

Reg # 46193-10

PM-23

1752

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE
Herbicide

A Selective Herbicide for the Pre-Emergence Control
of Annual Grasses and Broadleaf Weeds

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

trifluralin
(a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N, N-dipropyl-p-toluidine) 43.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS. 5 2%

TOTAL 100.0%

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE contains 4 pounds trifluralin per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children
WARNING
Statement of Practical Treatment

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 to 2 glasses of water. Induce vomiting by placing finger in back of throat. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash immediately with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

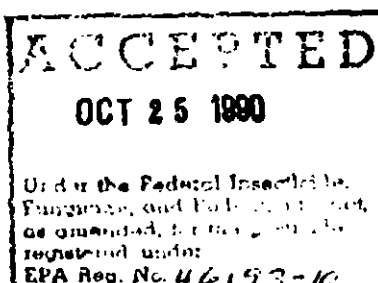
AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

See additional precautioning statements.

RETZLOFF DELTA CO.
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77240-0383

EPA REG. NO.
EPA EST. NO.



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin: Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Do not contaminate foodstuffs or feeds. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, or marshes). Drift or runoff from treatment areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal laws. The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following counties or elsewhere in their range.

Before using this pesticide in the following counties you must obtain the EPA Cropland Endangered Species Bulletin. The use of this pesticide is prohibited in these counties unless specified otherwise in the Bulletin. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your county Agricultural Extension Service Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters or the appropriate Regional Office of either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.

STATE (Regional Office FWS)	COUNTY	
Species		
ALABAMA (Atlanta, Georgia)	Colbert	Marshall
Freshwater mussels	Jackson	Morgan
Slackwater darter	Lauderdale	Madison
	Limestone	
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.)	Mohave	
Woundfin		
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, Georgia)	Clay	Randolph
Freshwater mussels	Clark	Sharp
	Cross	St. Francis
	Lawrence	
CALIFORNIA (Portland, Oregon)	Solano	
Solano grass		
KENTUCKY (Atlanta, Georgia)	Ballard	McCracken
Freshwater mussels	Edmundson	Pulaski
	Jackson	Rockcastle
	Laurel	Warren
	Marshall	Wayne
NEVADA (Portland, Oregon)		
Woundfin	Clark	
NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, N.M.)		
Pecos gambusia	Chaves	Eddy

TENNESSEE (Atlanta, Georgia)	Blount	Marshall
Freshwater mussels	Claiborne	Maury
	Decatur	Rhea
	Franklin	Roane
	Hancock	Scott
	Hardin	Sequatchie
	Lincoln	Smith
	Loudon	Sullivan
TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M.)	Jeff Davis	Reeves
Lomancha Springs pupfish	Hays	
San Marcos gambusia	Bastrop	Harris
Houston toad	Burleson	
Fountain darter	Comal	Hayes
UTAH (Denver, Colorado)	Washington	
Woundfin	Lee	Tazewell
VIRGINIA (Newton Corner, Mass)	Russell	Washington
Freshwater mussels	Scott	Wise
	Smyth	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is a preemergence herbicide which is incorporated into the soil to provide long-lasting control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE controls weeds as they germinate. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE will not control established weeds.

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED BY TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE

Grasses

Annual bluegrass	<u>Poa annua</u>
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<u>Echinochloa sp.</u>
Brachiaria (Signalgrass)	<u>Brachiaria sp.</u>
Bromegrass	<u>Bromus tectorum</u>
(Cheatgrass)	
(Downy brome)	
Cheat (Chess)	<u>Bromus secalinus</u>
Crabgrass	<u>Digitaria spp.</u>
(Large crabgrass)	
(Smooth crabgrass)	
Foxtail	<u>Setaria spp.</u>
(Bottlegrass)	
(Bristlegrass)	
(Giant foxtail)	
(Green foxtail)	
(Foxtail millet)	
(Pigeongrass)	
(Robust foxtail)	
(Yellow foxtail)	
Goosegrass	<u>Eleusine indica</u>
(Silver crabgrass)	
(Silvergrass)	
(Wiregrass)	
(Yardgrass)	
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<u>Sorghum halepense</u>
(Rhizome—see special instructions for control in cotton and soybeans)	
Junglerice	<u>Echinochloa colonum</u>
Panicum	
Fall panicum	<u>Panicum dichotomiflorum</u>
(Spreading panicgrass—see special instructions in cotton and soybeans)	
Guineagrass	<u>Panicum maximum</u>
(See sugarcane for special instructions)	
Texas panicum	<u>Panicum texanum</u>
(Buffalograss)	
(Coloradograss)	
Itchgrass (Raoulgrass)	<u>Rottboellia exaltata</u>
(See sugarcane for special instructions)	
Red rice	<u>Oryza sativa</u>

(See suppression or partial control directions)	
Sandbur (Burggrass)	<u>Cenchrus incertus</u>
Sprangletop	<u>Leptochloa filiformis</u>
Stinkgrass (Lovegrass)	<u>Eragrostis cilianensis</u>
Wild cane (Shattercane)	<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>
(See SOYBEAN-TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE for special instructions)	
Woolly cupgrass	<u>Eriochloa villosa</u>
Broadleaf Weeds	
Carpetweed	<u>Mollugo verticillata</u>
Chickweed	<u>Stellaria media</u>
Field bindweed	<u>Convolvulus arvensis</u>
(See under FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS for special instructions)	
Florida pusley	<u>Richa ia scabra</u>
(Florida purslane)	
(Mexican clover)	
(Pusley)	
Goosefoot	<u>Chenopodium hybridum</u>
Henbit (fall application only)	<u>Lamium amplexicaule</u>
Knotweed	<u>Polygonum aviculare</u>
Kochia	<u>Kochia scoparia</u>
(Fireweed)	
(Mexican fireweed)	
Lambsquarters	<u>Chenopodium album</u>
Pigweed	<u>Amaranthus spp.</u>
(Carelessweed)	
(Prostrate pigweed)	
(Redroot)	
(Rough pigweed)	
(Spiny pigweed)	
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only)	<u>Tribulus terrestris</u>
(Caltrop)	
(Goathead)	
Purslane	<u>Portulaca oleracea</u>
Russian thistle (Tumbleweed)	<u>Salsola kali</u>
Stinging nettle (Nettle)	<u>Urtica dioica</u>

SOIL PREPARATION

Soil surface should be smooth enough to enable the efficient use of sprayer and incorporation equipment to insure a uniform application and incorporation of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Interference can be caused by ground cover such as crop residue or existing weeds. Soil should be tilled prior to the application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE to allow uniform incorporation into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. Soil moisture should be such that large clods will be broken up during incorporation process.

SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE

The amount of chemical applied will vary with the soil texture and organic matter. A fine textured soil will require more TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre than a coarse soil. Where rates are based on coarse, medium or fine textured soils, it is understood that soil textural classes are generally categorized as follows:

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

Do not exceed recommended rates.

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

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

General Directions

Erratic weed control and/or crop injury may result if TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is not incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Use incorporation equipment such as a disc which will cut 4 inches deep and incorporate most of the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE into the top 2 inches of soil.

Before Planting

Incorporation of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE must take place within 24 hours after application. A second incorporation is necessary prior to planting. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated uniformly into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seed bed. The second incorporation should be done by running the equipment in a different direction from the first.

After Planting

For directions after planting check label under specific crop.

Bedded Culture

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE needs to be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed for effective weed control.

Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE prior to bedding and incorporate it with recommended equipment. The bedding operation serves as the second incorporation. Avoid removal of untreated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting operation. This would expose untreated soil, allowing weeds to germinate in the drill row.

To apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE after bedding, knock off beds to planting height before application and incorporate it with recommended equipment that will conform to the bed shape. Do not leave untreated soil exposed.

Recommended Equipment

Two incorporation passes are necessary unless specifically stated. The second incorporation should be deeper than the first.

Disc: Set disc to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph.

Field Cultivator: Field cultivators are defined as implements with sweeps of 3 to 4 rows spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less, staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep, operate at 5 mph or more. Do not use chisel points.

Combination Seedbed Conditioners: These are defined as three or more tillage devices combined and used as a single tool. For example, 2 to 3 rows of field cultivator C- or S- shaped shanks with an effective sweep spacing of 6 to 9 inches (staggered so that no soil is left unturned), followed by a spike tooth or flextime harrow, followed by a ground driven reel or basket.

Rolling Cultivator: Rolling cultivators are effective for use on coarse and medium textured soils. The rolling cultivator may be used on fine textured soils when used in sugarcane.

Bed Conditioner (Do-All): The Do-all is effective when used on coarse or medium textured soils only. Only one incorporation pass is necessary in bedded culture. Two passes with the do-all are necessary in flat planted culture.

Mulch Treader (other similar disc-type implements): Set Mulch Treader to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 to 8 mph.

P.T.O. Driven Equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes): Only one incorporation is required. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the seedbed using rotors spaced to give a clean sweep of the soil. P.T.O. equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph. Use other equipment only as specified herein.

Other equipment, including the flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextime, Melroe), is also recommended but only for the special usages for which it is specified in this label.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil may be shallow cultivated without reducing the weed control activity of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Poor weed control may result if cultivation is deeper than the treated soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations are given as the broadcast rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre. For band applications, decrease the amount of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE in proportion to the amount of surface treated per acre. Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE any time after January 1 when the soil can be worked and is suitable for good incorporation. For fall application see specific crop recommendations or "FALL APPLICATION" heading where specific crop recommendations are not given. Use the lower rate for coarser soils or soils with lower organic matter. For soils containing 10% or more organic matter do not use TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE Alone: Thoroughly clean sprayer prior to use. Fill the sprayer 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation. Add proper amount of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Provide sufficient agitation and finish filling the tank.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE Tank Mix in Water

For all tank mixes, continuous, vigorous agitation is required. (Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks). To prevent foaming, avoid stirring or splashing air into the mixture during filling by placing the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank. Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Mixing order: Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water and start agitation. Add aqueous suspensions, dry flowables, flowables and liquids to the water. Agitate until the product(s) are completely dispersed in the water. Mix thoroughly. Then add any solution formulations, agitate and finish filling spray tank. Provide continuous agitation during filling and through application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. If this happens, before continuing the spray application resuspend all of the material in the bottom of the tank. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. It may be more difficult to resuspend the settled material than it is to suspend it originally.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE

Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE before or at planting, immediately after planting, or at layby.

Preemergence:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE

	Coarse (pints)	Medium (pints)	Fine (pints)
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

*Use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 2 to 2 1/2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Postplant:

Do not disturb the seed when incorporating TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE postplant.

Layby:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be applied and incorporated any time up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest. Layby applications should be directed onto the soil between the rows and beneath emerged cotton plants at the same rates as for a preemergence application.

Fall Application:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE may be applied and incorporated to cotton any time between October 15 and December 31. The ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. Where soil is left flat, care should be taken not to turn up untreated soil from beds into furrows. On bedded grounds, beds should be knocked down to desired heights before planting, moving some treated soil into furrows from the beds. Established weeds should be destroyed during preparation of seedbed. Before planting, destroy weeds which may have become established in furrows due to the uncovering of untreated soil during bedding. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied to wet soil or soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Broadcast Rates per Acre—Fall application only:

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at a broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri (bootheel), North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. A broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre should be used on coarse soil, 2 pints on medium soil and 2 1/2 pints on fine soil in Arizona and Nevada.

For other states where cotton may be grown, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils. For coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints. For soils with 5 to 10% organic matter use 2 to 2 1/2 pints.

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SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Fall panicum:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated broadcast at the rate of 2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils.

Rhizome Johnsongrass:

Rhizome Johnsongrass can be controlled in all cotton producing states except Arizona by using a double rate program, applied for two consecutive years as follows:

For satisfactory results proper soil preparation is essential. To bring rhizomes to the top of the soil use a chisel plow or similar implement. Follow with a disc twice before application to cut rhizomes into small 2 to 3 inch pieces. Any emerged Johnsongrass should also be destroyed.

Application:

For spring application TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied prior to planting in the spring for 2 consecutive years. A broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre should be used on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils; and 4 pints on fine soils.

For fall application TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied between October 15 and December 31 for 2 consecutive years at the same rates as a spring application.

Incorporation--For good rhizome Johnsongrass control deep incorporation is necessary. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation--To remove Johnsongrass plants which have escaped control, timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain effective control. Effective control cannot be obtained with only 1 year of double rate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE use.

Crop Rotation--Only rice and those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be applied as a preplant treatment should be planted following a double rate treatment season or injury may result.

Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass control: In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia; apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE preplant at a broadcast rate of 1 to 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on medium soils; and 2 pints on fine soils. Exception: Use 3 pints per acre on fine soils in Louisiana.

Additional weed and grass control: In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils; and 3 pints on fine soils two weeks prior to planting.

PRECAUTIONS: When using higher usage rates, cotton should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions to avoid additional stress to the cotton plants due to cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle, which could cause reduced stands, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Cotton Pro or Caparol

Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Cotton Pro or Caparol will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone and the following weeds:

Annual Morningglory

Prickly sida (Teaweed)

Groundcherry (annual)

Ragweed

Malva

Smartweed

Mustard

Wild oat

Shallow germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coffeeweed will also be controlled.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	2*
PLUS			
Cotton Pro (pints)	3 1/8	4	4
OR			
Caparol 80W (pounds)	2	2 1/2	2 1/2

*Do not use on sands and loamy sands.

