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OTHER CROPS—Eastern United States Only:
 For all other crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4E is recommended as a pre-emergence application, use the rates listed for normal spring applications. Do not fall apply for sugar beets, potatoes and direct-seeded tomatoes.

TRIFLURALIN 4E APPLICATION WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS

GENERAL
 TRIFLURALIN 4E may be mixed with most fluid (liquid) fertilizer materials. Combination of TRIFLURALIN 4E with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRIFLURALIN 4E applied in water.

TRIFLURALIN 4E label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, cautions and special precautions must be followed.

Individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

COMPATIBILITY TEST—

TRIFLURALIN 4E alone and TRIFLURALIN 4E plus Sencor and some fluid fertilizer materials may not combine properly. Small quantities should always be tested before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of fertilizer mixture in a quart jar.
2. Add 2 teaspoonfuls of TRIFLURALIN 4E and 2 level teaspoonfuls of Sencor as usage dictates.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. Watch mixture for several seconds, check again 30 minutes later.
5. If the mix does not separate, or if agitation is only needed to resuspend the Sencor, the combination may be used. If the mixture separates, gets very thick or lumpy, DO NOT combine for field application.
6. Mixing ability may be improved by adding a compatibility agent such as Cleveland Industries' E-Z Mix. Follow the procedure outlined above and add 1/2 teaspoonful of the compatibility agent in Step 2. Complete the other steps to determine if the compatibility agent solves the problem.

34704-241

Check for application to growing crops

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RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH TRIFLURALIN 4E added to a TON of fertilizer

Fertilizer Rate Per Acre	TRIFLURALIN 4E Rate Per Acre	
	1 pint	1 1/2 pints
5 pounds	10 pts or 5 qts per ton	15 pts or 7 1/2 qts per ton
10 pounds	8 pts or 4 qts	6 qts or 1 1/2 gal
15 pounds	6 1/4 pts or 3 1/8 qts per ton	10 pts or 5 qts per ton
20 pounds	5 1/4 pts or 2 3/8 qts per ton	9 pts or 1 1/8 gal per ton
25 pounds	5 pts or 2 1/2 qts per ton	7 1/2 pts or 1 gal per ton
30 pounds	4 1/2 pts or 2 1/4 qts per ton	6 3/4 pts or 1 1/4 gal per ton

Fertilizer Rate Per Acre	TRIFLURALIN 4E Rate Per Acre		
	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
20 pounds	10 qts or 2 1/2 gal per ton	15 qts or 3 3/4 gal per ton	20 qts or 5 gal per ton
25 pounds	8 qts or 2 gal	12 qts or 3 gal	16 qts or 4 gal
30 pounds	14 pts or 1 1/2 gal per ton	20 pts or 2 1/2 gal per ton	27 pts or 1 3/4 gal per ton
35 pounds	12 pts or 1 1/2 qts per ton	17 pts or 2 1/4 gal per ton	23 pts or 2 3/8 gal per ton
40 pounds	10 qts or 2 1/2 gal per ton	15 qts or 3 3/4 gal per ton	20 qts or 5 gal per ton
45 pounds	8 qts or 2 gal per ton	12 qts or 3 gal per ton	16 qts or 4 gal per ton

GRASSES CONTROLLED:

Annual bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.)
(Watergrass)	
Brachiaria	(<i>Brachiaria</i> sp.)
(Signalgrass)	
Bromegrass	(<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)
(Cheatgrass)	
Downy brome	
Cheat	(<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)
(Chess)	
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> sp.)
(Large crabgrass)	
(Smooth crabgrass)	
Fall panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
(Spreading panicgrass)	
(See Soybean section for special instructions)	
Foxtails	(<i>Setaria</i> sp.)
(Bottlegrass)	
(B* sigrass)	
(Green foxtail)	
(Pigeongrass)	
(Robust foxtail)	
(Yellow foxtail)	
Goosegrass	(<i>Elymus iridica</i>)
(Silver crabgrass)	
(Silvergrass)	
(Winggrass)	
(Yardgrass)	
Guineagrass	(<i>Panicum maximum</i>)
(See Sugarcane section for special instructions)	

