

Reg # 46193-10

PM-23

1210

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MAY 15 1991

John W. Kennedy
John W. Kennedy Consultants, Inc.
c/o Retzloff Delta Company
9101 Cherry Lane, Suite 113
Laurel, MD 20708-1133

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Subject: Registration Standards
Trifluralin 4EC
EPA Registration No. 46193-10
Your Submission Dated April 29, 1991

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

- 1) Due to new EPA policy, part of the registration standards for the Environmental Hazards have been changed. To comply, change the sentence "Do not apply to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, or marshes)" to read "Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."
- 2) Under the Special Use Directions For Soybeans, within the section for TRI4EC with AMIBEN and SENCOR or LEXONE, the name "TRILIN" was written twice. Correct this typographical error to read "TRI4EC" in both locations.

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit five (5) final printed copies for the referenced label, incorporating the above changes.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	D. KENNY						
DATE	5/14/91						

RETZLOFF
DELTA CO.



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

May 15, 1991

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
a pesticide is registered
EPA Reg. No.

46193-10

**TRIFLURALIN 4 EC
(TRI 4 EC)**

HERBICIDE

A Selective Herbicide for the Pre-Emergence Control of Annual

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

trifluralin

(a, a, a-trifluoro-2, 6-dinitro-N, N-dipropyl-p-toluidine)

INERT INGREDIENTS

TOTAL

Trifluralin 4 EC 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 doctor or take victim to a hospital. Do not induce vomiting if the person is unconscious.

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash immediately with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water for at least fifteen minutes. Get medical attention.

AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido traducida.
See additional precautionary statements

DISTRIBUTED BY

RETZLOFF DELTA CO.

P. O. BOX 40383

HOUSTON, TX 77042

018
3210

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear safety glasses when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin: Do not get in eyes. 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

Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result.

Do not store near heat or flame.

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.

See attached booklet for additional information.

Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, pour water control may be lost.
Do not store near heat or flame.
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 by other means as directed 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 prohibited by law. 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 those counties unless you obtain the Bulletin. The EPA Bulletin is available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Agricultural Extension Service Agent, the Endangered Species Section 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	STATE (Regional Office FWS)	COUNTY
ALABAMA (Atlanta, Georgia) Freshwater Mussels Blackwater Darter	Colbert, Jackson Marshall, Morgan Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison	NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque) Pecos Gambusia	Chaves, Eddy
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.) Woundfin	Mohave	TENNESSEE (Atlanta, Georgia) Freshwater Mussels	Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Hardin, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Rhea, Roane, Scott Sequitah, Smith, Sullivan
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, Georgia) Freshwater Mussels	Clay, Clark, Craig, Lawrence Randolph, Sharp, St. Francis	TEXAS (Albuquerque) Comanche Springs Fish San Marcos Gambusia Austin Tass Blackwater Darter Colorado	Jeff Davis, Reeves Hays Bastrop, Burleson, Harris Cimarron, Hayes
CALIFORNIA (Portland, Oregon) Soleno Grass	Soleno	VERMONT (Newton Corner, Mass) Freshwater Mussels	Washington Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth Tazewell, Washington, Wise
KENTUCKY (Atlanta, Georgia) Freshwater Mussels	Ballard, Edmundson, Jackson, Laurel Marshall, McCracken, Pulesti, Rockcastle Warren, Wayne		
NEVADA (Portland, Oregon) Woundfin	Clark		

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TRIMEC is a preemergence herbicide which is incorporated into the soil to provide long residual control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. TRIMEC controls weeds as they germinate. TRIMEC will not control established weeds. Do not apply this product through any type of emission system.