Use proportionally less for band application.

Mixing Directions: Make a slurry following the instructions on the Cotton Pro or Caparol 80W label. Add slurry to a partially filled tank of water. Add TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and fill tank. During the filling and spraying operation, agitate continuously. If bypass agitation is used, minimize foaming by having the bypass line stop at the bottom of the tank. Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation.

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Additional Precautions: Do not use a TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE/Cotton Pro or Caparol 80W tank mix in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, or where flooding over the beds is likely to happen. Cotton should not be planted in tractor wheel depressions. These conditions may cause crop injury. On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings are well-established.

Crop Rotations: After a spring application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Cotton Pro or Caparol 80W, Cabbage, okra, onions and peas may be planted in the fall. Winter barley, winter rye and winter wheat, if plowed down and not used for food or feed, can be planted in the fall also. Refer to the Cotton Pro or Caparol 80W label for directions, cautions and precautions.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W (except in Arizona):

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

A tank mix of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone plus these additional weeds:

Buttonweed	Ragweed
Cocklebur	Ryegrass
Groundcherry, Wright	Sesbania
Jimsonweed	Sicklepod
Morningglory	Smartweed
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Tumbleweed

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Meturon 4L (pints)	2	3 1/8	4
OR			
Cotoran 80W (pounds)	1 1/4	2	2 1/2

Mixing Directions: Make a slurry following the instructions on the Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W. Add slurry to a partially filled tank of water. Add the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and continue filling. Agitate continuously throughout the filling and application operations. Do not leave spray mixture in tank without constant agitation. If bypass agitation is used, minimize foaming by having the bypass line stop at the bottom of the tank. Apply in 15 to 40 gallons of water per acre.

Additional Precautions: Crop injury may result if treated land is planted to anything but cotton within six months of the application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W. Do not feed treated plant parts or gin trash to livestock. Do not mix TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W with liquid fertilizer.

West Texas Only: Do not use the tank mix of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W on sandy, loamy sand or fine sandy loam soils. Do not use on cotton planted in furrows.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi Only: On sandy loam soils low in organic matter use 1 1/2 pints Meturon 4L or 1 pound Cotoran 80W in tank mix with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

New Mexico: Do not plant treated land with crops other than cotton until 1 year after the last application. Do not use on sandy or coarse textured soils of less than 1% organic matter.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE preplant followed by Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W overlay: TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated as recommended for the specific soil texture. Apply Meturon 4L at 2 to 4 pints per acre or Cotoran 80W at 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 pounds per acre as a preemergence surface treatment. Use the lower rate on light silt and sandy soils low in organic matter.

Additional Precaution: When using the preemergence surface treatment refer to the Meturon 4L or Cotoran 80W labels for all cautions and precautions.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE preplant followed by Direx 4L or Karmex 80W overlay: East of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, Louisiana and Eastern Texas: TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied prior to planting. Follow with a preemergence application of Direx 4L or Karmex 80W. This will effectively control all the weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone plus these additional weeds:

Annual groundcherry
Annual morningglory
Dogfennel
Pennycress

Ragweed
Shepherdspurse
Velvetgrass
Wild Lettuce
Wild Mustard

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Direx 4L (pints)	1/2	1	1 3/4
OR			
Karmex 80W (pounds)	1/3	2/3	1

Additional Precautions: Direx 4L or Karmex 80W should not be used on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. Do not feed treated plants to livestock or graze treated areas. Consult the Direx 4L or Karmex 80W label for additional instructions, cautions and precautions.

 SOYBEAN

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE

Preemergence:

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE*			
(pints)	1	1 1/2	2

*Use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 2-2 1/2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Fall Application:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE may be applied and incorporated any time between October 15 and December 31. The ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. Where soil is left flat, care should be taken not to turn up untreated soil from beds into furrows. On bedded grounds, beds should be knocked down to desired heights before planting, moving some treated soil into furrows from the beds. Established weeds should be destroyed during preparation of seedbed. Before planting, destroy weeds which may have become established in furrows due to the uncovering of untreated soil during bedding. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied to wet soil or soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding or ground where rice was the prior crop.

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at a broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri bootheel, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. A broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre should be use on coarse soil, 2 pints on medium soil and 2 1/2 pints on fine soil.

For other states where soybeans may be grown, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils. For coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints. For soils with 5-10% organic matter use 2 to 2 1/2 pints.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Fall panicum:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated broadcast at the rate of 2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils.

Crop Rotation—Only rice and those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be applied as a preplant treatment should be planted following a double rate treatment season or injury may result.

Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass control: In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia, apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE preplant at a broadcast rate of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on medium soils; and 2 pints on fine soils. Exception: Use 3 pints per acre on fine soils in Louisiana.

Additional weed and grass control: In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils; and 3 pints on fine soils.

Charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi: Freshly cleared land sometimes contains 5-10% organic matter and charcoal from burning debris. This charcoal and organic matter has a tendency to bind TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and reduce its weed control activity. If these conditions exist, higher rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE are needed for weed control. Crop injury can occur if increased rates are used and the charcoal or organic matter is not present in the soil.

Use TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE broadcast at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2 1/2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils. Procedures for soil preparation, application and incorporation should be followed.

Red rice in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas only: Partial control of red rice can be obtained when TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is applied at the following recommended rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre				Coarse with	Coarse with
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	2-5% organic matter	5-10% organic matter
Year 1	2	3	4	3	4
Year 2	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2 - 2 1/2

If high organic matter and/or charcoal are present in the soil TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied the second year as follows for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi:

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC (pints)	1 1/2-2 1/2	2 1/2	3

Crop Rotation: A two year program should be used for red rice control in soybeans. Use rates listed for 1st year and plant soybeans. The second year plant only those plants which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be used preplant using the normal rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level. Rice should not be planted the second year but may be planted the third year.

Rhizome Johnsongrass (Eastern United States and Texas): Rhizome Johnsongrass can be controlled using a double rate program for two consecutive years as follows:

For satisfactory results proper soil preparation is essential. To bring rhizomes to the top of the soil use a chisel plow or similar implement. Follow twice with a disc prior to application to cut rhizomes into small 2 to 3 inch pieces. Any emerged Johnsongrass should also be destroyed.

Application:

For spring application TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied prior to planting in the spring for two consecutive years. A broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre should be used on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils; and 4 pints on fine soils; 3 pints on coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter and 4 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

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For fall application TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied between October 15 and December 31 for two consecutive years using the same rates as for spring application.

