

PM 23 10163-120
GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 10G Page 1 of 2

GRANULAR HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifluralin (alpha, alpha, alpha-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine) 10%

INERT INGREDIENTS 90%

TOTAL 100%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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 with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN, wash with soap and water.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

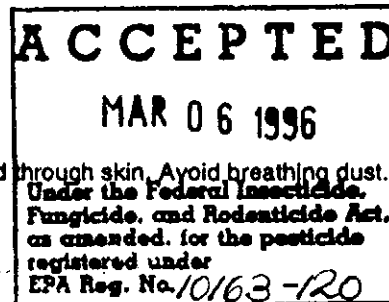
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.



USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treatment areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not 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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NET CONTENTS _____ POUNDS



TRIFLURALIN 10G

Gowan Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569

EPA Reg. No. 10163-120
EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1

CROP USE PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to the directions and under normal growing conditions, Gowan Trifluralin 10G will not harm the treated crop. Over-application may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

In Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, sugar beets, 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 16 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 of Gowan Trifluralin 10G.

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 was made the previous season.

Vegetable Growing Areas: Vegetable crops other than those listed on this label should not be planted within 5 months following the application of Gowan Trifluralin 10G.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read all directions carefully before applying.

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

Gowan Trifluralin 10G is a preemergence herbicide which is incorporated into the soil to provide long lasting control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This product controls weeds as they germinate but will not control established weeds.

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED BY GOWAN TRIFLURALIN 10G

GRASSES

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual bluegrass | Poa annua |
| Barnyardgrass | Echinochloa sp. |
| (Watergrass) | |
| Brachiaria | Brachiaria sp. |
| (Signalgrass) | |
| Bromegrass | Bromus tectorum |
| (Cheatgrass) | |
| (Downy brome) | |
| Cheat | Bromus secalinus |
| (Chess) | |
| Crabgrass | Digitaria spp. |
| (Large crabgrass) | |
| (Smooth crabgrass) | |
| Cupgrass, southwestern | Eriochloa gracilis |
| Foxtail | Setaria spp. |
| (Bottlegrass) | |
| (Bristlegrass) | |
| (Giant foxtail) | |
| (Green foxtail) | |
| (Foxtail millet) | |



- (Pigeongrass)
- (Robust foxtail)
- (Yellow foxtail)
- Goosegrass Eleusine indica
- (Silver crabgrass)
- (Silvergrass)
- (Wiregrass)
- (Yardgrass)
- Johnsongrass (from seed) Sorghum halepense
- Junglerice Echinochloa colonum
- Sandbur Cenchrus incertus
- (Burgrass)
- Sprangletop Leptochloa filiformis
- Stinkgrass Eragrostis cilianensis
- (Lovegrass)
- Wild cane Sorghum bicolor
- (Shattercane)
- Wild oat** Avena fatua
- Woolly cupgrass Eriochloa villosa

**Gowan Trifluralin 10G applied as a preplant incorporated (PPI) treatment will provide partial control of wild oats. This claim is for all PPI uses except fall applications for spring seeded cereals.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- Carpet weed Mollugo verticillata
- Chickweed Stellaria media
- Florida pusley Richardia scabra
- (Florida purslane)
- (Mexican clover)
- (Pusley)
- Goosefoot Chenopodium hybridum
- Henbit (fall app only) Lamium amplexicaule
- Knotweed Polygonum aviculare
- Lambsquarters Chenopodium album
- Pigweed Amaranthus spp.
- (Carelessweed)
- (Prostrate pigweed)
- (Redroot pigweed)
- (Rough pigweed)
- (Spiny pigweed)
- Puncturevine (Western U.S. only) Tribulus terrestris
- (Caltrop)
- (Goathead)
- Purslane Portulaca oleracea
- Stinging nettle Urtica dioica
- (Nettle)

SOIL PREPARATION

Crop Residues or Existing Weeds: Apply Gowan Trifluralin 10G to soil that has a manageable trash level, been fallowed, pre-tilled or to soil that has standing stubble. A manageable level of such ground cover would allow the granules to be uniformly incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Roughness: The soil surface should be smooth enough so the application and incorporation equipment can be operated efficiently and at speeds which ensure a uniform application and incorporation of Trifluralin.

General Soil Conditions: To assure uniform incorporation of Trifluralin, soil moisture conditions should be such that large clods can be broken up during the incorporation process.



SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE

The amount of Trifluralin applied will vary with the soil texture and organic matter. A fine textured soil will require more Trifluralin per acre than a coarse soil. Choose the proper rate for each application based on the following soil texture group and specific recommendations. Do not exceed recommended rates.

