PLEASE NOTE

This image contains more than one label approved for this product on this date.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TARGA™ Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

FOR POSTEMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL IN CERTAIN NON FOOD/NON FEED CROPS GROWN UNDER CONTRACT FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY IN THE STATES OF IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Targa Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide recommended for control of annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non food/non feed crops for seed production only. See "Restrictions" portion of label before using. Applied at recommended rates and timings, Targa will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

HOW TO USE

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre or control will be reduced.
- Adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications to obtain proper spray coverage.

Aerial Application

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

See full label for spray drift management and sprayer cleanout directions.

Spray Additives

Always include a nonphytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (4 qts/100 gals) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gals). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas.

Tank Mix Applications

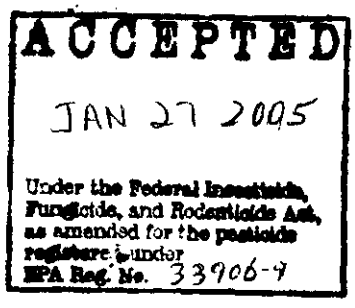
Tank mixtures of Targa with any pesticide or spray adjuvant is not recommended except as directed on this label or on other supplemental labels.

Tank mixes of Targa with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of Targa may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

NOTE: Reduction in grass control is possible when Targa is applied immediately prior to or sequentially after an application of a post broadleaf herbicide. Observe the following recommendations:

- After applying TARGA, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide.
- In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, reduced control may result if applications of TARGA are made prior to grass plants beginning to develop new leaves (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application).



WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION		
	Size at Application (in)	TARGA Applied Alone (oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**		
Corn, Volunteer (Zea mays)	6-18	5 - 8 oz.
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-4 (pretiller)	
Johnsongrass, Seedling *(Sorghum halepense)*	2-8	
Shattercane *(Sorghum bicolor)*	6-12	
Wild Proso Millet *(Panicum miliaceum)*	2-6	
Crowfootgrass *(Dactyloctenium aegyptium)*	2-6	7 - 8 oz.
Fall Panicum *(Panicum dichtomiflorum)*	2-6	
Field Sandbur *(Cenchrus incertus)*	2-6	
Foxtail, Bristly *(Setaria verticillata)*	2-4	
Foxtail, Giant *(Setaria faberi)*	2-8	
Foxtail, Green *(Setaria viridis)*	2-4	
Foxtail, Yellow *(Setaria lutescens)*	2-4	
Goosegrass *(Eleucine indica)*	2-6:j:	
Itchgrass *(Rottboellia exaltata)*	2-8	
Sprangletop *(Leptochloa filiformis)*	2-6	
Volunteer Barley *(Hordeum vulgare)*	2-6	
Volunteer Oats *(Avena sativa)*	2-6	
Volunteer Rye *(Secale cereale)*	2-6	
Volunteer Wheat *(Triticum aestivum)*	2-6	
Wild Oat *(Avena fatua)*	2-6	
Witchgrass *(Panicum capillare)*	2-6	
Barnyardgrass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)*	2-6	8 - 10 oz.
Crabgrass, Large *(Digitaria sanguinalis)*	2-6:j:	
Crabgrass, Smooth *(Digitaria ischaemum)*	2-6:j:	
Junglerice *(Echinochloa colonum)*	2-6	
Texas Panicum *(Panicum texanum)*	2-4	
Red Rice *(Oryza sativa)*	1-4	9 - 10 oz.
Woolly Cupgrass *(Eriochloa villosa)*	2-4§	
BroadleafSignalgrass *(Brachiaria platyphylla)*	2-6	10 oz.
Perennial Grasses**		
Wire stem Muhly *(Muhlenbergia frondosa)*	4-8	8 - 10 oz.
Bermudagrass *(Cynodon dactylon)*	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12 oz.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *(Sorghum halepense)*	10-24	
Quackgrass *(Agropyron repens)*	6-10	

** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 oz per acre may be applied, based on local recommendations. Under arid conditions the higher use rate is recommended.

:j Length of lateral growth.

§ Size in height or diameter, whichever is more restrictive. Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control.