A split application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE may be used in spring and fall for two consecutive years using the following rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Coarse with 2-5% organic matter</u>	<u>Coarse with 5-10% organic matter</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints) Spring and fall	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2

Incorporation:

For good rhizome Johnsongrass control deep incorporation is necessary. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation: To remove Johnsongrass plants which have escaped control, timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain control. Control cannot be obtained with only 1 year of double rate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE use.

Crop Rotation: Only rice and those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be applied as a preplant treatment should be planted following a double rate treatment season or injury may result.

Tank Mix TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Sencor or with Lexone.

This tank mix may be used for the control of rhizome Johnsongrass and control of weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone. Follow recommendations under Rhizome Johnsongrass for soil preparation, incorporation and cultivations.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied two weeks prior to planting for two consecutive years. Use the following rates:

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Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse*	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	2	3	4
PLUS			
Lexone 50WP/4L or Sencor 50WP/4 (pounds/pints)	1/2	3/4	1
OR			
Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable) (pounds)	1/3	1/2	2/3

*Do not use on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Follow directions under TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Lexone and Sencor tank mix below.

Wild Cane (Shattercane):

Soil preparation and application procedures recommended for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be followed.

Germination of wild cane (shattercane) occurs throughout the growing season and from deeper in the soil than most other weed seeds. Effective control can be obtained by using the following increased rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE:

A broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation: For good wild cane control deep incorporation is necessary. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

PRECAUTIONS: When using higher usage rates, soybeans should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions to avoid additional stress to the cotton plants due to cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle, which could cause reduced stands, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Sencor or Lexone

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Sencor or Lexone will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone and the following weeds:

Jimsonweed
Mallow, Venice
(Flower-of-an-hour)
Mustard, wild
Prickly sida

Ragweed, common
Sesbania, hemp
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Velvetleaf

Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseweed) control may be erratic. Cultivation may improve control. An Overlay of Sencor or Lexone may be preferred to the tank mix where cocklebur is a serious problem.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE tank mixed with Sencor or Lexone may be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting up to planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse*	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints) PLUS	1	1 1/2	2
Lexone 50WP/4L or Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds/pints) OR	1/2	3/4	1
Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable) (pounds)	1/3	1/2	2/3

*Do not use Sencor or Lexone on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Mixing Directions: See general Mixing directions.

Additional Precautions: Do not plant any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Crop Injury, herbicide residue or erratic weed control may result from overapplication, uneven application or improper soil incorporation. Cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration or drought are additional stress factors. Any of these may weaken crop seedlings and possible damage from the tank mix is increased. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock.

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TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE preplant followed by Sencor or Lexone as an overlay:

After TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been applied as a preplant incorporated herbicide make a single application of Sencor or Lexone as either a broadcast or band spray either during planting or after planting, but before the soybeans emerge. Crop injury may result if Sencor or Lexone is sprayed over the top of emerged soybeans.

Use Directions: Directions on the Sencor or Lexone label should be followed for specific instructions regarding each herbicide.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse*</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds or pints)	3/4 - 1	3/4 - 1 1/2	1 - 1 3/4
PLUS			
Lexone 50WP/4L (pounds or pints)	3/4	3/4 - 1	1
OR			
Sencor dry flowable (pounds)	1/2 - 2/3	1/2 - 1	2/3 - 1 1/6
OR			
Lexone dry flowable (pounds)	1/2	1/2 - 2/3	2/3

*Lexone or Sencor should not be applied to sands or soils with less than 1/2% organic matter or to coarse soils (sandy loam and loamy sand) containing less than 2% organic matter.

Additional Precautions: Tracy, Semmes, Altona, Vansoy or Coker 102 soybean varieties are sensitive and crop injury may result if Lexone or Sencor is used. Before a Sencor or Lexone application seeds must be planted at least 1 1/2 inches but not more than 2 inches below the soil surface. Only one application per season should be used at these rates. Areas treated with Sencor or Lexone should not be planted to any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Soybean injury may occur if Lexone or Sencor is used on soils having a calcarous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if they are used in conjunction with soil-applied organo phosphate pesticides. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated area.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben:

A tank mix of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone plus the weeds listed below. Use this tank mix as a spring preplant incorporation treatment.

Ragweed
Smartweed
Velvetleaf

Overlay:

Where TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been used preplant incorporated use Amiben in a broadcast or band spray over the soybean row at planting time. In addition to those weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone Amiben as an overlay after TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE also controls the following weeds.

Coffeeweed (Sesbania)	Spurge, annual
Mustard, wild	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Nightshade, black	Stinkgrass
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Velvetleaf
Ragweed, common	

Amiben can be applied as a tank mix with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE or as an overlay application after application and incorporation of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Amiben 2S (quarts)	4 - 6	4 - 6	4 - 6

The higher rate should be used where heavy growths of smartweed, velvetleaf, ragweed, wildmustard or black nightshade is expected. Do not use on muck or charcoal soils. Follow label directions and cautions on the Amiben label.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben and Sencor or Lexone:

The tank mix of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Amiben and Sencor or Lexone is effective for control of all weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE, Amiben and Sencor or Lexone labels.

Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben and Sencor or Lexone several days before planting up to planting in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use the following rate:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURLIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Amiben 2S (quarts)	3 - 4	3 - 4	4 - 5
PLUS			
Lexone 50WP/4 or Sencor 50WP/4 (pounds/pints)	1/2	1/2 - 3/4	3/4
OR			
Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable) (pounds)	1/3	1/3 - 1/2	1/2

Precautions: Do not use Sencor or Lexone on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Where velvetleaf or black nightshade is a problem use higher rate of Amiben.

Apply Sencor or Lexone at the rates listed below on Clarion/Webster soils in Minnesota and Iowa or on similar alkaline (calcareous) soils with a pH of 7.5 or above.

	Medium	Fine
Lexone 50WP/4L or Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds/pints)	1/2	1/2 - 3/4
OR		
Lexone (dry flowable) or Sencor (dry flowable) (pounds)	1/3	1/3 - 1/2

Where soil pH is less than 7.5 and where weed pressure is heavy use the higher rate.