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED BY TRIMEC

Grasses	Poa Annua	(See suppression or partial control directions under soybeans)	Conchus Inertus
Annual Bluegrass	Echinochloa	Sandbur (Burgess)	Leptochloa Fiformis
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Brachiaria	Springletop	Eragrostis Ciliaris
Brachiaria (Signalgrass)	Bromus	Stinkgrass (Invegrass)	Sorghum Bicolor
Bromegrass	Bromus	Wild Cane (Shattercane)	Erigeron Villoso
Cheatgrass		(See SOYBEAN TRILIN ALONE for special instructions)	
Downy Bromel			
Cheat (Chess)			
Crabgrass			
Large Crabgrass			
Smooth Crabgrass			
Foxtail			
Boobygrass			
Brittlegrass			
Green Foxtail			
Green Foxtail			
Yellow Foxtail			
Robust Foxtail			
Yellow Foxtail			
Goosegrass			
Silver Crabgrass			
Silvergrass			
Wheatgrass			
Yardgrass			
Johnsongrass (Horseweed)			
Rhynchos - (See special instructions for control in cotton & soybeans)			
Singletoe			
Panicum			
Fall Panicum			
Spreading Panicum (See special instructions in cotton & soybeans)			
Gumgrass			
(See sugarcane for special instructions)			
Texas Panicum			
Buffalograss			
Colorado grass			
McGrass (Roughgrass)			
(See sugarcane for special instructions)			
Red Rice			

SOIL PREPARATION

Soil surface should be smooth enough to enable the efficient use of sprayer and incorporation equipment to ensure a uniform application and incorporation of TRIMEC. Once can be caused by ground cover such as crop residue or existing weeds. Soil should be tilled prior to the application of TRIMEC 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.

CROP RESIDUES OR EXISTING WEEDS: Ground cover, such as crop residue or existing weeds, can interfere with the incorporation of TRIMEC into the soil. A manageable level of such ground cover will allow the TRIMEC to be uniformly incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. If the level of the ground cover is such that this cannot be done, you must till the soil prior to the application of TRIMEC.

ROUGHNESS: The soil surface should be smooth enough so that you can operate a sprayer and incorporation equipment efficiently and at speeds which ensure a uniform application and incorporation of TRIMEC.

GENERAL SOIL CONDITIONS: To assure incorporation of TRIMEC soil moisture conditions should be such that large clods can be broken up during the 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 TRIEC per acre than a coarse soil. Where rates are based on coarse, medium or fine textured soils, it is understood that soil texture classes are generally categorized as follows:

Coarse	Medium	Fine
Sand	Loam	Sandy Clay
Gravelly Sand	Silt	Clay Loam
Coarse Loam	Silt Loam	Silty Clay
	Silty Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam
	Sandy Clay Loam	

(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

Excessive weed control and/or crop injury may result if TRIEC 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 TRIEC into the top 2 inches of soil.

Before Planting

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

After Planting

For directions after planting check label under specific crop.

Bedded Culture

TRIEC must be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed for effective weed control.

Application Prior To Bedding

Apply TRIEC 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.

Application After Bedding

Work all beds to planting height before application and incorporate TRIEC 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 cut 1/2 to 1 inch 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 untreated. Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep, operate at 5 mph or more. Do not use chisel points.

Combination Seedbed Conditioner: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of 4 to 6 mph. 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 8 inches staggered so that no soil is left untreated, followed by a spike tooth or flexline harrow, followed by a ground driven reel or basket.

Rolling Cultivator: Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of 5 to 8 mph. 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 a cut-and-cure.

Bed Conditioner (Do-All): Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of 4 to 6 mph. 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. Adjust to incorporate TRIEC 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.

Other equipment, including the flexline tooth harrow (Flexline, Metrol), is also recommended for use for the special examples for which it is specified in this label. Use other equipment only as specified.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil must be shallow cultivated without reducing the weed control activity of TRIEC. Poor weed control results 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 TRIEC per acre. For band applications, decrease the amount of TRIEC in proportion to the amount of surface treated per acre. Apply TRIEC 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 coarse soils or soils with lower organic matter. For soils containing 10% or more organic matter do not use TRIEC.

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

TRIEC Alone in Water: 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 TRIEC. Provide sufficient agitation and flush lines the tank.