Soil Texture	Soil Classifications
Course soils (Light):	Sand, loamy sand, sandy loam
Medium soils:	Loam, silty clay loam*, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam
Fine soils (Heavy):	Clay, clay loam, silty clay loam*, silty clay, sandy clay, sandy clay loam*

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply Gowan Trifluralin 10G with a properly calibrated herbicide applicator that will apply the granules uniformly. Calibrate the applicator according to the manufacturer's directions and check frequently during the application to be certain that equipment is working properly. Avoid concentration of the material in narrow bands.

Freezing will not adversely affect this product. If product is frozen at time of application, agitate or thaw to produce a free-flowing granule.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Equipment-General Directions

Use incorporation equipment that mixes Gowan Trifluralin 10G 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 the granules 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 granules within the top 2 inches of the final seedbed.

Incorporation Before Planting

Gowan Trifluralin 10G must be incorporated one time within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation must be delayed at least five (5) days after the first, completed prior to planting, and should be run in a different direction from the first. Incorporate 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 effective weed control, incorporate into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Application prior to bedding: Apply and incorporate 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 10G. Apply and incorporate with recommended equipment that will conform to bed shape. Do not leave untreated soil exposed.*

*Avoid removal of treated 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.

Chisel Plow: (For use in Northern Great Plains) The chisel plow may be used for the first incorporation pass only. Any other recommended tool may be used for the second pass for row crops. The chisel plow may be used for any tillage or incorporation pass in the Summer Fallow program. Operate at 4 to 5 inches deep at 4 to 6 mph. A chisel plow is defined as having 3 rows of 14 to 18 inch sweeps on no greater than 12 inch center. Stagger sweeps 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 of flextime harrow, followed by a ground-driven reel or basket.

Rolling Cultivator: Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at 6 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only.

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 tine-tooth harrow (Flextine, Melroe), is also recommended but only for the special programs for which it is specified in this label.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Treated soil may be shallow cultivated without reducing the 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.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are given as the broadcast rates per acre. Apply any time after January 1 when the soil can be worked and is suitable for good incorporation-see specific crop for recommendations. Where a rate range is shown, use the lower rate for coarser soils or soils with lower organic matter. This product should not be used on soils containing more the 10% organic matter or on muck soils.

ALFALFA-Established

For Barnyardgrass, Crabgrass, Foxtail, Junglerice, Sandbur, and Cupgrass Control

Gowan Trifluralin 10G can be activated for barnyardgrass, crabgrass, foxtail, junglerice, sandbur, and cupgrass control in established alfalfa either by rainfall/overhead sprinkler irrigation, flood irrigation, or by mechanical incorporation.

Apply to established alfalfa stands prior to weed emergence at a broadcast rate of 20 lbs. per acre for all soil textures. Use properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. A single rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more or flood irrigation after application is required to activate Gowan Trifluralin 10G. If this does not occur within three (3) days after application, activate using incorporation equipment that will ensure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the established alfalfa.

Precaution: In the season following a 20 lb. per acre treatment, where established alfalfa is to be rotated to another crop, plant only those crops for which Gowan Trifluralin 10G can be applied as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

ASPARAGUS-Established

Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures on this label. Gowan Trifluralin 10G 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 10G will suppress volunteer seedling asparagus and field bindweed if you use the following recommended rates and application schedules.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G			
	SPLIT APPLICATION		SINGLE APPLICATION	
	Before Harvest	After Harvest	Before Harvest	After Harvest
Coarse	5.0 lbs. +	5.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs. or	10.0 lbs.
Medium	7.5 lbs. +	7.5 lbs.	15.0 lbs. or	15.0 lbs.
Fine	10.0 lbs. +	10.0 lbs.	20.0 lbs. or	20.0 lbs.

In any single calendar year, the maximum Gowan Trifluralin 10G to apply is 10 lbs. per acre on coarse soils, 15 lbs. per acre on medium soils and 20 lbs. per acre on fine soils.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPING, USE THE RATE TABLE BELOW.

CASTOR BEAN

CELERY

COLE CROPS-Transplant

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, and Cauliflower

Apply and incorporate prior to transplanting only.

OKRA

PEPPER-Transplant

Apply and incorporate prior to transplanting only.

SOUTHERN PEA-Before Planting Only

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G before planting, at planting or immediately after planting, unless otherwise indicated.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than	Areas receiving greater than
	20" average annual rainfall*	20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs.	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

COLE CROPS-Direct Seedbed

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, and Cauliflower

For direct seeded cole crops, apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G before planting at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse and mediums soils and 7½ lbs. on fine soils and soils with 2-5% organic matter. Direct seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of Gowan Trifluralin 10G. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.