Velvetleaf	(<i>Abition theophrasti</i>)
(Butterprint)	
(Butterweed)	
(Cottonweed)	
(Cockspur's Ear)	
(Indian mallow)	
(Piemarker)	
Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed.	
(See Soybean section for special instructions)	
Additional weeds controlled by the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam* tank-mix in dry beans and potatoes. See Dry Bean and Potato section for special instructions.	
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
(Spring applications)	
Nightshade, black	(<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)
Nightshade, hairy	(<i>Solanum sarachodes</i>)
Nutsedge	(<i>Cyperus</i> sp.)
(Nutgrass)	
(Purple nutsedge)	
(Yellow nutsedge)	
Oat, wild	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)

16 amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to insure proper calibration and uniform application. Apply TRIFLURALIN 4E to the soil surface and incorporate in the same operation, if possible. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN 4E to soils which are wet or in poor condition. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN 4E to soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For best results from aerial application, apply to a dry soil surface at a spray volume of from 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Adjust pump pressure, nozzle arrangements, flying speed and flying height to provide a uniform application to the soil surface. Use flagmen to assure proper application spray widths. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN 4E by aircraft when the wind is blowing at a velocity of 5 mph or greater. This will cause drift of spray particles and result in non-uniform application.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Before Planting

TRIFLURALIN 4E must be incorporated one time within 8 hours after application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment (see below for specific instructions) if TRIFLURALIN 4E is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher. Variable weed control may result from delaying the first incorporation beyond 8 hours.

Incorporation should place the TRIFLURALIN 4E into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Generally, incorporation equipment will place the chemical at a depth as deep as the equipment is run. For example, a disc running 4 inches deep will incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E approximately 2 inches deep.

Incorporation After Planting

(Check crop lists for those crops approved for incorporation after planting.) When incorporating TRIFLURALIN 4E after planting or on established row crops use PTO-driven equipment or rolling cultivators. Adjust equipment to lift the soil over the seed or throw treated soil toward the crop. Avoid disturbing the seed or mechanically damaging the crop.

Incorporation in Bedded Culture

For effective weed control, TRIFLURALIN 4E should be incorporated into the

Jungle rice	(<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)
Red rice	(<i>Oryza sativa</i>)
(See Soybean section for special instructions)	
Sandbur	(<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>)
(Butgrass)	
Sprangletop	(<i>Eleocharis blitiformis</i>)
St. Augustine	(<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)
(Lovegrass)	
Texas panicum	(<i>Panicum texanum</i>)
(Buffalograss)	
(Coarctograss)	
Wild Cane	(<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)
(Shattercane)	
(See Soybean section for special instructions)	

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED

Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)
Chickweed	(<i>Stellaria media</i>)
Field Bindweed	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
(See Trees and Vineyards section for special instructions)	
Florida pusley	(<i>Richardia scabra</i>)
(Florida purslane)	
(Mexican clover)	
(Pusley)	
Goosefoot	(<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>)
Henbit	(<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)
(Fall application only)	
Knotweed	(<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS—Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE—Avoid freezing. Do not store below temperature of (40°F.) if frozen, poor weed control may result. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can effect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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

TRIFLURALIN 4E is a pre-emergence herbicide which is mixed (incorporated) into the soil to provide long-lasting control of a wide range of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. TRIFLURALIN 4E controls weeds as they germinate but will not control established weeds.

SOIL TEXTURE

The key to getting good results is to know your soil texture so that you can apply the correct rate. The amount you apply to your soil will vary with the soil texture. A fine-textured soil requires more TRIFLURALIN 4E than a coarse-textured soil.

17 top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Knock off beds to planting height before application and incorporation on bedded ground. If applied and incorporated before bedding, do not furrow out deeper than the depth to which TRIFLURALIN 4E was incorporated. Furrowing too deep will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the bottom of the furrow. Avoid removal of treated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting operation. This will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the drill row.