TRIEC Tank Mix in Water

For all tank mixes, continuous, vigorous agitation is required. (Sprayer 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 splash 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) visible powders are completely dispersed in the water. Allow additional mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products. Mix thoroughly. Then add any solution formulations, agitate and flush 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.

Read and carefully follow all label instructions for each material added to the tank. To help ensure good dispersion in the tank water, make a slurry mixture by premixing dry and flowable formulations with water and pour the slurry through a 20 or 35 mesh straining screen on the top of the tank. No more than 10 minutes of stirring in the tank should be used.

Whenever you build up on the walls of the spray tank, wash the tank with soapy water between fillings. Rinse and continue the spraying operation. After use, thoroughly clean the tank, lines and screens. The performance of precise calibration and uniform application increases as the spray volume decreases. Check sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. To insure uniform application of TRIEC, apply TRIEC when the spray volume is less than 100 gpm of spray particles. Poor weed control may result if TRIEC is applied in soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Ground Application: Use a low pressure herbicide sprayer which will apply the spray uniformly. Use TRIEC in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre (broadcast spray).

Aerial Application: For aerial spraying apply TRIEC in 5 to 10 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre. Use proper nozzle, nozzle adjustments, speed and height should be adjusted to provide a uniform spray pattern in the tank. To insure precise application apply within the spray margins or patterns.

Precaution: Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes.

CHEMIGATION

59 10

Apply TRIEC 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 TRIEC only on areas 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 is 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 be needed.

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 80 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (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 RPZ 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, quick-closing 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 flow from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain function 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.

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 flow from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain function 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 TRIEC as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject TRIEC for 15 to 20 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible for uniform coverage.

Mix the amount of TRIEC 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 TRIEC is flushed from system.

COTTON

TRIEC ALONE

Apply TRIEC before or at planting, immediately after planting, or at layby.

Preemergence:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

	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 TRIEC postplant.

Layby:

TRIEC can be applied and incorporated any time up to layby, but not less than 30 days before harvest. Direct layby applications onto the soil between the rows and between emerged cotton plants at the same rates as for a preemergence application.

Fall Application:

TRIEC may be applied and incorporated in Loam and fine soils between October 15 and December 31. The ground may be left flat or bedded up over winter. Where soil is left flat, take care not to turn up untreated soil from beds into furrows. On bedded grounds, knock down beds to desired heights before planting, moving some treated soil into furrows from the beds. Destroy established weeds during preparation of seedbed. Before planting, destroy weeds which may have been established in furrows due to the uncovering of untreated soil during bedding. TRIEC 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 TRIEC 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, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. A broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints TRIEC per acre should be used on coarse and 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, apply TRIEC 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 FOR COTTON

For Postem:

Apply and incorporate TRIEC 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 direct rate program. Apply for two consecutive years.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Soil Preparation

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:

Choose one of the following programs which best meets your cultural practices.

For spring application apply TRIAC 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 (1R).

For fall application use TRIAC between October 15 and December 31 for 2 consecutive years at the same rates as for spring application.

Incorporation — For good rhizome johnsongrass control deep incorporation is necessary. Incorporate TRIAC 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 TRIAC use.

Crop Rotation — Plant only rice and those crops for which TRIAC can be applied as a preplant treatment 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 TRIAC 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, Walker and Wharton, apply TRIAC 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, plant cotton 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

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

TRIAC with COTTON PRO® or CAPAROL® — Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas: TRIAC with COTTON PRO or CAPAROL will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIAC alone and the following weeds:

Annual Munchgrass	Prickly Soda (Teaweed)
Groundcherry (Annual)	Ragweed
Melba	Smartweed
Mustard	Wild Oat

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

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIAC (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

Use proportionally less for band application.
*Do not use on sands and loamy sands.

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 TRIAC and fall 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.

Additional Precautions: Do not use a TRIAC/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. Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions. These conditions may cause crop injury. On much planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings are well established.