CURCUBITS-Postplant Emerged

Cantaloupe, Cucumber, and Watermelon

Western United States including Texas

Apply Gowan Trifluralin 10G as a broadcast granule to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true leaf stage.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than	Areas receiving greater than
	20" average annual rainfall*	20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine.	7½ lbs.	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

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

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

For all areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall.

For all new plantings of almond, apricot, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, and walnut trees, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 6¼ to 7½ lbs. per acre on medium soils; 7½ lbs. on fine soils; 7½ to 10 lbs. on soils with 2-5% organic matter; and 10 lbs. on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

For new plantings of vineyards, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 5 to 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 7½ to 15 lbs. on medium soils; and 15 to 20 lbs. on fine soils or soils with 2-10% organic matter. Do not use more than 10 lbs. per acre on heat-treated grape rootings.

For postplant applications on bearing or nonbearing, established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine, and walnut trees, apply at a broadcast rate of 10 to 20 lbs. per acre for all soil textures. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest. In established plantings, apply to the soil and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines.

COTTON-Gowan Trifluralin 10G Alone

This product can be applied and incorporated before or at planting, immediately after planting, or at layby.

Preemergence Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than	Areas receiving greater than
	20" average annual rainfall*	20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs.	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

COTTON-Postplant

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

COTTON-Layby

Apply and incorporate any time up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest. Direct the layby applications onto the soil between the rows and beneath emerged cotton plants. Use the same rates as for a preemergence application.

COTTON-Fall Application

Apply and incorporate 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 spring bedding operations. Destroy established weeds 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 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 Bootheel, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 10 lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 12½ lbs. on fine soils.

In Arizona, California, and Nevada, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 10 lbs. on medium soils; and 12½ lbs. on fine soils.

DRY BEAN-Gowan Trifluralin 10G Alone

Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G before planting using the following rates.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall*	Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs.	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

DRY BEAN-Fall Application

Apply and incorporate any time between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 6¼ to 7½ lbs. on medium soils; and 7½ lbs. on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation.

FLAX-Fall Application

Apply and incorporate in the fall from September 1 to December 31.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G
Coarse	5 lbs.
Medium	7½ lbs.
Fine	10 lbs.

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 drill or hoe drill. Seed into a moist seedbed no more than 1½ inches deep.
3. Flax should not be seeded until the seedbed has warmed up.

BEANS

Lima Bean and Snap Bean

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 7½ lbs. on fine soils.

MUSTARD-Grown for seed or processing for food in

Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils and 7½ lbs. on medium and fine soils.

PEANUT

Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma

Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, take care not to disturb the seed.

RAPE

Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting or in the fall after September 1.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G
Coarse	5 lbs.
Medium	7½ lbs.
Fine	10 lbs.

SAFFLOWER

Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting or in the fall between October 15 and December 31.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall*	Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs.	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 to 12½ lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SAFFLOWER-Fall Application

Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

Apply and incorporate 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 listing, destroy these weeds before planting.

Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 10 lbs. on medium soils; and 12½ lbs. on fine soils. Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SOYBEAN-Gowan Trifluralin 10G Alone

Preemergence Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G*
Coarse	5 lbs.
Medium	7½ lbs.
Fine	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10-12½ lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SOYBEAN-Fall Application

Apply and incorporate 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 listing, 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.

For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri, Bootheel, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, apply Gowan Trifluralin 10G at a broadcast rate of 10 lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 12½ lbs. on fine soils.

For soybeans grown in states other than those listed above, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils; 7½ lbs. on medium soils; 10 lbs. on fine soils; 7½ lbs. on coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter; and 10 to 12½ lbs. on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

9 7 20

SUGAR BEET

Broadcast otopop when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall at a rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse soils and 6¼ to 7½ lbs. on medium and fine soils. Use the higher rate for medium and fine soils for areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Be careful that the incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

Precaution: Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before application to reduce the possibility of girdling.

SUNFLOWER-Gowan Trifluralin 10G 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.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall*	Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils with 2-5% organic matter and 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

TOMATO

For direct seeded tomato, apply at blocking or thinning to the soil between rows and beneath the plants, and incorporate. For transplant tomato, apply and incorporate before transplanting. Do not apply Gowan Trifluralin 10G after transplanting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Soil Texture	Gowan Trifluralin 10G	
	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall*	Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall*
Coarse	5 lbs	5 lbs.
Medium	6¼ - 7½ lbs.	7½ lbs.
Fine	7½ lbs	10 lbs.

*Use 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 10 lbs. on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

WHEAT (Spring), DURUM AND BARLEY-Summer Fallow

Apply to coarse, medium or fine textured soils for control of labeled weeds in the summer fallow period, and for pigeongrass (foxtail) control in wheat, durum, and barley seeded the following spring.