Precautions

- Rainfall within I hour of application will reduce grass control from Targa.
- Applications to grassy weeds suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury may result in reduced control. A sequential application of TARGA at 6-7 oz per acre after growth resumes may be necessary for satisfactory control.

Restrictions

- Do not apply Targa within 14 days of anticipated bloom.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 oz per acre per season.
- After using TARGA, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season. Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.
- Do not apply TARGA through any type of irrigation system.
- Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA Herbicide and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.
- All seed crops treated with Targa are to be tagged at the processing facility, "Not for Human or Animal Consumption". It shall be the growers' responsibility to notify the processing facility of any seed crop that has been treated with TARGA.

Resistance

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Targa, and other herbicides with the same mode of action, * even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action. If resistant weed biotypes (such as Wild Oats), are suspected or known to be present, consider using a planned herbicide rotation program to help control these biotypes. To better manage weed resistance when using TARGA use a combination of tillage and sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than TARGA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Hoelon or Poast, will also be resistant to Targa.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING TARGA, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Nissan)
7-1, 3-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, JAPAN

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LABEL

33906-9 1/27/2005 Page 1 of 1

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TARGA™ Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

FOR USE IN CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES IN PINEAPPLE IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Targa is a selective postemergence herbicide recommended for control of annual and perennial grasses in pineapple. Applied at recommended rates and timing, Targa will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

HOW TO USE

Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery.

Mix the proper amount of Targa in water.

- Foliar applications - Apply Targa at 15-30 fl oz of product per acre per application. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest.
- Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses - Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-100 gals per acre depending on size) with IS to 30 fl oz product per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Sour Grass (Tricachne Insularis)
Crabgrass (Digitaria Sp)
Natal Red Top (Agrostis Alba)

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)
Wiregrass (Eleusine Indica)
Molasses Grass (Melinis Minutiflora)

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of Targa herbicide per acre per harvest.
- Do not harvest within 160 days of last application.
- Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING TARGA, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL.

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ACCEPTED

JAN 27 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Nissan)
7-1, 3-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0054, JAPAN

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LABEL

33906-9 1/27/2005 Page 1 of 1

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TARGA™ Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

FOR USE IN CONTROL OF ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASSES IN EUCALYPTUS PLANTATIONS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Targa is a selective postemergence herbicide recommended for control of annual and perennial grasses in Eucalyptus. Applied at recommended rates and timing, Targa will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

HOW TO USE

Use a tractor sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery

Apply Targa as a broadcast spray at a rate of 15 to 30 fl oz of product per acre per application in Eucalyptus fields. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Para grass - *Panicum muticum*
Crab grass - *Digitaria* spp.

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

Torpedo grass - *Panicum repens*

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of Targa per acre per year in Eucalyptus.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING TARGA, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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ACCEPTED
JAN 27 2005
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

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LABEL

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TARGA™ Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

TANK MIXED WITH PURSUIT[1] HERBICIDE FOR CONTROL OF VOLUNTEER CORN AND SHATTERCANE IN SOYBEANS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Targa is recommended for control of volunteer corn and shattercane when tank mixed with "Pursuit" Herbicide in area I as defined on the Targa label.

Do not apply this tank mix through any type of irrigation system.

HOW TO USE

Targa, at the rate of 5 to 7 ounces per acre, may be tank mixed with "Pursuit" for the control of volunteer corn and shattercane only. Use the 7 ounce rate when shattercane and corn approach the upper size limit and/or weed pressure is heavy. Refer to the "Pursuit" label for "Pursuit" rates, broadleaf weeds and other grass species controlled.

For best results, apply when volunteer corn or shattercane are in the size ranges listed below. Applications to weeds smaller than, or exceeding the stated sizes for application may result in less than satisfactory control.

SIZE AT APPLICATION (Inches)	
Volunteer corn	6 to 18
Shattercane	6 to 12

Note: Tank mixes of Targa with "Pursuit" have shown some reductions in grass control when compared to either product applied alone. This tank mix is labeled for the control of volunteer corn and shattercane only. Different control measures should be used to control other grasses present. Best results are obtained when Targa is applied 24 hours before, or 7 days after the application of "Pursuit". Do not apply Targa to plants stressed from a previous herbicide application.