Incorporation Equipment

Use machinery that mixes TRIFLURALIN 4E thoroughly with the soil. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Use of incorporation equipment not listed upon the label may result in poor or erratic weed control, and/or crop injury. Recommended equipment includes:

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

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

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

NOTE: 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.

Rolling cultivator set to 2 to 4 inches deep and operated 2 times at 6 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium textured soils only (except when used in sugarcane where the rolling cultivator may be used on fine-textured soils).

Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)
Pigweeds	(<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.)
(Carelessweed)	
(Prostrate pigweed)	
(Redroot)	
(Rough pigweed)	
(Spiny pigweed)	
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only)	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
(Cattrop)	
Purslane	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)
Russian Thistle	(<i>Salsola kali</i>)
(Tumbleweed)	
Stinging nettle	(<i>Urtica dioica</i>)
(Nettle)	
TRIFLURALIN 4E will not control certain resistant weeds such as cocklebur, jimsonweed, nutsedge (nutgrass), ragweed, velvetleaf or Venice mallow. Additional weeds controlled by the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix in soybeans. See Soybean section for special instructions.	
Jimsonweed	(<i>Datura stramonium</i>)
Marijuana, Venice	(<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)
(Flower-of-an-hour)	
Mustard wild	(<i>Brassica kaber</i>)
(Charlock)	
(Field mustard)	
Ragweed, common	(<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)
Sesbania, hemp	(<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>)
(Coffeebean)	
(Indigo)	
Smartweed, annual	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)
(Pennsylvania smartweed)	
(Smartweed)	
Prickly sida	(<i>Sida spinosa</i>)
(Teaweed)	
(Spiny sida)	

SOIL TEXTURE—Guide:

Refer to the following guide to determine your soil texture.

Coarse* Soils	Sand
	Loamy sand
	Sandy loam
	Loam
Medium Soils	Silty clay loam*
	Silt loam
	Silt
	Sandy clay loam*
	Clay
	Clay loam
	Silty clay loam*
	Silty clay
	Sandy clay
	Sandy clay loam*
Fine** Soils	

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

**Soil classification nomenclature for light and heavy-textured soils have been changed to coarse and fine-textured soils. Throughout this label all previous references to light-textured soils have been changed to coarse-textured soils. All previous references to heavy-textured soils have been changed to fine-textured soils. These new descriptions relate more closely to the size of the soil particles in a given classification.

SOIL PREPARATION

Destroy existing weeds before application. Chop and thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches by deep plowing or discing before application. Use machinery that breaks up large clods before application.

APPLICATION

Apply the recommended amount of TRIFLURALIN 4E to clean water in the spray tank during the flying operation. Agitate before spraying. Apply in from 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. As the

18 Bed conditioner (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated one time at 4 to 6 mph. Bed conditioners are adequate for use on coarse and medium-textured soils only.

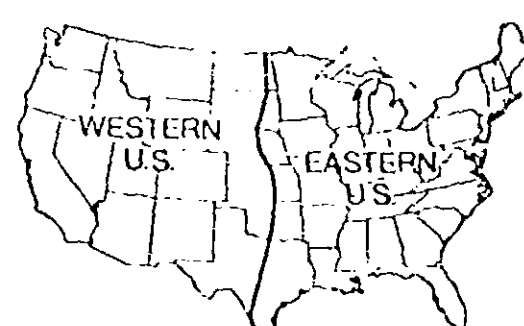
Mulch treader and other similar disc-type implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 8 mph in two different directions.

PTO-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil and operated one time. PTO-driven equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil treated may be shallow-cultivated, rotary-hoed or hand-hoed without reducing the weed control activity. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated layer of soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

REGIONAL USE MAP



All crop recommendations are given on a regional basis. The dividing line between the eastern and Western United States is that point where the average

TRIFLURALIN 4E per acre. For broadcast (over-all) rates of For the Eastern U.S., apply Trifluralin 4E any time after January 1 when the soil can be worked. TRIFLURALIN 4E is not recommended for peat soils exceeding 20% organic matter or on any muck soils. Do not exceed recommended rates at any time. Where a rate range is shown, use the lighter rate for more coarse soils or soils with lower organic matter.