This product may be applied to ground that has a manageable trash level, been fallowed, pre-tilled, or to soil left with a stubble cover. The first incorporation is required within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation and subsequent tillage may be done whenever necessary to destroy resistant weed growth during the remainder of the fallow year, susceptible weeds may not be controlled until after the second incorporation.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Application Date	Gowan Trifluralin 10G
April 15 to May 31	10 lbs.
June 1 to June 30	8¼ lbs.
July 1 to July 31	7½ lbs.
August 1 to August 31	6¼ lbs.

Incorporation Directions:

Incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G one time within 24 hours after application. Care should be taken to ensure that the second incorporation and subsequent tillages are more shallow than the first. Incorporate and till treated ground with the following equipment:

1. Chisel plow: Operate at 4-5 inches deep at 4-6 mph. A chisel plow is defined as having 3 rows of 14-18 inch sweeps on no greater than 12 inch center. Stagger sweeps so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.
2. Tandem disc: 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 3-4 rows of sweeps with "c" or "s" shaped shanks, spaced 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned.

Seeding Directions: Wheat, durum, or barley should be seeded approximately 2 inches deep.

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

10 7 20

WHEAT (Spring), DURUM AND BARLEY-Fall Application

For the control of foxtail (pigeongrass), apply at a broadcast rate of 5 lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 7½ lbs. per acre on fine soils.

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 first pass only. Operate at 4-5 inches deep at 4-6 mph. A chisel plow is defined as having 3 rows of 14-18 inch sweeps on no greater than 12 inch center. Stagger sweeps so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.
2. Tandem disc: 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 3-4 rows of sweeps with "c" or "s" shaped shanks, spaced 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned.

Seeding Directions: Wheat, durum, or barley should be seeded approximately 2 inches deep.

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

WHEAT (Winter)

Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

Gowan Trifluralin 10G may be applied for preplant preemergence control of cheatgrass and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds which it controls.

Apply any time up to 3 weeks prior to planting. Broadcast at a rate of 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils.

Incorporation Directions: Incorporate into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow, (Flextine or Melroe), set to cut 1-2 inches deep and operate at 3-6 mph.

Seeding Directions: Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will place the seed below the treated zone of soil.

Precaution: Do not plant wheat directly into the treated zone of soil, as injury to the crop (delay in emergence or stand reduction) may occur. Delayed emergence or slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

WHEAT (Winter)-Fallow Soil Application

Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington

This product applied and shallowly incorporated into fallow soil up to 4 months ahead of planting will control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Broadcast rates are 7½ lbs. per acre on coarse and medium soils and 10 lbs. on fine soils. Apply any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation Directions: Incorporate with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe), set to cut 1-2 inches deep and operated at 3-6 mph. For thorough incorporation, 2 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 at least 5 days after the first prior to seeding. Do not till the soil with a disc after the granules have 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 treated zone of soil.

Precaution: Do not plant wheat directly into the treated zone of soil as injury to the crop (delay in emergence or slight stand reduction) may occur. Delayed emergence or slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

FALL APPLICATION

General: (Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall.) See specific crop for recommendations. For all crops for which there are not specific fall application instructions and for which Gowan Trifluralin 10G is recommended as a preemergence application, use the rates listed for spring applications. Do not apply in the fall for sugar beets, potatoes, and direct-seeded tomatoes.

In most States: Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G any time between October 15 and December 31.

In California, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota: Apply and incorporate Gowan Trifluralin 10G any time between September 1 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired heights 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 seedbed 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.

Container Grown Ornamentals, Landscape Ornamentals Nursery Stock, Ground Covers, Established Flowers, Ornamental Bulbs, Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards and Christmas Tree Plantations: Trifluralin 10G is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established flowers ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards and Christmas tree plantations. Apply 40lb/acre (.9 lb/1000sq ft)

11 7 20

Trifluralin 10G before or after planting but prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with weed population, potting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed. Repeat application should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Trifluralin 10G. Do not apply over 120 pounds per acre total of Trifluralin 10G within a 12 month period.

Trifluralin 10G does not control established weeds. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed in to soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation, is required to activate Trifluralin 10G. Optimum weed control is obtained when Trifluralin 10G is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, Trifluralin 10G may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate Trifluralin 10G within 3 days of application may result in erratic weed control. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of Trifluralin 10G granules from the target area. Optimum weed control will be obtained when followed by overhead irrigation or rainfall within a few hours after surface application.