Additional Precautions:

Follow all label directions on Amiben and Sencor or Laxone labels to avoid any crop injury. Crop injury, herbicide residue or erratic weed control may result from overapplication, uneven application or improper soil incorporation. Cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration or drought are additional stress factors. Because of any of these, crop seedlings may be weakened and possible damage from the tank mix is increased. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated area.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Vernam tank mix:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Vernam tank mix will effectively control weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone plus these additional weeds:

Annual morningglory	Yellow nutsedge (nutgrass)
Coffeeweed	Velvetleaf
Purple nutsedge (nutgrass)	

Follow recommended soil preparation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE/Vernam may be applied up to 10 days before planting. The tank mix should be incorporated immediately after application at the following rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Vernam 7 E (pints)	1 3/4 - 2 1/3	2 1/3 - 3	3 - 3 1/2

Use the higher rate of 3 pints per acre on medium soils for nutsedge, wild cane and velvetleaf control.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

A broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils and 2 pints on medium and fine soils should be used in areas receiving less than 20% average annual rainfall per year. Damage to the established alfalfa may be caused if the proper incorporation equipment is not used for thorough soil mixing. Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation instructions should be followed.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPING, USE THE RATE TABLE BELOW

CARROT, CASTOR BEAN AND CELERY—(In areas receiving less than 20% average annual rainfall, direct seeded and transplanted.)

CUCURBITS —POSTPLANT EMERGED (Cantalopue, Cucumber and Watermelon)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true leaf stage in the Western United States including Texas.

COLE CROPS—TRANSPLANT

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to transplanting only. (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower) See direct seeded section.

OKRA

PEPPER—TRANSPLANT

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to transplanting only.

SOUTHERN PEA—(Prior to planting only.)

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE before planting, at planting or immediately after planting, unless otherwise indicated.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

For soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints on coarse and medium and 2 pints on fine soils. On soils with 5-10% organic matter use 2 pints on all soils.

COLE CROP—DIRECT SEEDED (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower) See above section for transplant.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2-5% organic matter. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE, stunting or reduced stands may occur.

Incorporation equipment should be set to throw treated soil around the plants during incorporation.

DRY BEAN—TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied before planting using the following rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 - 1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

For soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils. For soils with 5-10% organic matter, use 2 pints on all soils.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Eptam tank mix:

A tank mix of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and Eptam will effectively control all the following weeds in addition to those weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE:

Henbit (spring applications)	Oat, wild
Nightshade, black	Ragweed, common
Nightshade, hairy	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Nutsedge	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Apply this tank mix from 2 days prior to planting up to planting. Incorporate immediately after application.

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Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas Receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas Receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS Eptam 7E	2 1/2- 3 1/2	2 1/2 - 3 1/2	2 1/2-3 1/2

On soils with 2-5% organic matter, use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils. For soils with 5-10% organic matter use 2 pints on all soils

To control annual grasses use Eptam 7E at a rate of 2 1/2 pints per acre. To control nutsedge and additional broadleaf weeds use 3 1/2 pints.

Precautions: Follow all directions and precautions on the Eptam label before using. Do not use this tank mix on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans and other flatpodded beans, except Romano. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated area.

Fall application in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated between October 15 and December 31. Use a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils. Established weeds should be destroyed during seedbed preparation.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPING, USE THE RATE LISTED BELOW

BEANS--(Guar and Mungbean)

GREENS--Turnip greens grown for processing, Collard, Kale and Mustard greens.

MUSTARD--Grown for seed or processing for food in Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at 1 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils.

BEANS--(Lima Bean and Snap Bean):

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

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HOPS

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated while the crop is dormant, using a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre 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 minimum damage to the crop.

MINT--(Established Peppermint and Spearmint)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/4 pints on medium soils; and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils. using incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the crop.

PEA--(Dry and English)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at a rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Far-Go tank mix for pea in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE plus Far-Go controls wild oat in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

Application Rates: Broadcast 3/4 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre on coarse and medium soils; 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE on fine soils. Use 1 1/4 quarts of Far-Go per acre for all soil textures.

Incorporation Directions: Incorporation should be done up to 3 weeks prior to planting. Follow recommended incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

Precaution: Do not apply to lentils. Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the northwest; but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oat. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock or graze treated area. Follow the cautions, precautions and directions on the Far-Go label.

Fall application to dry pea and English pea in Idaho, Oregon and Washington: TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated any time between October 15 and December 31 using a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

PEANUT—(Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting, at planting or immediately after planting using a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, care should be taken not to disturb the seed.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Vernam tank mix (Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma):

This tank mix will effectively control those weeds listed for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone plus the additional weeds:

Annual Morningglory
Coffeeweed
Purple nutsedge (nutgrass)

Yellow nutsedge (nutgrass)
Velvetleaf

Follow recommended soil preparation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and Vernam tank mix may be applied up to 10 days prior to planting. Incorporate the tank mix immediately after application. Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Vernam broadcast using 1 pint TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and 2 1/2 pints of Vernam 7E on coarse soil.

POTATO—(All states except Maine)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated after planting prior to emergence, or immediately following dragoff or after the potato plants have fully emerged.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

Incorporation equipment should be set to uniformly cover the bed and furrow with a layer of treated soil. If the herbicide is concentrated over the bed, potato emergence may be retarded, and stem brittleness can occur. Do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil when TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is applied and incorporated after potato plants have fully emerged. Do not completely cover foliage at subsequent cultivations. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

Split application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington:

Apply and incorporate 3/4 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre before planting and 3/4 pint after planting when potato plants have fully emerged on all soils except do not apply to soils containing a 2% or more organic matter. Follow incorporation directions listed above for application to potato after planting.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Eptam tank mix for potatoes grown in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas:

This tank mix will effectively control the following weeds in addition to those weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

Henbit (spring applications)	Oat, wild
Nightshade, black	Ragweed, common
Nightshade, hairy	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Nutsedge	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)

Recommendations for soil preparation and application procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be followed. The TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Eptam tank mix may be applied after planting, but before crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dragged off, this tank mix should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drag-off.

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Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS			
Eptam 7E	1 3/4 - 7	1 3/4 - 7	1 3/4 - 7

On soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and on soil with 5-10% organic matter use 2 pints on all soils.

For nutsedge control use the higher rate of Eptam 7E.

Precaution: Follow directions and precautions on the Eptam label before using. Observe cautions and limitations of products used in mixtures. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock. Do not graze treated areas.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Eptam application before planting in Washington, Idaho and Oregon:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Eptam may be applied prior to planting using a broadcast rate of 3/4 pint of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre and 3 1/2 pints of Eptam 7E per acre on all soil textures. Incorporate immediately.

Precaution: This tank mix should not be used both before and after planting in the same season. Follow the directions on the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Do not feed treated plant parts to livestock. Do not graze treated area.