ALFALFA—Established Alfalfa Only—Western U.S. Only
Apply TRIFLURALIN 4E to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils and 2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with a minimum of damage to the established alfalfa.

BEANS—Castor:
Apply and incorporate before planting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 to 2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

BEANS—Dry Beans (Kidney, Navy, Pinto, etc.):
Apply and incorporate before planting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 to 2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

COTTON—Pre-emergence applications:
Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting or immediately after planting using the following broadcast rates per acre

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 to 2 1/2 pints	2 pints

When incorporating after planting (post-plant), care must be taken not to disturb the seed

Seedling diseases may weaken cotton plants and increase the possibility of damage from TRIFLURALIN 4E. To control seedling disease, use a good fungicide program

COTTON—Post-emergence applications:
Apply any time up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest. Direct layby applications to the soil between the rows and beneath emerged cotton plants. Use the same rates as for a pre-emergence application

COTTON—Fall Application:
For cotton grown 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

COTTON—More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast:

For more complete control of those weeds and grasses listed in the TRIFLURALIN 4E label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLURALIN 4E may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils. See precaution in preceding paragraph

CUCURBITS—Cantaloupes, Cucumbers and Watermelons—Post-plant, emerged only:

Apply as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true-leaf stage. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the plants

	Eastern U.S. Texas Only	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pints
Fine soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 to 2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

GREENS—Turnip Greens Grown for Processing and All Collard, Kale and Mustard Greens:

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

HOPS—Western U.S. Only
Apply and incorporate while the crop is dormant at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2 to 10% organic matter

nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN 4E label. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam/EPTC tank-mix may be applied up to 2 days before planting. Apply at a broadcast rate of 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4E and 1 1/4 pints of Eptam/EPTC 7E per acre or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil texture and weed problem. TRIFLURALIN 4E at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for cultivation

Caution: Read the Eptam/EPTC label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. The combination of TRIFLURALIN 4E and Eptam/EPTC should not be used on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans and other podded beans, except Romano. Do not use the foliage from a crop treated with the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam/EPTC tank-mix for feed or for grazing

BEANS—Fall Application:

For Dry Beans grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

BEANS—Guar Beans and Mungbeans:

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils

BEANS—Lima Beans and Snap Beans:

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils. For cotton grown in Arizona, California and Nevada: Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils. For cotton grown in states other than those listed above: Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, 2 pints on fine soils, 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 to 2 1/2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter

COTTON—Fall panicum control:

For the control of fall panicum in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, apply and incorporate at the broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils. Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1 inch. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth or reduced yields may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions when used according to these special recommendations

COTTON—Rhizome Johnsongrass control:

All Cotton Producing States except Arizona and California. Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with a double-rate program when applied for 2 years in a row

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

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

Spring Application: Apply any time in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils, 3 pints on medium soils and 4 pints on fine soils OR

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

MINT—Western U.S. Only:

Established Peppermint and Spearmint:

Apply at a rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 pints on medium soils, and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with a minimum of damage to the established dormant mint

MUSTARD—Grown For Seed in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota Only:

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

OKRA:

Apply and incorporate before planting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 to 2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

PEANUTS—Spanish Peanuts Grown in Texas and Oklahoma Only:

Apply and incorporate before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the seed

PEAS—English (and Dry Peas in the Western U.S.)

Apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

PEAS—Southern

Apply and incorporate before planting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

CELERY—Both Direct-seeded and Transplant:
(Western U.S. Only)

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E before planting or transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, 1 1/2 pints on fine soils, 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter

COLE CROPS—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower:

For Direct-seeded cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E before planting. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of Trifluralin. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 pint	1 pint
Fine soils	1 1/2 pints	1 pint
Coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	—
Soils with 2-10% organic matter	—	1 1/2 pints

For Transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E before transplanting

Incorporation: Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome Johnsongrass control. Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation: Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate use

Precautions: Plant cotton after early season adverse, wet-weather conditions have passed. Crop injury in the form of reduced stands and delayed growth will occur under adverse cool, wet-weather conditions early in the season and may result in delayed maturity and reduced yields when used according to these recommendations. High quality seed accompanied by a good fungicide program to control seedling diseases in addition to other recommended cultural and chemical practices should be used to minimize crop injury.

In the season following either the 1 or 2-year treatments, plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4E has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result

COTTON—More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seeding Johnsongrass in Cotton Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia:

For more complete control of pigweed and seeding johnsongrass, TRIFLURALIN 4E may be applied preplant at a broadcast rate per acre of from 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, from 1 1/2 to 2 pints on medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

Precaution: Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1 1/2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when used according to these recommendations.

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 to 2 pints	1 1/2 to 2 pints
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

PEAS—Fall Application in Dry Peas and English Peas Grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only:

For peas grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils

PEAS—TRIFLURALIN 4E/Avadex³ BW Tank-Mix for peas grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only:

The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Avadex BW tank-mix effectively controls wild oats in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN 4E label. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedure for soil preparation. The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Avadex BW tank-mix should be applied from three weeks before seeding up to immediately before seeding. Apply at a broadcast rate of 3/4 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4E on coarse and medium soils, and 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4E on fine soils. Tank-mix with 1 1/4 quarts of Avadex BW for all soil textures

TRIFLURALIN 4E/Avadex BW must be thoroughly incorporated into the top 2 inches of soil twice. The first incorporation should be made as soon as possible within 8 hours, and the second as soon as possible but before seeding. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E incorporation procedures using a disc type implement set to cut 4 inches deep operating twice in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph or with a field cultivator set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep operating twice at 5 mph or more. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches may result in erratic weed control

PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply to lentils. Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the Northwest, but these symptoms are usually

Over-application may result in crop injury and/or soil residue
CAUTION: Read the TRIFLURALIN 4E and Avadex BW labels carefully before using. Note all cautions, precautions and special precautions on both labels.

PEPPERS—Transplants only:
 Apply and incorporate before transplanting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2-2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2-2 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

POTATOES—(Eastern U.S.)
Not recommended for use in the state of Maine:
 Apply after planting, up to or immediately following dragoff at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, 2 pints on fine soils, 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Not recommended on muck soils.
 Set incorporation equipment so that the bed and furrow will be uniformly covered with a layer of TRIFLURALIN 4E. If the layer of treated soil is not uniform and the herbicide is concentrated over the bed, potato emergence may be retarded and stem brittleness can occur. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts. Cultivation prior to emergence may result in mechanical injury to the elongated potato sprouts.

POTATOES: (Western U.S.)
 Apply and incorporate after planting, before emergence on all soil textures

of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLURALIN 4E. In the actual windrow or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLURALIN 4E.
 Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Coarse soils	1 1/2 pints
Medium soils	2 1/2 pints
Fine soils	3 pints

SOYBEANS—Fall application:
 For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils. For soybeans grown in the Eastern United States other than those states listed above: Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, 2 pints on fine soils, 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 to 2 1/2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

SOYBEANS—Fall panicum control: (Eastern U.S. Only)
 For the control of fall panicum in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, apply at the broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils. Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth or reduced yields may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions when used according to these special recommendations.

SOYBEANS—More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seeding Johnsongrass in Soybeans Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia:
 For more complete control of pigweed and seeding johnsongrass, TRIFLURALIN 4E may be applied at a broadcast rate per acre of from 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, from 1 1/2 to 2 pints on medium soils and 2 pints on

SOYBEANS—Wild Cane Control: (Eastern U.S. Only)
 Wild Cane (Shattercane) can germinate from greater soil depth than most other weed seeds. Several "flushes" or germinating times are common in one season. Commercially acceptable control of wild cane can be obtained with increased rates of TRIFLURALIN 4E.