Special Use Precautions: To avoid possible injury, do not apply Trifluralin 10G to:

- Nursery forest or Christmas Tree seedling beds, cutting beds or transplant beds
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time
- Pots less than four inches wide
- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted

Do not apply Trifluralin 10G to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, flowers and non-bearing fruit and nut crops and non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur.

Do not make preplant applications of Trifluralin 10G to areas where gladioli corms less than one inch in diameter will be planted or injury may occur.

Do not apply Trifluralin 10G in greenhouse or other enclosed structures.

Users who wish to use Trifluralin 10G on plant species not recommended on this label may determine suitability for such uses by making trial application of Trifluralin 10G at a recommended rate to small numbers of plants. Prior to using Trifluralin 10G on a large number of plants, the treated plants should be observed for signs of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from the use of Trifluralin 10G on plant species not recommended on this label. Trifluralin 10G may be used on the following established plant species when container grown or field grown:

TREES

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
Abies balsamea	Balsam fir
Abies concolor	White fir
Abutilon hybridum	Albus-flowering maple
	Luteus-flowering maple
	Roseus-flowering maple
	Tangerine-flowering maple
	Vesuvius red-flowering maple
Acer ginnala	Flame maple
Acer platanoides	Norway maple
Acer rubrum	Red maple
	Red sunset maple
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple
Areacastrum romanzoffianum	Queen palm
Betula nigra	River birch

Betula papyrifera	Paper birch
Betula pendula	European white birch
Brachychiton populneus	Bottle tree
Bucida buceras	Black olive
Castanea mollissima	Chinese chestnut
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Filicoides-fernspray cypress
	Gracilis-slender Hinoki cypress
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Swara false cypress
	Squarrosa-moss cypress
Chamaedorea cataractarum	Palm
Chamaedorea costaricana	Palm
Chamaedorea elegans	Parlor Palm
Cornus florida	Cloud nine dogwood
	Flowering dogwood
Cornus kousa	Dogwood, kousa
Crataegus viridis	Green hawthorn
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Carrot wood
Cupressus glabra	Arizona cypress
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Redgum eucalyptus
Eucalyptus cinerea	Mealy eucalyptus
	Silver dollar eucalyptus
Eucalyptus microtheca	Coolibah tree
Eucalyptus sideroxyion	Red ironbark eucalyptus
Ficus benjamina	Ficus
	Mini ficus
Fraxinus americana	White ash
Fraxinus udhei	Shamel ash
Ginko biloba	Ginko-maidenhair tree
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust
	Shademaster honey locust
Heteromeles arbutiflora	Toyon
Illicium floridanum	Florida anise-tree
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar
Larix kaempferi	Japanese larch
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweet gum
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia
Malus spp.	Crabapple
Morus alba	White mulberry
Musa aluminata	Banana
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Picea abies	Norway spruce
	Pendula-weeping Norway spruce
	Repens-spreading Norway spruce
Picea glauca conica	Dwarf Alberta spruce
Picea glauca	White spruce
Picea pungens	Dwarf globe blue spruce
	Glauca-Colorado blue spruce
	Hoopsii-Hoop blue spruce
	Koster-Koster blue spruce
Pinus aristata	Bristlecone pine
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island pine
Pinus contorta	Shore pine, beach pine

Pinus eldarica
Pinus leucodermis
Pinus mugo
Pinus nigra
Pinus radiata
Pinus resinosa
Pinus taeda
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris

Pinus thunbergiana
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Platanus racemosa
Podocarpus spp.
Populus deltoides
Prosopis chilensis
Prunus yedoensis
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Quercus coccinea
Quercus ilicifolia
Quercus palustris
Quercus phellos
Quercus rubra
Quercus virginiana
Robinia pseudoacacia
Salix spp.
Sequoiadendron giganteum
Swietenia mahoganii
Tabebuia caraiba
Taxodium distichum
Tsuga canadensis
Ulmus parvifolia
Washingtonia robusta

Ornamental Shrubs

Scientific Name

Abelia grandiflora

Acacia abyssinica
Acacia redolens
Acacia stenophylla
Acalypha wilkesiana
Acer ginnala
Acer palmatum

Agave americana
Astilbe chinensis
Athyrium nipponicum
Baccharis pilularis
Berberis gladwynensis
Berberis mentorensis
Berberis thunbergii

Eldarica pine
Bosnian pine
Pumilio-shrubby swiss mountain pine
Austrian black pine
Monterey pine
Red pine
Loblolly pine
White pine
Columnar Scotch pine
Scotch Pine
Japanese black pine
London planetree
American sycamore
California sycamore
Podocarpus
Cottonwood
Chilian mesquite
Yoshino flowering cherry
Douglasfir
Scarle: oak
Bear oak
Pin oak
Willow oak
Red oak
Live oak
Black locust
Willow
Giant sequoia
Mahogany
Yellow tab
Baldcypress
Eastern hemlock
Chinese elm
Mexican fan palm