SAFFLOWER

Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be followed.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied in the spring before planting, or between October 15 and December 31.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

On coarse and medium soils use 1 1/2 pints per acre and 2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 2 to 2 1/2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

For fall application in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated any time between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, beds should be knocked down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from tops into furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, care should be taken during spring bedding operations to prevent turning up untreated soil. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. Before planting, destroy weeds that become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SUGAR BEET

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall as a broadcast, overtop spray at a rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use the higher rate for medium and fine soils in areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. Incorporation machinery should be set to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

Precaution: To reduce the possibility of girdling, exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before applying TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

In Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming use a tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe) for incorporation of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE for effective weed control in sugar beets. The tine-tooth harrow should be operated two times over the field, the second time in opposite direction, at a speed of 3 to 6 mph. The harrow should be set to cut 1 or 2 inches deep. Care should be taken that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot. All recommendations for application procedures and broadcast rates per acre for sugar beet should be followed.

SUGARCANE--(Plant Cane)

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated twice a year at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. The first application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be made in the fall immediately after the seed pieces are planted. The second application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be made in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Before the spring application rain-packed beds should be loosened 2 to 3 inches deep. Care should be taken so that the seed pieces or emerging shoots are not damaged by incorporation machinery.

Hawaii (postplant) for control of most annual grasses, including guineagrass:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be surface applied after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane), before weeds and cane emerge. A broadcast rate of 6 to 8 pints per acre should be used for all soil textures. For plant cane, form or roll beds before application. For ratoon cane, remove crop residue prior to application. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE will not be effective if large amounts of residue are present. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied just before anticipated rainfall, or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

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Applications in Louisiana or Texas up to layby for plant cane or ratoon cane:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. This should be done in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Rain-packed beds should be loosened 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken that seed pieces or emerging shoots are not damaged by incorporation machinery. A rolling cultivator or bed chopper may be used to incorporate TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator should be followed. Bed chopper should be set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary.

Itchgrass (Raoulgrass) control in Louisiana:

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. Directions above for sugarcane layby application in Louisiana and Texas should be followed.

SUNFLOWER--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied in the spring or in the fall between October 15 and December 31. Recommendations for soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be followed.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

On coarse and medium use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre and 2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter; use 2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

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TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben tank mix or overlay:

Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be followed.

In fields where TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been incorporated prior to planting, Amiben may be applied in a band or broadcast over sunflowers at planting or, this tank mix may be incorporated prior to planting. In addition to those weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben tank mix improves mustard, smartweed, velvetleaf and ragweed control.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Amiben or TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with an Amiben overlay should be applied as follows:

Broadcast per Acre:

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4EC HERBICIDE (pints)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
PLUS			
Amiben 2S (quarts)	4	4 - 6	4 - 6

Use the 6 quart rate for best control of mustard, common ragweed or black nightshade.

In coarse textured soils, heavy rains on the incorporated Amiben may move it below the weed seed germination zone, and erratic weed control may result. If sufficient rain does not fall within 7 days after a preemergence application of Amiben, but there is enough soil moisture to germinate weeds and grasses, a light cultivation with a rotary hoe or similar tool will uproot these small broadleaf weeds and grasses. The shallow mixing of Amiben in the surface soil will not interfere with the action of Amiben when rains come.

TOMATO

For direct-seeded tomato, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at blocking or thinning as a directed spray to the soil between rows and beneath the plants, and incorporated. For transplant tomato, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to transplanting. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied after transplanting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	1 1/2
Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	1	1 1/2	2

On soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 2 pints on fine soils. On soils with 5-10% organic matter use 2 pints.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

For areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall.

On new plantings of citrus, pecan trees and vineyards, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils. On soils with 2-5% organic matter use 1 1/2 pints on fine soils and on soils with 5-10% organic matter use 2 pints. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures for non-bearing, established plantings of citrus and pecan trees and bearing plantings of grapefruit, lemon, orange, pecan, tangelo and tangerine trees.

For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall.

On new plantings of almond, apricot, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan and walnut trees TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; On soils with 2-5 % organic matter use 1 1/2 to 2 pints and 2 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter .

On new plantings of vineyards, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse soils; 1 1/2 to 3 pints on medium soils; and 3 to 4 pints on fine soils or soils with 2-10% organic matter. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated grape rootings.

For postplant applications on bearing or non-bearing, established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest. In established plantings, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied as a directed spray to the soil. Use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines.

Rhizome Johnsongrass control:

For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall.

Control rhizome johnsongrass with postplant applications in bearing and non-bearing, established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees by applying TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE for 2 consecutive years.

Soil Preparation--Soil should be worked thoroughly to bring the rhizomes nearer the surface.

Application--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 2 quarts per acre on all soil textures each year for 2 consecutive years. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Incorporation--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary, using a different direction for the second.

Cultivation--As some johnsongrass plants will escape, cultivation is necessary to obtain effective control. Effective control cannot be obtained with only 1 year of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE use.

Precautions: Crop injury may result if the 2 quart rate is used on new plantings. Orchards or vineyards should not be interplanted with other crops. If the treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to other crop uses, only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been registered as a preplant treatment for the next cropping season should be planted.

Bindweed control in California:

Use TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE the control of field bindweed in vineyards and for almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE 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. This layer of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation—All weeds and grasses should be destroyed with soil tillage prior to applying TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. This tillage is necessary to prevent trash from interfering with the operation of the spray blade.

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

Application—TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be used in 40 to 80 gallons of water per acre. Operate the spray blade at a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Precaution: After rainfall or irrigation some soils may crack as they dry. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow discing or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also aids the control of germinating seeds.

WHEAT (WINTER)—(Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington)

Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE for preplant preemergence control of cheatgrass and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. If the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE, the growth, development and yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied any time during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation Directions--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flexine, Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph. Within 24 hours after application, incorporate one time followed by a second incorporation in a different direction from the first prior to planting. After the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been incorporated with a flexible tine harrow do not till the soil with a disc.

Seeding Directions--Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will place the seed below the zone of soil into which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been incorporated.

Precaution: Crop injury such as delayed emergence and development may occur when wheat is planted in direct contact with treated soil.

Fallow soil application in Washington and Oregon:

To control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf, apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE and shallowly incorporate into fallow soil up to four months ahead of planting. As long as the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE, the growth, development or yield will not be adversely affected. Use deep or semi-deep furrow drills. Use at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on the fine soils. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be applied any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be incorporated using a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flexine or Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operated at 3 to 6 mph. Two passes over the field in different directions are necessary for thorough incorporation. Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application followed by a second incorporation prior to seeding. When a flexible tine harrow has been used to apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE do not till the soil with a disc.