Land Preparation: Work your land to destroy existing grasses and weeds. Thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches.
Application: Apply before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils, and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.
Incorporation: Deep incorporation is essential to good wild cane control. Incorporate (mix) thoroughly with a disc only set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.
Cultivation: Cultivations during the crop season will also contribute to control.
Precaution: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when used according to these recommendations.

SOYBEANS:TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor® Tank-Mix:
 The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix effectively controls all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN 4E label, plus many additional broadleaf weeds including hemp sesbania, teasweed (foxglove), and annual smartweed, ironweed, velvetleaf, wild mustard, Venice mallow, and common ragweed. Control of cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed, and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting in 10 to 40 gallons of water with a backpack sprayer or a sprayer equipped with herbicide tips and screens. Do not use a nozzle and inline strainers.

POTATOES—TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam® /EPTC Tank-Mix for Potatoes Grown in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas (and the Western U.S. only):
 The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam® /EPTC tank-mix effectively controls henbit, nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN 4E label. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam/EPTC tank-mix may be applied after planting up to or immediately following dragoff at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4E and 1 1/2 pints of Eptam/EPTC on all soil textures or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil texture and weed problem. TRIFLURALIN 4E at 1 pint per acre alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for cultivation.

Caution: Read the Eptam/EPTC label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Do not graze or feed to livestock from fields treated with the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Eptam/EPTC tank-mix.
 * Eptam—trademark, Stauffer Chemical Company

SAFFLOWER:
 Apply and incorporate before planting

fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.
Precaution: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN 4E is used according to these recommendations.

SOYBEANS—More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast:
 For more complete control of those weeds and grasses listed in the TRIFLURALIN 4E label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton. TRIFLURALIN 4E may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils.
Precaution: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN 4E is used according to these recommendations.

SOYBEANS—Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: Eastern United States and the State of Texas
 Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with a double rate TRIFLURALIN 4E program when applied for 2 years in a row.
Soil Preparation: Proper preparation of the soil before application is very important for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the top of the soil. Then follow with a disc before application to cut the rhizomes into small 2 to 3 inch pieces. This should also destroy any emerged Johnsongrass.

Application: Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices.
Spring Application: Apply any time in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils, 3 pints on

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	TRIFLURALIN 4E	Sencor 50W
Coarse soils*	1 pint	1/2 pound
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	3/4 pound
Fine soils**	2 pints	1 pound

* Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.
 ** Silt, clay loam and sandy clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S.
 Do not plant any crop other than soybeans with 4 months after treatment. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E procedures for incorporation and cultivation.
NOTE: In those areas of the M. d. South where cocklebur is a serious problem an overlay of Sencor may be preferred to the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix.
Special Precaution: Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix will not harm the treated crop. Over-application may result in crop injury or soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seeding disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase possibility of damage from the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result. **Warning:** Observe all warnings and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Sencor may be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash clothing thoroughly with soap and hot water before reuse. Do not contaminate feed or food. Keep out of reach of children.
 Do not use the forage from soybeans treated with the TRIFLURALIN 4E/Sencor tank-mix for feed or forage. Do not contaminate any body of water nor apply to any area not specified on this label. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.
 * Sencor is a T.M. of the Parent Company of Farbenfabriken Bayer GmbH, Leverkusen.

Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2-2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2-2 pints	2 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints
Soils with 10 to 20% organic matter		2-3 pints

SAFFLOWER—Fall Application: (Western U.S. Only)
 For safflower grown in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils, and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

SOYBEANS:
 Apply and incorporate before planting. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches.