Crop Rotations: After a spring application of TRIAC plus COTTON PRO or CAPAROL 80W, cash crops: corn, 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.

TRIAC with METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W (except in Arizona): Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIAC. A tank mix of TRIAC with METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRIAC alone plus these additional weeds:

Butterweed	Ragweed
Cocklebur	Ryegrass
Groundcherry (Winter)	Setaria
Jimsonweed	Sicklepod
Munchgrass	Smartweed
Prickly Soda (Teaweed)	Tumbleweed

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIAC (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 label. Add slurry to a partially filled tank of water. Add the TRIAC after METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W is thoroughly mixed 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 TRIAC plus METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W. Do not feed forage from treated cotton plants or gin trash to livestock. Do not mix TRIAC plus METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W with liquid fertilizer.

West Texas Only: Do not use the tank mix of TRIAC 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 TRIAC.

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.

TRIAC preplant followed by METURON 4L or COTORAN 80W Overlay: Apply and incorporate TRIAC 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 soil 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.

TRIAC preplant followed by DIREX® 4L or KARMEX® 80W Overlay: East of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, Louisiana and Eastern Texas: incorporate TRIAC prior to planting. Follow with a preemergence application of DIREX 4L or KARMEX 80W. This will effectively control all the weeds controlled by TRIAC alone plus these additional weeds:

Annual (Jimsonweed)	Ragweed
Annual Munchgrass	Shepherdspurge
Dayflower	Velvetgrass
Pennywort	Wild Lettuce
	Wild Mustard

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIAC (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS DIREX 4L (pints)	1 1/2	1	1 1/4
OR KARMEX 80W (pounds)	1 1/2	2 1/2	3

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 forage from treated plants to livestock or spare weaned pigs. Consult the DIREX 4L or KARMEX 80W label for additional instructions, cautions and precautions.

SOYBEAN

TRIAC ALONE

Preemergence: Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIAC.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIAC (pints)	1	1 1/2	2

*Use 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 2 units on fine soils with 2.5% organic matter; use 2 to 2 1/2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Fall Application: TRIAC 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 knifed 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. TRIAC should not be applied to wet soil or soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding or ground where rice was grown the previous year.

Apply and incorporate TRIAC 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, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Use a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints TRIAC per acre on coarse soil, 2 pints on medium soil and 2 1/2 pints on fine soil.

For other states where soybeans may be grown, use TRIAC 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 FOR SOYBEANS

Fall Preplant:

Apply and incorporate TRIAC broadcast at the rate of 2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils.

Crop Rotation — Plant only rice and those crops for which TRIAC can be applied as a preplant treatment 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 TRIAC 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, Walker and Wharton, apply TRIAC 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, up to two weeks before planting.

Charcoal Soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi: Freely charred land sometimes contains 5-10% organic matter and charcoal from burning debris. This charcoal and organic matter has a tendency to bind TRIAC and reduce its weed control activity. If these conditions exist, higher rates of TRIAC 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. In the burn row a high level of charcoal is present, consequently, good weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIAC.

Use TRIAC 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. Follow procedures for soil preparation, application and incorporation.

Red Rice in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas only: Partial suppression or control of red rice can be obtained when TRIAC is applied at the following recommended rates.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse with 2.5% organic matter	Coarse with 5-10% organic matter
Year 1	2	3	4	3	3
Year 2	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2 1/2

If high organic matter and/or charcoal are present in the soil use TRIAC at a broadcast 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 for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

TRIAC (pints)	Coarse	Medium	Fine
	1 1/2	2 1/2	3

Crop Rotation: Use a two year program for red rice control in soybeans. If the rate is listed for 1 year and plant soybeans. The second year plant only those plants which TRIAC can be applied preplant using the normal rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

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

Soil Preparation: 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 and to destroy any emerged johnsongrass.

Application:

Choose one of the following programs which best meets your cultural practices.

For spring application use TRIAC 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, 3 pints on coarse soils with 2.5% organic matter and 4 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter (1R).