Precaution: Deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drills only should be used. Seed should be placed below the zone of soil into which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has been incorporated. Injury to the crop or delay in emergence or development may occur if wheat is planted directly into the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM AND BARLEY--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE ALONE

To control foxtail (pigeongrass) TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is recommended as a postplant incorporated treatment.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied at a broadcast rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

Seedbed should be well-tilled and seed planted 2 to 3 inches deep. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Use flextime or diamond harrows operated two times in different directions to incorporate. Incorporate by operating equipment at a speed of at least 5 mph and set at 1 to 1 1/2 inches deep. Apply and incorporate the first time in the same operation if possible. Both incorporations must be done within 24 hours.

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Far-Go tank mix:

To control foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild oat, apply TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Far-Go as a postplant incorporation treatment.

Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with Far-Go should be applied after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Use flex-time or diamond harrows to incorporate. Make two passes each in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph, operating equipment 1 to 1 1/2 inches deep.

Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. If not, incorporate immediately after application.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (pints)			
Barley, Durum, Spring wheat	1	1	1 1/2
PLUS			
Far-Go(pints)			
Durum, Spring wheat	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Barley	2	2	2

Precaution: Overapplication may result in crop injury. Read the Far-Go label carefully before using.

FALL APPLICATION

General: (Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall)
See specific crop for recommendations. Use the rates listed for spring applications for all crops for which there are no specific fall application instructions and for which TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE is recommended as a preemergence application. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied in the fall for sugarbeets, potatoes and direct-seeded tomatoes. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied and incorporated any time between October 15 and December 31. Leave ground flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, beds should be knocked down to desired height prior to planting, moving some treated soil from beds into furrows. Where soil is left over winter, care should be taken not to turn up untreated soil during spring bedding operations. During seedbed preparation, destroy established weeds. Destroy weeds which have become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should not be applied in the fall to soils which are wet, are subject to prolonged periods of flooding, or where rice was grown the previous year.

FERTILIZER USE DIRECTIONS—APPLICATION WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE may be mixed with most liquid fertilizer materials. A combination of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers will provide weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE applied to water. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE label recommendations regarding rates per acre, crops, incorporation directions, special instructions, cautions and special precautions should be followed.

Labeling and applications relating to liquid fertilizer mixing for individual state regulations are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

Testing for Tank Mix Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers:

A tank mixture of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE alone or with dry flowables, wettable powders, aqueous suspensions, flowables, liquids, or solutions may not combine properly with some liquid fertilizer materials. Always test a small quantity before full-scale mixing to determine whether a compatibility agent is needed, and which agent does the best job. Phosphate, ester type surfactants designed for use with liquid fertilizers are suggested. Use the following test to select the correct agent for your mixture.

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1. Measure one pint of intended spray water or fertilizer solution into a jar.
2. Check the pH of the liquid and adjust if necessary.
3. Add, in the given order, the intended ingredients, shaking well after each addition.
 - (a) surfactants (spreaders), acidifiers, compatability agents, and activators; add one teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons
 - (b) dry ingredients (wetttable powders, dry flowables); add one tablespoon for each pound/100 gallons
 - (c) emulsifiable concentrates; add one teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons
 - (d) flowables: add one teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons
 - (e) soluble ingredients: add one tablespoon for each pound/100 gallons
 - (f) spreader-stickers: one teaspoon for each pint/100 gallons
4. The final mixture should be uniform and smooth with no evidence of coagulation occurring. If incompatibility is evident, begin test again with a compatability agent added first. Six drops is equivalent to four ounces per 100 gallons. If this does not smooth the mixture, try higher concentrations and other compatability agents.
5. Allow the mixture to stand undisturbed thirty minutes. If separation occurs, shake and observe the resulting mixture. If not, do not attempt to spray the mixture. You may try:
 - (a) more compatability agents
 - (b) different formulations of the active ingredients (switch from wetttable or emulsifiable concentrates to flowable or from wetttable powder to emulsifiable concentrates).

LIQUID FERTILIZER MIXING INSTRUCTIONS--TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE in Liquid Fertilizer

When mixing TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE in liquid fertilizers, continuous agitation is required to prevent the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE from rising to the surface as an oily layer. Use a compatability agent to make the TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE emulsify properly. When tank mixing emulsifiable concentrates with dry flowables, wetttable powders, aqueous suspensions, flowables, liquids, or solutions in liquid fertilizer using a compatability agent is especially important. If TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil, and the emulsion is not properly formed, the oil may combine with the formulation or suspension to form oil curds which is difficult to redisperse. A compatability agent is helpful in causing liquid concentrates to form non-oiling mixtures with liquid fertilizers. Compatability agents can be used at rates as low as 1 1/2 to 2 pints per ton of liquid fertilizer and should be mixed well with the fertilizer before adding the liquid concentrate. Follow the directions on the compatability agent label.

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APPLICATION

Use a properly calibrated applicator to spread the fertilizer/pesticide mixture and apply material uniformly to the soil surface.

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE incorporation procedures.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE (TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE Added to a TON of Fertilizer)

Fertilizer Rate Per Acre	TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE Rate Per Acre				
	1 pint	1 1/2 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
200 lbs.	5*	7 1/2	10	15	20
250 lbs.	4	6	8	12	16
300 lbs.	3 1/3	5	6 2/3	10	13 1/3
350 lbs.	2 3/4	4 1/4	5 3/4	8 1/2	11 1/2
400 lbs.	2 1/2	3 3/4	5	7 1/2	10
450 lbs.	2 1/4	3 1/3	4 1/2	6 2/3	9

*(quarts per ton)

For rates other than those listed above, use the following formula to calculate the amount of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Pints TRIFLURALIN 4 EC} & & \\ \text{HERBICIDE} & \times & \frac{1000}{\text{Lbs. Fertilizer}} \\ \text{Per Acre} & & \text{Per Acre} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Quarts TRIFLURALIN 4 EC} \\ \text{Per} \\ \text{Ton of Fertilizer} \end{array}$$

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TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

General

TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE may be used for impregnation or coating of dry bulk fertilizers. Application of dry bulk fertilizers impregnated with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE applied in water.

Follow all TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, cautions and special precautions. A minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer impregnated with TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE at the recommended rates should be applied. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE can be used for impregnation of any commonly used fertilizer except coated ammonium nitrate and straight limestone. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE will not be absorbed by these materials. Blends containing mixtures of these materials can be impregnated.

Impregnation--A closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender may be used. TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE should be applied uniformly to the fertilizer.

Rates--Specific crop recommendations for the rate of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE per acre should be followed. Check the rate table above to determine the amount of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE to be impregnated into a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be applied per acre.

Application--Use a properly calibrated applicator to spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture. The material should be applied uniformly to the soil surface.