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2-2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2-2 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	2-2 1/2 pints	2 pints

SOYBEANS—Soils Containing Charcoal in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi:
 Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which result from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to tie up TRIFLURALIN 4E and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLURALIN 4E are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage

medium soils, 4 pints on fine soils; 3 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 4 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter, OR
Fall Application: Apply between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for the control of rhizome Johnsongrass, OR
Split Application: Apply as directed under both spring and fall applications for 2 years in a row using the following broadcast rates per acre:

	Spring and Fall	
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints	2 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 pints
Soil with 5 to 10% organic matter	2 pints	2 pints

Incorporation: Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome Johnsongrass control. Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.
Cultivation: Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate TRIFLURALIN 4E use.
Precautions: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN 4E is used according to these recommendations.
 In the season following either the 1 or 2-year treatments, plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4E has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

SOYBEANS, RED RICE CONTROL
 Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas only

Suppression or partial control of red rice in soybeans can be obtained when TRIFLURALIN 4E is applied as directed at double the normal rate the first year (not to exceed 4 pints per acre) and at the normal rate the second year. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4E directions for soil preparation and soil incorporation.

APPLICATION: Year 1
 Apply and incorporate the first year any time in the spring before planting at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Coarse soils	2 pints
Medium soils	3 pints
Fine soils	4 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	3 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	4 pints

APPLICATION: Year 2
 Apply TRIFLURALIN 4E the second year at the following normal label broadcast rates per acre:

Coarse soils	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	2 to 2 1/2 pints

If a combination of high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal are present in the soil, apply TRIFLURALIN 4E the second year at the following rates labeled for charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi:

Coarse soils	1 1/2 pints per acre
Medium soils	2 1/2 pints per acre
Fine soils	3 pints per acre

...with burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter... TRIFLURALIN 4E and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLURALIN 4E are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLURALIN 4E in the actual weeding or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLURALIN 4E.

CROP ROTATION
The program for red rice control in soybeans is a 2-year program. Use the rates listed for first year application and plant soybeans. The second year use the normal TRIFLURALIN 4E rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level and plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4E has been registered as a pre-plant treatment or injury may result. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

PRECAUTIONS
Plant soybeans after early adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN 4E is used according to these double-rate recommendations.

SUGAR BEETS:
Apply as a broadcast, overlap spray when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall. Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before application to reduce the possibility of grouting. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	1 1/2 pints	1 1/2 pints

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 p/A	1 p/A
Medium soils	1 1/2 pts/A	1 1/4-1 1/2 pts/A
Fine soils	2 pts/A	1 1/2 pts/A
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pts/A	1 1/2-2 pts/A
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pts/A	2 pts/A

TREES AND VINEYARDS: (Eastern U.S. Only)
For New Plantings of Vineyards, Citrus and Pecan Trees apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

For Non-Bearing Established Plantings of Citrus and Pecan Trees and Bearing Plantings of Grapefruit, Lemon, Orange, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine Trees apply at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. In these established plantings, apply as a directed spray to the soil around the trees and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees.

Note: If crops are planted between the trees, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted. For continued weed control in citrus trees, apply 2 times a year at an interval of approximately 4 to 6 months.

TREES AND VINEYARDS: (Western U.S. Only)
For New Plantings of Almond, Apricot, Citrus, Nectarine, Peach, Pecan and Walnut trees apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, 1 1/2 pints on fine soils, 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

For New Plantings of Vineyards apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 1 1/2 to 3 pints on medium soils and 3 to 4 pints on fine soils or soils with 2 to 10% organic matter. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated vines.

For Post-Plant Applications on Bearing or Non-Bearing Established Plantings of Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Plum, Prune, Tangelo, Tangerine and Walnut Trees apply at a broad-

...incorporation with a Tine-Tooth Harrow in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming Only:

A properly operated tine-tooth harrow (Flexline or Mekroe) can provide adequate incorporation for effective weed control in sugar beets. Operate the tine-tooth harrow 2 times over the field in opposite directions at a speed of 3 to 6 mph and set the harrow to cut 1 to 2 inches deep. Care should be taken to insure that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

SUGARCANE—Plant Cane Only: (Eastern U.S. Only)
Apply and incorporate twice a year at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. Make the TRIFLURALIN 4E application in the fall on firmly packed beds immediately after the seed pieces are planted. Make the TRIFLURALIN 4E application in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before the spring application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

SUGARCANE—Applications up to Layby for Plant Cane or Ratoon Cane Grown in Louisiana or Texas only:
Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. Make the application in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Make the application after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. A rolling cultivator or bed chopper may be used to incorporate layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph.