Do not include any other pesticide in with the tank mix of Targa plus "Pursuit".

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Targa plus "Pursuit" tank mixes may be applied by ground or by air. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water when applying by ground or a minimum of 5 gallons of water when applying by air. Do not apply in a band application. Consult the respective labels for pressure and spray drift statements. The most restrictive statement in either case will apply.

Applications of Targa + "Pursuit" must include either:
1. A nonionic surfactant at the rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). Use only EPA approved surfactants authorized for use on food crops containing at least 80% active ingredients.

2. Crop oil concentrate at a rate (concentration) of 1.0%v/v (4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution).

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING TARGA, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

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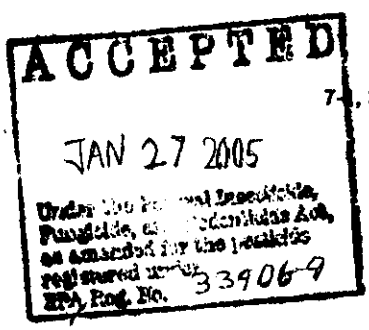
This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

[1]Registered trademark of American Cyanamid Company



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LABEL

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TARGA™ Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

FOR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF EMERGED RHIZOME AND SEEDLING JOHNSONGRASS IN FALLOW, IN THE STATES OF TX, OK, KS, AND CO

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Targa is a selective postemergence herbicide recommended for postemergence control of emerged Rhizome and Seedling Johnsongrass in Fallow. Applied at *recommended rates and timings, Targa will control* emerged grasses only. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

HOW TO USE

Ground Application

Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-40 psi.

Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.

Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre.

Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop stubble density increases.

Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre or control will be reduced.

Adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications to obtain proper spray coverage.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

See full label for spray drift management and sprayer cleanout directions.

ACCEPTED

JAN 27 2005

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 33906-9

Weeds Controlled/Rate Charts

Apply Targa for control of Seedling and Rhizome Johnsongrass at the range indicated.

Annual Grasses	Size at Application (Inches)	Targa Oz Product/ A
Johnsongrass, seedling (Sorghum halepense)	2-6	8

Perennial Grasses	Size at Application (Inches)	Targa Oz Product/ A
Johnsongrass, rhizome	10-16 & before boot stage	12

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply Targa at 8 oz per acre. Application timing should be when Johnsongrass is 6"-10" in height.

Spray Additives

Always include a non phytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (4 qts/100 gals) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gals). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas.

Tank Mix Applications

Tank mixtures of Targa with any pesticide or spray adjuvant is not recommended except as directed on this label or on other supplemental labels.

Tank mixes of Targa with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of Targa may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

NOTE: Reduction in grass control is possible when Targa is applied immediately prior to or sequentially after an application of a post broadleaf herbicide. Observe the following recommendations:

After applying Targa, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide.

In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, wait for grass plants to begin developing new leaves, (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application), before applications of Targa are made.

Precautions

Rainfall within 1 hour of application will reduce grass control from Targa.

Applications to grassy weeds suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury may result in reduced control. A sequential application of Targa at 8-10 oz per acre after growth resumes may be necessary for satisfactory control.

Weed control may be reduced if the soil is disturbed by tillage within 21 days before, or 14 days after, application of Targa.

Restrictions

Do not apply Targa within 120 days of planting any crop except Soybeans, Cotton, Sugarbeets, Dry and Succulent Peas, Dry and Succulent Beans, Lentils, and Canola, which can be planted at any time.

The maximum use rate of Targa is 30 oz per acre per season.

Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.

Do not apply Targa through any type of irrigation system.

Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to Targa and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.

Resistance

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Targa, and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areaas using a product with a different mode of action. If resistant weed bio-types are suspected or known to be present, consider using a planned herbicide rotation program to help control these biotypes. To better manage weed resistance when using Targa use a combination of tillage and sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than Targa, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service *representative for specific alternative herbicide* recommendations available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

*Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Hoelon or Poast, will also be resistant to Targa.

IMPORTANT

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