Common Name:

Edward Goucher abelia
Glossy abelia
Abyssinica acacia
Prostrate acacia
Shoestring acacia
Copper leaf
Amur maple
Coral bark Japanese maple
Dwarf Japanese maple
Century plant
False spiraea
Japanese painted fern
Coyotebush
William Penn barberry
Mentor barberry
Atropurea-redleaf Japanese barberry
Aurea-golden Japanese barberry
Crimson pygmy barberry
Rose glow barberry

Bougainvillea spp.

Buxus microphylla japonica
Buxus microphylla Koreana
Buxus sempervirens
Callistemon citrinus
Callistemon viminalis
Calluna vulgaris
Camellia sasanqua
Camellia japonica
Cassia artemisioides
Ceanothus spp.
Cephalotaxus drupacae
Cerastium tomentosum
Chamaecyparis obtusa spp.

Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
Clethra alnifolia
Cleyera japonica
Cornus alba
Cornus stolonifera

Cotinus coggygria
Cotinus dammeri

Cotoneaster adpressus
Cotoneaster apiculatus
Cotoneaster congestus
Cotoneaster dammeri
Cotoneaster himalayan
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Cotoneaster zabelii
Cycas revoluta
Cytisus praecox
Cytisus scoparius
Daphne odora
Deutzia spp.
Dodonea viscosa
Elaeagnus pungens
Erica cinerea
Erica x darleyensa
Erica vagans
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus fortunei

Euonymus japonica

Euonymus kiautschovica
Feijoa sellowiana

Barbara Karst
California gold
Pink pixie
Scarlet O'Hara
Temple fire
Texas dawn
Japanese boxwood
Korean boxwood
Common boxwood
Lemon bottlebrush
Weeping bottlebrush
Spring torch scotch heather
Sasanqua camellia
Japanese camellia
Feathery cassia
Wild lilac
Plum yew
Snow-in-summer
Kosteri cypress
Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress
Torulosa cypress
Filifera-thread cypress
Areca palm
Summersweet
Japanese cleyera
Sibirica-Siberian dogwood
Baileyi red osier dogwood
Flaviraqmea-yellowtwig dogwood
Royal purple smoke tree
Coral beauty smoke tree
Eichholz smoke tree
Praecox-early cotoneaster
Cranberry cotoneaster
Pyrenees cotoneaster
Bearberry cotoneaster
Himalayan cotoneaster
Rock cotoneaster
Zabel cotoneaster
Saga palm
Hollandia-warminster broom
Lena-Scotch broom
Fragrant daphne
Deutzia
Hopseed bush
Fruitland silver berry
Purple bell heather
Mediterranean pink heather
Cornish heather
Winged euonymus
Candale gold euonymus
Emerald'n gold euonymus
Sunspot euonymus
Wintercreeper euonymus
Silver king-euonymus
Variegated evergreen euonymus
Spreading euonymus
Pineapple guava

Forsythia spp.
Gardenia jasminoides

Gaultheria shallon
Gelsemium sempervirens
Genista pilosa
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Hibiscus syriacus

Ilex spp.
Illicium annisatum
Itea ilicifolia
Ixora collinea
Juniperus spp.
Kalmia latifolia
Lagerstroemia indica
Lantana spp.
Leucothoe axillaris
Leucothoe fontanesiana
Ligustrum spp.
Livistona chinensis
Loniceria periclymenum

Loniceria sempervirens
Mahonia bealei
Mahonia repens
Myrica cerifera
Nandina domestica

Nerium oleander

Osmanthus fortunei
Philadelphus spp.
Phoenix roeloenii
Photinia fraseri
Pieris japonica

Pieris japonica x forestii
Pinus mugo
Pittosporum tibiria

Plumbago ariculata
Plumbago capensis
Podocarpus macrophyllus
Polystichum polyblepharum