Incorporation--Follow TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE incorporation procedures.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Under normal growing conditions and if applied according to directions, TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE will not harm the treated crop. Crop injury or soil residue may result from overapplication. Erratic weed control or crop injury may result from uneven application or improper soil incorporation of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

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In Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, after a spring application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE, sugarbeets, red beets or spinach should not be planted for 12 months or 14 months after fall application.

Soil should be plowed to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting sugar beets to prevent the possibility of crop injury. After a spring application sorghum (milo), proso millet, corn or oats should not be planted for 14 months application or for 16 months after a fall application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE to avoid crop injury. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after a spring application or 20 months after a fall application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

In those areas of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas where at least 20 inches of rain/or irrigation (total) was used to produce the crop, sorghum or oats should not be planted for 12 months after an application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

Do not plant sorghum, proso millet, or oats for 18 months after an application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE if less than 20 inches of total water was used to produce the crop. Cool, wet weather conditions during the early stage of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

In all other areas receiving greater than 20" rainfall per year:

Before planting sugar beets where a spring application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE was made the previous season moldboard plow. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of rhizome johnsongrass and other higher rate programs.

Vegetable Growing Areas:

Other than those listed on this label vegetable crops should not be planted within 5 months following the application of TRIFLURALIN 4 EC HERBICIDE.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

RETZLOFF DELTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this 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 RETZLOFF DELTA. In no case shall RETZLOFF DELTA 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. RETZLOFF DELTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

AMIBEN(R)—chloramben, Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc.
CAPAROL(R)—prometryn, Ciba-Geigy Corporation
COTORAN(R)—fluometuron, Ciba-Geigy Corporation
COTTON PRO—prometryn, Griffin Corporation
EPTAM(R)—EPTC, Stauffer Chemical Company
FAR-GO(R)—triallate, Monsanto Agricultural Products Company
KARMEX(R)—diuron, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company
LEXONE(R)—metribuzin, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company
METURON—fluometuron, Griffin Corporation
SENCOR(R)—metribuzin, Bayer, GmbH
VERNAM(R)—vernolate, Stauffer Chemical Company

CHEMIGATION

Apply Trifluralin 4 EC Herbicide only through Center pivot, continuous move, solid sets, hand lines, wheel lines and other types of sprinkler irrigation systems equipped to apply pesticides. Apply Trifluralin EC only on crops listed in the "Directions for Use."

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety device for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventor, (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of liquid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Good agitation is required in the injection tank.

In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Trifluralin 4 EC as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject Trifluralin 4 EC for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible with uniform coverage.

Mix the amount of Trifluralin 4 EC needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.

Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Trifluralin 4 ED is flushed from system.

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ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

Use a broadcast rate of 1.5 pints per acre on coarse soils and 2 pints on medium and fine soils in areas receiving less than 20 inches average annual rainfall. Damage to established alfalfa may be caused if the proper incorporation equipment is not used for thorough soil mixing. Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation instructions should be followed.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION OF TRIFLURALIN 4 EC

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied through center pivot, continuous move, solid sets, hard lines, wheel lines and other types of sprinkler irrigation systems equipped to apply pesticides.

Application Timing and Rates

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied to established alfalfa prior to weed emergence while the crop is dormant, semidormant or during the season if applied immediately after a cutting. Alfalfa should not be cut or grazed within 21 days of application. Trifluralin 4 EC should be applied only once per growing season.

Trifluralin 4 EC does not control established weeds, treatment must be made prior to germination. For cool season, fall germinating weeds such as brome grass and cheat, Trifluralin 4 EC should be applied from August 1 to October 1. For other weeds on the label, apply prior to their season of germination, generally late winter to early spring.

Apply Trifluralin 4 EC at a rate not to exceed 2 quarts per acre. Consult the label for specifics by soil type. If the 2 quart rate of Trifluralin 4 EC is used in the season following application, plant only those crops with preplant tolerance.

Required Sprinkler Application Equipment

1. Nurse Tank - If used, system must have adequate by-pass or mechanical agitation.
2. Injection Pump - A positive displacement injection pump is required to inject the chemical into the irrigation mainline due to the extreme water pressure in the mainline.
3. Injector Valves - An anti-siphon device is required in the irrigation line to prevent chemical from draining into the irrigation well. Also a check valve is required in the chemical injection line to stop the flow of water from the irrigation system into the nurse tank/chemical tank should the injection pump stop.

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4. Control Panels - Must be interlocked between the injection pump and water pump so that if one malfunctions, both will shut off simultaneously.

Water Requirements

1. Center Pivot or continuous move equipment - 0.5 acre inch of water.
2. Solid sets, hand lines or wheel lines (other than continuous move). If greater than 0.5 acre inch of water is used, the chemical should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

PRECAUTION

Do not apply when winds are greater than 10 to 15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply through any system with leaking connections. All above application equipment is required.

FIELD CORN

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied through center pivot, continuous move, solid sets, hand lines, wheel lines and other types of sprinkler irrigation systems equipped to apply pesticides.

Application, Timing and Rates

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied to corn 2 to 30 inches tall, but prior to weed emergence. Trifluralin 4 EC does not control established weeds, treatment must be made prior to germination or to soil free of weeds.

Apply Trifluralin 4 EC at a rate not to exceed 2 quarts per acre. Consult the label for specifics by soil type. Where used in combination, consult the label of the combination partner for its use rate.

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied in combination with Griffex 4L or other atrazine formulations. Prior to full scale utilization, check the compatibility of Trifluralin 4 EC and combination partner. Refer to Compatibility Test in this label. Spectrum of weeds controlled will be increased over that of Trifluralin 4 EC alone by those controlled by the combination partner.

DO NOT APPLY TO SEED CORN OR SWEET CORN. IF FURROW PLANTED FIELD CORN, APPLY TRIFLURALIN 4 EC ONLY AFTER A POSTEMERGENCE CULTIVATION.

Required Sprinkler Application Equipment

1. Nurse Tank - If used, system must have adequate by-pass or mechanical agitation.
2. Injection Pump - A positive displacement injection pump is required to inject the chemical into the irrigation mainline due to the extreme water pressure in the mainline.
3. Injector Valves - An anti-siphon device is required in the irrigation line to prevent chemical from draining into the irrigation well. Also a check valve is required in the chemical injection line to stop the flow of water from the irrigation system into the nurse tank/chemical tank should the injection pump stop.
4. Control Panels - Must be interlocked between the injection pump and water pump so that if one malfunctions, both will shut off simultaneously.

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Water Requirements

1. Center Pivot or continuous move equipment - 0.5 acre inch of water.
2. Solid sets, hand line or wheel lines (other than continuous move). If greater than 0.5 acre inch of water is used, the chemical should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

PRECAUTION

Do not apply when winds are greater than 10 to 15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply through any system with leaking connections. All above application equipment is required.