For fall application use TRIAC between October 15 and December 31 at the same rates as for spring application.

OR

A spring application of TRIAC may be used in spring, fall for two consecutive years, or in spring and fall at the same rates.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse with 2.5% organic matter	Coarse with 5-10% organic matter
TRIAC (pints)	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2

Incorporation: For good rhizome johnsongrass control deep incorporation is necessary. Incorporate TRIAC 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 TRIAC use.

Crop Rotation: Plant only rice and those crops for which TRIAC can be applied as a preplant treatment following a double rate treatment season or injury may result.

Tank Mix: TRIAC with SENCOR® or with LESONE® This tank mix may be used for the control of rhizome johnsongrass and control of weeds listed for TRIAC alone. Follow the cautions, directions and restrictions on the SENCOR or LESONE labels for application, cautions and precautions.

1) TRIAC may be applied preplant, or in spring, fall for two consecutive years, or in spring and fall at the same rates.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TRIMEC (pint)
PLUS
LEXONE 50WP/4L
or SENCOR 50WP/4L
(pounds/pint)
1.2 3.4 1
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 TRI-MEC with LEXONE and SENCOR tank mix below
Wild Cane (Shattercane):
Follow soil preparation and application procedures recommended for TRI-MEC
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 TRI-MEC
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. Incorporate TRI-MEC 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: Cultivation during the crop season will also contribute to control.
PRECAUTIONS: When using higher usage rates, cultivations 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
Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.
TRI-MEC with SENCOR or LEXONE
TRI-MEC with SENCOR or LEXONE will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRI-MEC alone and the following weeds:
Jimsonweed Ragweed, Common
Mallow, Venice Sennam, Hemp
(Flower of an hour) Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Mustard, Wild Velvetleaf
Picky Side
Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseneed) control may be erratic. Timely cultivation may improve control. An overlay of SENCOR or LEXONE may be preferred to the tank mix where cocklebur is a serious problem.
TRI-MEC tank mixed with SENCOR or LEXONE may be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting up to planting.
Broadcast Rates Per Acre
TRI-MEC (pint) Coarse* Medium Fine
PLUS
LEXONE 50WP/4L or SENCOR 50WP/4L (pounds/pint) 1/2 3/4 1
OR
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.
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 over application, uneven application or improper soil incorporation. Cold weather, deep planting, seedling disease, 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. These factors may also delay crop development or reduce yields when SENCOR or LEXONE is applied. Do not use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage.
TRI-MEC preplant followed by SENCOR or LEXONE as an overlay
After TRI-MEC 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
TRI-MEC (pint) Coarse* Medium Fine
PLUS
SENCOR 50 WP/4L (pounds or pint) 3/4 - 1 3/4 - 1 1/2 1 1 3/4
PLUS
LEXONE 50 WP/4L (pounds or pint) 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, Altam, Vantage or Coker 902 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. Do not plant areas treated with SENCOR or LEXONE 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 calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if they are used in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphorus pesticides. Do not use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage.
TRI-MEC with AMIBEN:
Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.
A tank mix of TRI-MEC with AMIBEN effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for TRI-MEC alone plus the weeds listed below. Use this tank mix as a spring preplant incorporation treatment.
Required Smartweed Velvetleaf
Overlay:
Where TRI-MEC 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 TRI-MEC alone AMIBEN as an overlay after TRI-MEC also controls the following weeds:
Cocklebur (Sennam) Spurge Annual
Mustard, Wild Smartweed Pennsylvania
Nightshade, Black S. grass
Picky Side (Pennywort) Velvetleaf
Ragwort, Common

