May Irritate Eyes, Nose, Throat, and Skin. Avoid Breathing Dust or Spray Mist. Avoid Contact with Skin, Eyes, and Clothing.

Important: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on home plantings of trees, shrubs or herbaceous plants, nor on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water.

Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Dicron from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Do Not Contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do Not Re-Use Container. When empty, Burn Bag; Crush and Burn Drum.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendation 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.

Dow AgroSciences
Agricultural Chemicals
ARIZONA
P.O. Box 5696
1501 S 8th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85061
Phone: 602-947-4503
GENERAL INFORMATION

Bisulfonyl is a selective herbicide which can be applied as a spray for selective and non-selective weed control on non-irrigated annuals, perennials, native grasses, and non-volatilable.

Bisulfonyl may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds, to control acceptability in weed seedling; for an extended period of time, the degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soil low in clay or organic matter to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

Bisulfonyl may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions; best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 20°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of Bisulfonyl.

Since the effect of Bisulfonyl varies with soils, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

PRE-EMERGENCE USE: Bisulfonyl, at rates of 3 to 4 to 5 lb. per acre, controls annual weeds such as barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, lambsquarters, pigweed, purslane and ragweed; at rates of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre, it controls weeds such as Amaranth (fiddleneck), annual bluegrass, annual groundcherry, annual morning glory, annual wheat-vernal grass, chickweed, corn spurry, dogfennel, foxtail, goosegrass, knowel, pennycress, rat-tail fescue, red sprangletop, shepherdspurse, tansy mustard, velvetgrass, wild buckwheat, wild lettuce, and wild mustard. Rates of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre control weeds such as ageratum, annual lovegrass, annual ryegrass, annual sowthistle, annual sunn hemp, corn speedwell, dayflower, geranium, pansy, horseweed, horseweed, kochia, knotweed, marigold, Mexican clover, orchardgrass, pepperglass, pineapple weed, poison, rabbit tobacco, Ricegrass, sedge, wild oats, yamgrass, and wild radish.

Partial control of the following weeds usually occurs at rates of 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre, annual barnyardgrass, dandelion, prickly sida, weeds, and goosegrass; 3 lbs. per acre, chenopods and foxtail; 5 to 10 lbs. per acre, grasses, and some crabgrass.

BEST USES: 

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EQUIPMENT -- Spray Volumes and Pressure: Use a tractor-mounted fixed-boom sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Sprays in screens should be equal to or larger than 10 mesh. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Aerate by mechanical or hydraulic means; if bypass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Avoid overlapping, and cut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

For pre-emergence application, use 25 to 40 gals. per acre and spray pressure of 35 to 40 psi. For post-emergence application, use sufficient volume (2.5 gals. per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage; use spray pressure of 20 to 25 psi to keep spray drift to a minimum.

MATERIAL: For alfalfa, asparagus, barley (winter), cotton (preplant or pre-emergence only), grass seed crops, pineapple, sugarcane and wheat (winter), application may be made by aircraft (5 to 10 gals. per acre); avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Mix proper amount of Piruon into necessary volume of water; where use of a surfactant is recommended, dilute with 10 parts of water and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank.

SOIL RATES: All dosages of piruon are expressed as broadcast rates; for band treatment, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14" band where row spacing is 42". Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on lighter soils (silt in clay or organic matter); and the higher rate on heavier soils (clay in clay or organic matter). For post-emergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger weeds.

SOIL LIMITATIONS: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils or exposed subsoil; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichoke, barley (winter), Bermuda grass pasture, citrus, cotton (preplant and layby), grapes, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pheasants fern, sorghum, sugarcane, etc. 4. birdfoot trefoil, cranberries, flowering, gourds, melons, etc., or in a crop susceptible to injury when treated with a herbicide containing a local or systemic herbicide. Where organic matter is less than 1%, or in a crop not tolerant of local or systemic herbicide treatment, do not use a herbicide containing a local or systemic herbicide. Where organic matter is less than...
A good seeder unit or proper post-emergence use of a herbicide as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted, resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seeds at depth specified. Surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of herbicide. Surface may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made after emergence of crops. If weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

**Semi-Dormant Varieties**: Use 2-3 lbs. per acre; for control of volunteer alfalfa, use 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

**California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties)**: Use 2-3 lbs. per acre; for control of volunteer alfalfa, use 4 lbs. per acre. Apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant (or semi-dormant for such varieties) but no later than January. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after 1 year of last application if bare does not exceed 2 lbs. per acre.