Forsythia
August beauty gardenia
Gardenia
Raglan gardenia
Sala/lemon leaf
Carolina jessamine
Woodwaxen
Ross Estey-hibiscus
Rose of Sharon-heart
Rose of Sharon-red bird
Rose of Sharon-woodbridge
Holly
Mystery gardenia
Henry Garnet holly leaf sweetspire
Ixora
Juniper
Mountain laurel
Crape myrtle
Lantana
Coast leucothoe
Drooping leucothoe
Privet
Chinese fountain palm
Flowering woodbine
Serotina woodbine
Trumpet honeysuckle
Leather leaf mahonia
Creeping mahonia
Wax myrtle
Compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo
Harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo
Heavenly bamboo
Nana compacta-heavenly bamboo
Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo
Woods dwarf heavenly bamboo
Hardy red oleander
Oleander
Ruby lace oleander
Fortunes osmanthus
Mockorange
Pigmy date palm
Fraser's photinia
Japanese andromeda
Mountain fire lily-of-the-valley
Snowdrift lily-of-the-valley
Templebells lily-of-the-valley
Valley rose lily-of-the-valley
Valley valentine lily-of-the-valley
Forest flame lily-of-the-valley
Mugo-mugho pine
Green pittosporum
Japanese pittosporum
Wheeler's dwarf pittosporum
Blue cape plumbago
Plumbago
Yewpine
Tallen fern

Potentilla spp.
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus glandulosa
Pyracantha spp.
Raphiolepis indica

Raphiolepis ovata
Rhododendron spp.
Rhus lancea
Rosa rugosa
Rosmarinus officinalis
Skimmia japonica
Skimmia revesiana
Spiraea bumalda
Spiraea japonica

Spiraea vanhouttii
Syringa rothomangensis
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus media
Tecomaria capensis
Temstroemia gymnanthera
Thuja occidentalis

Thuja orientalis

Veitchia merrilli
Viburnum spp.
Weigela spp.
Xylosma congestum
Yucca filamentosa

Ground Covers

Scientific Name
Achillea tomentosa
Agapanthus spp.
Ammophila breviligulata
Arctotheca calendula
Armeria maritima
Asparagus densiflorus
Campanula spp.
Carex spp.
Carpobrotus edulis
Ceratostigma plumbagooides
Cistus spp.
Coreopsis spp.

Cinquefoil
Carolina laurel cherry
Dwarf pink flowering almond
Pyracantha
Charisma-Monruce raphiolepis
Enchantress-Moness raphiolepis
India hawthorn
Springtime-Monme raphiolepis
Roundleaf raphiolepis
Azalea/rhododendron
Africa sumac
Ramanas rose
Rosemary
Japanese skimmia
Reeve's skimmia
Anthony Waterer spiraea
Dolchia apiraea
Japanese alpine spiraea
Shirobana spiraea
Bridal wreath
Chinese lilac
Common lilac
Upright Japanese yew
Anglojap yew
Cape honeysuckle

American arborvitae
Emerald arborvitae
Globosa-globe arborvitae
Little giant-dwart arborvitae
Nigra-dark American arborvitae
Pyramidalis-pyramid arborvitae
Rheingold arborvitae
Techny arborvitae
Aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae
Minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae
Christmas palm
Viburnum
Weigela
Xylosma
Yucca

Common Name
Wooly yarrow
Lily-of-the-nile
Beechgrass
Cape weed
Thrift
Asparagus fern
Bellflower
Variegated carex
Largeleaf iceplant
Dwarf plumbago
Rockrose
Coreopsis

Coronilla vana
 Cortaderia selloana
 Cotoneaster spp.
 Delosperma alba
 Descampsia caespitosa
 Drosanthemum floribundum
 Drosantheumum hispidum
 Festuca ovina glauca
 Fragaria chiloensis
 Gazania spp.
 Hakonechloa marcroaureola
 Hedera canariensis
 Hedera helix
 Hemerocallis spp.
 Herniaria glabra
 Hosta lancifolia
 Hypericum spp.

Jasminum nitidum
 Lampranthus spectabilis
 Liriope gigantea
 Liriope muscari

Liriope spicata
 Miscanthus sinensis
 Muehlenbeckia axillaris
 Myoporum laetum
 Ophiopogon japonicus

Osteospermum fruticosum
 Pachysandra terminalis
 Pennisetum alopecuroides
 Phalaris arundinacea picta
 Sedum spp.
 Teucrium chamaedrys
 Trachelospermum asiaticum
 Verbena spp.
 Veronica spp.
 Vinca spp.

Established Flowers

Scientific Name
 Achillea spp.
 Ageratum houstonianum
 Alyssum spp.
 Antirrhinum majus
 Arctotis spp.
 Artemisis stellerana
 Aster spp.
 Calendula Officianalis
 Centaurea cyanus
 Centaurea gymnocarpa
 Centaurea moschata
 Chrysanthemum spp.

Crown vetch
 Pampas grass
 Cotoneaster
 White iceplant
 Descampsia
 Trailing rosea iceplant
 Iceplant
 Blue fescue
 Strawberry, beach
 Gazania
 Golden hakonechloa
 Algerian ivy
 English ivy
 Daylilly
 Rupturewort
 Albo-marginata hosta
 Aaronsbeard
 St. Johnswort
 Angelwing jasmine
 Trailing iceplant
 White lily turf
 Big blue lily turf
 Lilac beauty lily turf
 Magestic lily turf
 Silvery sunproof lily turf
 Variegated liriope lily turf
 Green/creeping lily turf
 Eulalia grass
 Creeping wirevine
 Myoporum
 Dwarf Mondo grass
 Mondo grass
 Trailing African daisy
 Japanese spurge
 Fountain grass
 Ribbon grass
 Stonecrop (sedum)
 Germander
 Asaian ja mine
 Verbena
 Speedwell
 Periwinkle

Common Name
 Yarrow
 Floss flower
 Alyssum
 Snapdragon
 African daisy
 Dusty miller
 Aster (perennial)
 Calendula
 Cornflower
 Velvet centaurea
 Sweet sultan
 Chrysanthemum

Convolvulus spp.
 Coreopsis spp.
 Cosmos spp.
 Dahlia spp.
 Dianthus spp.
 Dimorphotheca spp.
 Euphorbia marginata
 Geum spp.
 Gaillardia spp.
 Gladiolus spp.
 Gypsophila paniculata
 Helianthus spp.
 Impatiens balsamina
 Impatiens spp.
 Ixora spp.
 Lathyrus odoratus
 Limonium spp.
 Lobelia spp.
 Lobularia maritima
 Lupinus spp.
 Matthiola spp.
 Mirabilis jalapa
 Myosotis spp.
 Nicotiana spp.
 Papver spp.
 Petunia hybrida
 Phlox spp.
 Portulaca grandiflora
 Rosa spp.
 Rudbeckia hirta
 Rudbeckia laciniata
 Salvia spp.
 Scabinosa spp.
 Stachys spp.
 Stokesia laevis
 Tagetes spp.
 Tropaeolum spp.
 Vinca spp.
 Zinnea spp.

Morningglory
 Coreopsis
 Cosmos
 Dahlia
 Dianthus
 Marigold, cape
 Snow-on-the-mountain
 Geum
 Gaillardia
 Gladiolus
 Baby's breath
 Sunflower
 Balsam
 Impatiens
 Ixora
 Sweet pea
 Statice
 Lobelia
 Sweet alyssum
 Lupine
 Stock
 Four o'clock
 Forget-me-not
 Nicotiana
 Poppy, California
 Petunia
 Phlox
 Portulaca
 Rose
 Blackeyed susan
 Golden glow
 Salvia
 Pincushion flower
 Lamb's ears
 Stoke's aster
 Marigold
 Nas-urtium
 Vinca
 Zinnia

Ornamental Bulbs

Trifluralin 10G may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Trifluralin 10G to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Trifluralin 10G may also be applied following bulb emergence. For fall planted bulbs, apply Trifluralin 10G again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Non-bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-bearing Vineyards†

Common Name
 Almond
 Apple
 Apricot
 Avocado
 Blackberry
 Blueberry
 Boysenberry

Common Name
 Kiwi
 Lemon
 Logaiberry
 Macadamia nut
 Nectarine
 Olive
 Orange

19 9 20

Cherry, sour
Cherry, sweet
Currant
Dewberry
Elderberry
Fig
Filbert
Gooseberry
Grape, American
Grape, European
Grapefruit

Peach
Pear
Pecan
Chestnut
Plum
Pomegranate
Prune
Raspberry
Walnut, black
Walnut, English

†Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Apply Trifluralin 10G to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree species listed on this label. Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

Non-cropland Areas

Trifluralin 10G is recommended as a preemergence herbicide for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds on industrial sites, utility substations, highway guard rails, sign posts and delineators.

Apply Trifluralin 10G anytime prior to germination of target weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or existing weeds should be controlled with postemergence herbicides.

Use Under Paved Surfaces

Site Preparation

Trifluralin 10G should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolons, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with grader blade to a depth sufficient to ensure their complete removal.

Application

Applications should be made only when the final grade is established or after additions of base rock. Do not move soils following Trifluralin 10G application and do not apply Trifluralin 10G to areas where asphalt is to be laid directly on top of soil.

Paving should follow Trifluralin 10G applications as soon as possible.

Apply Trifluralin 10G to ensure thorough coverage of the base rock layer. Apply with any granular applicator that will apply uniformly.

Apply the following amount of Trifluralin 10G

Amount of Trifluralin 10G	
Per Acre	Per 1000 sq. ft.
120 - 160 lbs.	2.75-3.65 lbs.

20 9 20

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original bag only. In case of puncture or spill, contain material and dispose of waste.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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.

rev. 1/96