SUGARCANE—Raouigrass Control in Louisiana only:
Apply and incorporate on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. Make the application in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Make the applications after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed beds

cast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. In these established plantings, apply as a directed spray to the soil around the trees or vines and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Note: If crops are planted between the trees or vines, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted. For continued weed control in citrus trees, apply 2 times a year at an interval of approximately 4 to 6 months.

TREES AND VINEYARDS—Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: (Western U.S. Only)

Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with post-plant applications in Bearing and Non-Bearing established plantings of Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerines and Walnut trees with a TRIFLURALIN 4E program when applied for 2 years in a row.

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

Application—Apply at a broadcast rate per acre of 4 pints on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards with 60 days of harvest.

Incorporation—Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation—Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of use.

Precautions—Do not use the 2-quart rate on new plantings as injury may result. Do not interplant orchards or vineyards with other crops. If TRIFLURALIN 4E-treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to other crop uses, plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4E has been registered as a pre-plant treatment.

TREES AND VINEYARDS—Field Bindweed Control in Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine and Walnut Trees in California only:
For the control of field bindweed in the state of California, apply at a broad-

2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. A rolling cultivator or bed chopper may be used to incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4E layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph.

SUGARCANE—Post-Plant in Hawaii Only For control of most annual grasses, including guineagrass:

Surface apply after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane), before weeds and cane emerge at a broadcast rate per acre of 6 to 8 pints for all soil textures. In plant cane, the beds should be formed or rolled before application. In ratoon cane, the crop residue should be removed before application. If large amounts of crop residues are present, TRIFLURALIN 4E will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

SUNFLOWER:

Apply and incorporate before planting

	Eastern U.S.	Western U.S.
Coarse soils	1 p/A	1 p/A
Medium soils	1 1/2 pts/A	1 1/4-1 1/2 pts/A
Fine soils	2 pts/A	1 1/2 pts/A
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2-2 pts/A	1 1/2-2 pts/A
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter	2 pts/A	2 pts/A

TOMATOES:

For Direct-seeded tomatoes apply at blocking or thinning. Apply as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants and incorporate. For Transplant tomatoes apply and incorporate before transplanting. Do not apply after transplanting.

cast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIFLURALIN 4E must be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. The layer of TRIFLURALIN 4E prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation—Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying TRIFLURALIN 4E. This tillage is necessary to prevent trash from interfering with the operation of the spray blade.

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

Application—Apply in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Operate the spray blade at a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Precaution: Some soils develop cracks as they dry after rainfall or irrigation. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the TRIFLURALIN 4E layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow discing or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the substrate layer. Cultivation or tillage also aids the control of germinating seeds.

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NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Platte warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Platte. In no case shall Platte be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Platte makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

Formulated for:
PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
150 South Main Street
Fremont, Nebraska 68025

LS 114
7607

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (WH-567)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

EPA REGISTRATION NO.

DATE OF ISSUANCE

MAR 21

TERM OF ISSUANCE

NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION
 REREGISTRATION

(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

3(r)(7):

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

MAR 21 1964

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A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

For future reference the dermal sensitization study was assigned Accession #252638. We are stamping accepted the previously submitted labeling since only two copies were included with your March 6, 1984 submission.

Richard P. Mountfort *RM*
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767)

Enclosures

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

RD-FHB:DCR-32231;Mountfort:pac;Raven:557-2226;RD-39;3/19/84;Del.4/3/84