**Arizona, Nevada**: Use 2-3 lbs. per acre; apply in fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but not later than January.

**Eastern Colorado, Kansas, for control of Canada thistle, apply 4 lbs. per acre: after emergence of seedling in the fall or winter; use 2 lbs. per acre if weeds are 2' or taller. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 2-3 lbs. per acre in February or March.

**Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter-Dormant**: Use 1-3 lbs. per acre (1-2 lbs. per acre last of Appalachian Mountains). Apply in March or early April, but before spring growth begins.

**ARIZONA - California**: Apply 1.4 lbs. per acre in late fall or early winter after the last cultivation. Apply before weeds germinate to control seedlings. Ideally, spray to cover the entire area to prevent weed growth or alfalfa plants. Keep area clean of crop plants at all times.
ASPARAGUS - Apply as needed or as directed treatment. Do not apply to young
sprouts during the first 10 days after planting. See note below. Do not apply
within 4 weeks before harvest, and at least 2 weeks after last application.

Established Planting: In dry sandy soils, 1/4-1/2 in. in clay or organic
matter, use 15 lbs. per acre. If soils are in clay or organic
matter, use 0.4 lbs. per acre. If application may be made, the first appli-
cation should be made before weeds become established and no earlier than 1
weeks before spring emergence and no later than the early cutting period.
All weeds are controlled until immediately after the last cultivation; a
second application may be made immediately following complete harvest
provided rainfall is expected. When two applications are used in one season,
do not exceed 3 lbs. per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated
crop), apply only one single treatment of 4 lbs. per acre in late November
or December.

Asparagus Crowns - California and Oregon Delta: Make a single applica-
tion of 2-4 lbs. per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter; use
the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils. Do not use
on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be tilled by
rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment. Do not treat crowns planted to
a depth of less than 2".

BARLEY Winter (Drill-Plant): Western Oregon and Western Washington: Make
a single application of 1-2 lbs. per acre as soon as possible after plant-
ing but before emergence of barley. Do not replant treated areas to any crop
within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Bermudagrass Pastures (Sown Sprigged): Apply 1-3 lbs. after planting and
before emergence of Bermudagrass or seeds. Alternatively, for control of
emergent annual weeds up to 4" in height, apply 0.4 lbs. per acre of a surfactant
per 15 gals. of spray. If Bermudagrass has emerged after 30 days of treatment,
temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur.

Plant sprigs (stolons): 2" deep in a well-prepared seed bed; do not treat
areas where sprigs are planted less than 2" deep as crop injury may result.
Bone meal or feed tallow then treated areas to livestock within 1 day
after application.

Bermudagrass (Sown Sprigged): Western Oregon: Treat only stand established
for at least 1 year; do not apply to seeding trial or field experiment. Make
a single application at a rate of 0.5 lbs. per acre when Bermudagrass is
60% to 70% cover (February 15 to December 15). Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year
after last application, as injury to subsequent crop may result.
BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

POST-EMERGENCE: Make a broadcast application of 7 1/2 lbs. per acre in combination with non-pre-emergence fertilizer. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply a pre-emergence, early post-emergence and/or lay-by treatment. POST-EMERGENCE: Make a broadcast application of 2/3-1 lb. per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting and before corn emerges. Plant corn at least 1" deep. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 1 month following hand treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury may result.

COTTON: - Biuron alone or as recommended combinations, may be applied as preplant, pre-emergence, early post-emergence, and/or lay-by treatments. However, during a single crop season, do not exceed the following amounts of Biuron per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result: 1 lb. on loamy sand; 1/2 lbs. on sandy loam; 2 lbs. on clay loam; 2 3/4 lbs. on clay.

Preplant - Arizona and California Only: Apply Biuron as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated, and final seed beds prepared. Prior to planting, drag off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with Biuron. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are re-formed after cotton has emerged. If more than two furrowing-out operations are done, prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made, early weed control may be reduced in furrow bottoms. Use at the following rate: 1 lb. per acre.

Pre-emergence: Apply immediately after cotton is planted; whenever possible, planting and spraying should be combined in one operation. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 1") with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel should be used on the planter to provide a level seed bed. If soil becomes crusty before crops emerge, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 1") should be made before weeds become established.

Buron Rates: Except Arizona and California: Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray after planting but before cotton emerges. Do not treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result. Use at the following broadcast rates: for broadcast treatment proportionately less in clay than in fine sand use 2/3 lbs. per acre. In silt loam, use 1 lb. per acre. In black clay, use 1 lb. per acre. In silty clay, use 1 lb. per acre.
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POST-EMERGENCE: Apply only as a directed spray to cover aged foliage; adjust pressure to minimize contact of spray leaves with spray or drift on crop injury may result. Do not spray OVER TOP OF COTTON.

**Early Season** -- Apply when cotton is at least 6” tall (at least 12” tall if western irrigated cotton), and weeds are actively growing and do not exceed 2” in height. Apply as a band treatment at following rates: for each 25 gal. of spray, add 1 pt. of surfactant. Two applications may be made if needed. For a weed problem up to 2” tall in annual grasses use 5 lb. Diuron per acre (broadcast basis). For pigweed use 1 lb. per acre (broadcast basis). For control of non-irrigated perennial grasses such as johnsongrass and partial control of nut sedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or as high as 1”, add 2-3 lbs. Disodium methylarsenate to the above spray mixture. If disodium methylarsenate is used, do not apply after first bloom and do not feed treated foliage to livestock.

**Late Season** (May-June) -- Apply 1-2 lbs. per acre (1-2 lbs. in Arizona and California) when cotton is at least 12” tall (at least 24” tall for Pima) or when two crops of cotton plants and between rows immediately after last cultivation. In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application. Thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (up to 4” in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with a surfactant (1 pt. per 15 gals. spray), or use 1½ - 2½ lb. Diuron (plus surfactant) per acre and repeat later if needed.

**Replanting:*** If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated with pre-emergence or post-emergence with Diuron. Whenever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as discing, do not re-plant on same soil as the original drift area. Plant seed at least 1” deep. It is not recommend to treat field with a second preplant or pre-emergence application during the same year as injury to the crop may result.

**Subsequent Crops:** The crops that may follow treated cotton and the type of application follow: For bare pre-emergence or post-emergence, apply 1 lb. months after last application as follows: For band pre-emergence plus post-emergence or broadcast pre-emergence (and preplant) or broadcast pre-emergence plus band post-emergence: cotton, soybeans, corn or grain sorghums—split broadcast or forage sorghums treatments (not (cotton, soybeans, corn or forage sorghums in leys in grain sorghums); the next spring. Do not replant treated area to any other crop within one year after last application. Injury to subsequent crops may result. For broadcast post-emergence, apply 1 lb. cotton, corn, grain sorghums; or forage sorghums; the next spring. Do not replant crop treated area to any other crop within one year after last application. Injury to subsequent crops may result.
Oregon: For use in newly planted bermudagrass, Cheat grass, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass and tall fescue. During planting operation, apply 1 lb per acre of charcoal - a 1" band on soil surface at rate of $15.00 per acre (broadcast basis; equivalent to 15 lbs. per acre of crop where row spacing is 20") on test fields to determine seed rates to prevent crop injury. Follow with 1 ppm or more to the seed rate and before fall or spring vegetation start. Established weeds and wild grasses should be removed prior to treatment.

OATS (Drill-Planted): Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crop may occur.

OATS SQT - Idaho, Northern Oregon, Eastern Washington: For an annual average annual rainfall exceeds 16", make a single application of 1 lb per acre after planting, either before or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks after planting. Before these areas, 1" to 2" tall.

WINTER OATS - "MIXED" WITH PEA, STEAM OR WINTER - Western Oregon, Western Washington: Make a single application of 1 lb per acre after planting but before emergence of crop.

PEA - Pea, North. Apply 1 lb per acre in one application in the spring prior to emergence of peas. Establishly planted by June 1 and treat for emergence at planting.
To control post-emergence grass weeds, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre to a 2-4 lb. rate of a directed post-emergence herbicide. A second directed spray application may be necessary if the crop is not protected against soil-applied grass weeds. Prior to use, the rate of the product should be adjusted to the rate of the herbicide applied. The amount applied to the crop after harvest of treated weeds, prior to the point of seed head formation, is usually ineffective.