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.
Broadcast Rates Per Acre
TRI-MEC (pint) Coarse Medium Fine
PLUS
AMIBEN 25 (quarts) 3 6 4 6 3 6
*Use the higher rate should be used where heavy growths of smartweed, velvetleaf, ragwort, wild mustard or black nightshade is expected. Do not use on much or charcoal soils. Follow label directions and cautions on the AMIBEN label.
TRI-MEC with AMIBEN and SENCOR or LEXONE:
Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.
The tank mix of TRI-MEC plus AMIBEN and SENCOR or LEXONE is effective for control of all weeds listed for TRI-MEC, AMIBEN and SENCOR or LEXONE labels.
Apply TRI-MEC 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. Use screens no less than 50 mesh.
Broadcast Rates Per Acre
TRI-MEC (pint) Coarse* Medium Fine
PLUS
AMIBEN 25 (quarts) 3 4** 3 4** 4 5
PLUS
LEXONE 50 WP/4L or SENCOR 50 WP/4L (pounds/pint) 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***
*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.
LEXONE 50 WP/4L or SENCOR 50 WP/4L (pounds/pint) Coarse Medium Fine
OR
LEXONE (Dry Flowable) or SENCOR (Dry Flowable) (pounds) 1/2 1 2 3 4
1/3 1/3 1 2
*Only use the higher rate where soil pH is less than 7.5 and where weed pressure is heavy.
Additional Precautions:
Follow all label directions on AMIBEN and SENCOR or LEXONE 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, seedling disease, 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. These factors may also delay crop development or reduce yields when SENCOR or LEXONE is applied. Do not use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage.
TRI-MEC with VERNAM tank mix:
Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.
TRI-MEC with VERNAM tank mix will effectively control weeds listed for TRI-MEC alone plus these additional weeds:
Annual Morningglory Yellow Nutsedge (Nutsedge)
Cocklebur Velvetleaf
Purple Nutsedge (Nutsedge)
Follow recommended soil preparation procedures for TRI-MEC. TRI-MEC 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
TRI-MEC (pint) Coarse Medium Fine
PLUS
VERNAM 7 E (pint) 1 3/4 - 2 1/3 2 1/3 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
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 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.
SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION OF TRI-MEC
TRI-MEC 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
TRI-MEC may be applied to established alfalfa prior to (3 weeks) or during the season if applied immediately after a cutting. Alfalfa should not be cut or grazed within 21 days of application. TRI-MEC should be applied only once per growing season.
TRI-MEC does not control established weeds, but it can be used pre or post emergence. For cool season, fall germinating weeds such as bromegrass and clover, TRI-MEC should be applied from August 1 to October 1. For other weeds on the label, apply prior to their season of germination, generally less winter to early spring.
Apply TRI-MEC at a rate not to exceed 2 quarts per acre. Consult the label for specifics by soil type. If the 2 quart rate of TRI-MEC is used in the season following application, spray 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. Injection Valves - A non-siphon device is required in the mainline 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.
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 wind is greater than 10 to 15 mph to avoid drift or wind-blown directions. All above application equipment is required.
Do not apply through any system with test

8810

USE THE RATE TABLE BELOW

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

CUCUMBERS — **POSTPLANT EMERGENCE** Cucumbers, Cucumber and Watermelon Western United States including Texas.

Apply TRIMEC as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 6 true leaf stage.

COLE CROPS — **TRANSPLANT**

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC prior to transplanting only. Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower. See direct seeded section.

ORRA

PEPPER — **TRANSPLANT**

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC prior to transplanting only.

SOUTHERN PEA — (Prior to planting only).

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC before planting, at planting or immediately after planting, unless otherwise indicated.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (granul)			
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 per acre 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 SEEDING** Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower. See above section for transplant.

Use TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC during or reduced stands may occur.

Set incorporation equipment to throw treated soil around the plants during incorporation.

DRY BEAN

Apply TRIMEC before planting using the following rates:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (granul)			
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 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.

TRIMEC with EPTAM tank mix:

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

A tank mix of TRIMEC and EPTAM will effectively control all the following weeds in addition to those weeds listed for TRIMEC.

Herbicide (typical applications)	On, Wild Regrowth, Common Smartweed, Pennsylvania Velvetleaf (Butterweed)
Nightshade, Black	
Nightshade, Hairy	
Nutsedge	

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC. