

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

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ACCEPTED

AUG 29 1984

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act amended, for the pesticide registered under Reg. No. 10182-67

USE HIGHER RECOMMENDED RATES WHEN:

- Complete wetting of all grass foliage can not be achieved.
- A majority of the grass is at the maximum recommended height.
- Rhizomes and stolons were not cut up by preplant tillage.
- One or more environmental conditions is less than optimal: limited soil moisture, cool temperatures or low humidity.

Rhizome Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)

Apply 1/2 to 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre to johnsongrass when it is 12-18 inches tall and before the boot stage. For season-long control, make a second application of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre 2-6 weeks after the first application. Do not apply a total of more than 1 quart of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)

Apply 1/2 to 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre to bermudagrass when it is 3 inches in height or 4-8" in stolon (runner) length. For season-long control, make a second application of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre 2-6 weeks after the first application.

Because bermudagrass is a low-growing perennial, the crop canopy may shield it from herbicide sprays. Coverage may be improved by directing the spray under the crop canopy. Do not apply a total of more than 1 quart of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

Spot Treatments

Mix FUSILADE 4E and crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but do not spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary. Do not apply a total of more than 1 quart of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

To Make This Spray Volume	Add These Amounts		
	FUSILADE 4E	Crop Oil Concentrate	or Nonionic Surf.
1 gallon	1/2 fl. oz.	1 1/4 fl. oz.	1/3 fl. oz.
25 gallons	3/4 pint	1 quart	1/2 pint
50 gallons	1 1/2 pints	2 quarts	1 pint
100 gallons	1 1/2 quarts	1 gallon	1 quart

ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL

For grasses not exceeding the growth stages shown in Table 1, and before tillering apply FUSILADE 4E at the rates recommended in Table 1. Do not apply a total of more than 1 quart of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)

Apply 1/2 to 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre to quackgrass that has 3 to 5 leaves and does not exceed 10 inches in height. Quackgrass may regrow. For season-long control, when the 1/2 pint rate has been used, apply 1/2 pint per acre 2 to 6 weeks after the first application. Do not apply a total of more than 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

Wirestem muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)

Apply 1/4 to 3/4 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre to wirestem muhly when it is 4 to 12 inches tall. Wirestem muhly may regrow. For season-long control, when 1/4 to 1/2 pint/A has been used, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre two to six weeks after the first application. Do not apply a total of more than 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

Spot Treatments

Mix FUSILADE 4E and crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant with water according to the amounts shown below. Spray to obtain thorough coverage, but do not spray to runoff. Retreat if necessary. Do not apply a total of more than 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

<u>To Make This Spray Volume</u>	<u>Add These Amounts</u>		
	<u>FUSILADE 4E</u>	<u>Crop Oil Concentrate</u>	<u>or Nonionic Surf.</u>
1 gallon	1/2 fl. oz.	1 1/4 fl. oz.	1/3 fl. oz.
25 gallons	3/4 pint	1 quart	1/2 pint
50 gallons	1-1/2 pints	2 quarts	1 pint
100 gallons	1-1/2 quarts	1 gallon	1 quart

ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL

For grasses not exceeding the growth stages shown in Table 2, and before tillering, apply FUSILADE at the rates recommended in Table 2. Do not apply a total of more than 1 pint of FUSILADE 4E per acre per season.

RESIDUAL ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL

Under conditions where rainfall is adequate following FUSILADE application, soil residual activity may be observed. This may result in control or suppression of new flushes of annual grasses. The amount of residual control is dependent on the FUSILADE 4E rate used, grass density and soil type, with more activity being seen with higher rates on coarse-textured soils low in organic matter.

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