For® is applied directed to the crop at the time of plant emergence. It can be applied post-emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop. For those crops, a second directed spray application is needed to prevent possible crop injury or unacceptable selectivity. For® should be applied prior to flowering and prior to adopting as field practice. Do not treat crops grown on mainly covered sub-soil, or other areas as crop injury may result. Injury chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged canes. To minimize chlorosis, use directed post-emergence sprays.

Florida: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre as a broadcast or hand spray. To prevent emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for tobacco). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre may be needed as needed by directed spray inter-row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting (or harvesting) and harvest.

Manned and Chemical Herbicide: Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre as a broadcast or hand spray prior to seed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for tobacco). A second and third application of 2 lbs. per acre can be used as a post-emergence spray over emerged canes in the directed spray inter-row.

If weeds are emerged, add a sufficient to the spray at the rate of 2 to 4 gals. per 100 gals. Apply as a directed spray. Use 200 to 400 gals. per acre is applied as a directed spray.

Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 6 lbs. per acre (or more than 6 lbs. total per acre between planting and harvest) per acre between planting or harvesting plant crop (for tobacco). Do not apply more than one application per plant crop.

In California, the crop can be treated on a biweekly basis. Use a spray application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre at either of the following rates: 10% at August 6th, 20% at September 25th, and 25% at the point of seed head formation on the treated weeds, prior to the point of flowering and prior to the point of flowering and prior to the point of flowering.

For®, For® FT, For® HT, and For® FTT are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience North America, Inc. Bayer CropScience is a trademark of Bayer AG.
Fall-planted wheat: Use early spring planting to avoid fall growth. If early fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions, apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be made after soil freezes in the fall. Wheat planted in late October should not be treated until the following spring. Spring Treatment: Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow in the spring. Treatment made prior to April 1 will usually give good results provided seed growth is less than 3" tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Alternatively, make a single application of 2 to 1 lb. bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture, either in the fall after wheat has emerged but before soil freezes or in the spring as soon as soil thaws, apply before weeds are 2" tall or across.

Areas Where Average Annual Rainfall is 16 to 20 Inches: After spring planted in the fall, make a single application of 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre where sufficient moisture is available to permit along seed. Apply before soil freezes and before weeds are 2" tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

Other areas: Make a single application in the spring where fall planted wheat begins to grow and before weeds are 2" tall. Application after May 1 may give poor results.
In the area of treated orchard or lawns.

Applying: Plants: the only non-fruit established in the treated fur at least 1 year do not treat mature stands of full or fruit stocks. Apply 1 lb. per acre in the spring. March through May under individual trees or as a band treatment in the root row. In the far west, treat may be made in winter December through January, or apply 2 lbs. per acre as a post-harvest treatment followed by 2 lbs. in the spring.

Annuals = new planting: to control annual weeds, apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre after planting but before plants emerge. Do not apply to leaves or directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings: For control of annuals and for top-killing of perennials, such as Berseedsgrass, birdsfoot grass and goosegrass, apply 3 to 6 lbs. per acre plus 1 pt. of surfactant per 25 gals. of spray; avoid contact of banana plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth before application. If application is made to soil free of weeds, omit the surfactant from the spray. Repeat treatment as needed, but not more often than one time in a total of 12 lbs. per acre (broadcast basis) in a 12-month period.

Note: Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result, except that strawberries or pineapple may be planted one year after last application.

Blueberries, Currants and Goosberries: Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees; do not apply to plants whose roots are exposed as injury may result. Apply in a band treatment at base of cane or bush; for spring application, apply before germination and growth of annual weeds.

Indiana, Michigan and Ohio - Blueberries: Apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre to late spring; alternatively, apply 2 lbs. per acre in the fall and repeat at same rate in the spring. Raspberries: Apply 3 lbs. per acre in the spring.

Massachusetts - Blueberries: Apply 2 lbs. per acre in late spring.

New Jersey - Blueberries: For control of winter annuals, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October, November or December.

California - Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Beans, Tomatoes: For control of winter annuals, apply 2 lbs. per acre in the spring.
A post-emergent herbicide is used in late spring to control non-crop weeds. A single application of a herbicide is effective in April or May, and control both winter and annual weeds is observed. However, the warm weather may reduce the effectiveness of this application.

Western Oregon and western Washington - blackberries, strawberries, and raspberries. See also schedule recommended for California.

Citrus: The only season treated is the growing season at least 1 year. The application is directed for specific areas, except application may be made anywhere of the year in spring or fall; if the area to be treated is adjacent to an area treated previously, it may be applied later in the season. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures. Do not apply under citrus trees that have been subject to freezing within a continuity.

Arizona - except Yearlings and California except Imperial and Imperial Valley - Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit: apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre shortly after growth has been killed in late fall or early winter. Alternatively, apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Florida - Oranges, grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines: Make a single application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre, or apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre by the same rate a month later. On flowering citrus, apply any time when seasonal rains are expected; on non-flowering trees, apply when winter beds are pulled down.

For control of eucalyptus, basalt, and other brush, apply 4 lbs. per acre in spring. If beds at that time are needed, apply 10 lbs. per acre in late fall or early winter.

For control of weeds, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in spring. If beds are needed, apply 10 lbs. per acre in late fall or early winter.

Texas - Oranges and grapefruits: apply 3 to 4 lbs. per acre for annual weeds; use 2 lbs. per acre for control of annual grasses. Apply the same rates as for citrus, except during spring, while established weeds should be controlled by cultivation prior to treatment.

California: Apply only to cut and killed groves of less than 5 years old or on plants during the dormant season. Apply to trees with trunks less than 2 inches in diameter. For more detailed information on weed control in citrus, see the bulletin on weed control in citrus.

Best in the early spring.
PEACHES: In late October or early in November, apply 2 lbs. per acre to control the growth of grass weeds. Apply 2 lbs. per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

For establishment of vines, apply 2 lbs. per acre at least 1 year after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years. Apply 2 lbs. per acre at least 1 year after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

 McMAMMA Vines: Apply 2 lbs. per acre during the dormant season, 1 year after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

OLIVES - California: Apply 2 lbs. per acre immediately after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

APRIL: Apply 2 lbs. per acre immediately after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

PEACHES: Apply 2 lbs. per acre during the dormant season, 1 year after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

OLIVES - California: Apply 2 lbs. per acre immediately after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.

OLIVES - California: For vine establishment, apply 2 lbs. per acre 1 year after harvest, when the vines are dormant. Water thoroughly after treatment. Do not apply more than once every 3 years.
BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

pg. 13

PHOSPHATE - East of Rocky Mountains: Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre as pre-emergence or post-emergence treatments. If used for both, do not exceed 1 lb. per acre per application, or a total of 2 lbs. per season. On cornfield plantings, apply 1 lb. per acre as pre-emergence or post-emergence, but not more than once. Do not use on cornfield plantings in Florida; do not spray over top of gladiolus foliage nor allow spray to drift onto foliage as injury may result.

ORCHARD BULB CROPS (bulbous Iris, Narcissus, tulips) - Western Washington. Make a single application of 4 lbs. per acre, except use 3 lbs. per acre for tulips planted in light soils (sandy loam, loam). Apply after planting but no later than 2 weeks prior to bulb emergence (usually late September or October). Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

PHUMUS FITA - Hawaii. Spread seed and cover seed; then make a single application of 3 lbs. per acre within 3 to 5 days. Do not cultivate or disturb soil after application as crop injury may result. Treat only established stands at least 1 year old.

PHUMUS FITA - Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming: Do only under established plantings (1 year or older) of Douglas fir, western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Scotch pine, red cedar, Russian olive and Siberian elm. Use 2 to 5 lbs. per acre. Apply is a band 1 ft. wide in the tree row (2 ft. on each side) at rates of 1 oz. (1.6 tbsp) per 1000 ft. of tree row. Treat one side of each row at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre. Apply as a directed spray in early spring before weed emergence and before trees leaf out. Do not apply to foliage of trees, nor under tree crowns in low areas as injury to the trees may result.

FOX CROP W/ TWIN

Dibrom is effective for the control of many weed species but is not recommended in areas where there are significant numbers of seedling or flowering asters, buttercup, Canada thistle, dandelion, and Russian thistle. Dibrom applied after the bud stage of 3rd or 4th whorl of sunflower and sunflower will vary with the specific sunflower variety, stage of application, sunlight, moisture, and other conditions.