective compatibility agent will cause the mixture to remain uniformly mixed with little or no separating or oil rising to the surface for one half hour or longer. If slight separation does occur, 2 to 3 inversions of the jar should give a uniform remix. If oily curds form which will not redisperse, more agent or another agent 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

Gowan Trifluralin 5 in Liquid Fertilizer:

Emulsifiable concentrates, such as Gowan Trifluralin, can be mixed with liquid fertilizers. In all cases, continuous agitation is required to prevent the Gowan Trifluralin from rising to the surface as an oily layer. When necessary, (see Testing For Tank Mix Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers, above) a compatibility agent can be used to cause the Gowan Trifluralin to emulsify properly (i.e. have a milky appearance rather than an oily layer). The use of compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L), or solutions (S) in liquid fertilizer. If the emulsion is not properly formed and the Gowan Trifluralin rises to the surface of the fertilizer as

an oil ("oils out") the oil may combine with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which is difficult to redisperse. Any one of the compatibility agents listed below is helpful in causing liquid concentrates to form non-oiling 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 liquid concentrate. Read the label on the compatibility agent and follow the directions.

- Spent 1850 (Witco Chemicals Co., Chicago, IL)
- Compel (Farm Chemicals, Inc., Aberdeen, NC)
- Unite (Hopkins Ag Chemical, Madison, WI)
- T-Mix 734-2 (Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.)
- Rigo Compatibility Agent (Rigo Company, Buckner, KY)
- Ameco Spray Mate™ (Ameco Oil Co., Chicago, IL)
- Kem-Link (Universal Coop, Minneapolis, MN)

All of the above are phosphate ester-type surfactants designed to be used with liquid fertilizers. They usually do not work as compatibility agents in tank mixtures in plain water.

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 Gowan Trifluralin incorporation procedures.

GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5 APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with Gowan Trifluralin. Application of dry bulk fertilizers impregnated with Gowan Trifluralin has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of Gowan Trifluralin applied in water.

All Gowan Trifluralin label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, cautions, and special precautions must be followed.

Apply a minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer impregnated with Gowan Trifluralin at the recommended rates. Any commonly used dry fertilizers can be used for Gowan Trifluralin impregnation except coated ammonium nitrate and straight limestone. These materials will not absorb the herbicide. Blends containing mixtures of these materials can be impregnated.

Impregnation—Use any closed drum, bin, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Apply Gowan Trifluralin uniformly to the fertilizer.

Rates—Check specific crop recommendations for the rate of Gowan Trifluralin per acre. See the rate table which follows to determine the amount of Gowan Trifluralin to be impregnated into a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be applied per acre. (See rate chart below)

Application—Spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture with a properly calibrated applicator. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface.

Incorporation—Follow Gowan Trifluralin incorporation procedures.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 5 (Gowan Trifluralin Added To A TON Of Fertilizer)

FERTILIZER Rate Per Acre	GOWAN TRIFLURALIN Rate Per Acre				
	0.8 Pint	1.2 Pint	1.6 Pint	2.4 Pint	3.2 Pint
200 pounds	4 qts per ton	6 qts per ton	8 qts per ton	12 qts per ton	16 qts per ton
250 pounds	3.2 qts per ton	4.8 qts per ton	6.4 qts per ton	9.6 qts per ton	12.8 qts per ton
300 pounds	2.7 qts per ton	4 qts per ton	5.6 qts per ton	8 qts per ton	10.8 qts per ton
350 pounds	2.3 qts per ton	3.6 qts per ton	4.8 qts per ton	6.8 qts per ton	9.2 qts per ton
400 pounds	2 qts per ton	3 qts per ton	4 qts per ton	6 qts per ton	8 qts per ton
450 pounds	1.8 qts per ton	2.7 qts per ton	3.6 qts per ton	5.4 qts per ton	7.2 qts per ton

For rates other than those listed above, use the following formula to calculate the amount of Gowan Trifluralin to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer:

$$\frac{\text{Pints Gowan Trifluralin Per Acre} \times 1000}{\text{Lbs. Fertilizer Per Acre}} = \text{Quarts Gowan Trifluralin Per Ton Of Fertilizer}$$

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

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SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Gowan Trifluralin will not harm the treated crop. Overapplication may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of Gowan Trifluralin can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seeding diseases, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from Gowan Trifluralin. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

In Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, sugarbeets, red beets or spinach should not be planted for 12 months after a spring application or for 14 months after a fall application. Plow the land to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting sugar beets to prevent the possibility of crop injury. Sorghum (milo), proso millet, corn or oats should not be planted for 14 months after a spring application or for 18 months after a fall application to avoid crop injury. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after a spring application or 20 months after a fall application.

In those portions of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas where at least 20 inches of irrigation and/or rainfall (total) was used to produce the crop, sorghum or oats should not be planted for 12 months after an application.

If less than 20 inches of total water was used to produce the crop, do not plant sorghum, proso millet, or oats for 18 months after an application. Cool, wet weather conditions during the early stage of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

In all other areas receiving greater than 20 inches of rainfall per year:

Moldboard plow before planting sugar beets where a spring application of Gowan Trifluralin was made the previous season. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of rhizome johnsongrass and other higher rate programs.

Vegetable Growing Areas:

Vegetable crops other than those listed on this label should not be planted within 8 months following the application of Gowan Trifluralin.

NOTICE ON CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

Amiben® —chloramben, Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc.

Caparol® —prometryn, Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

Cotoran® —fluometuron, Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

Eptam® —EPTC, Stauffer Chemical Company.

Far-Go® —triallate, Monsanto Agriculture Products Company.

Karmex® —diuron, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

Lexone® —metribuzin, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

Senoor® —metribuzin, Bayer, GmbH.

Vernam® —vernolate, Stauffer Chemical Company.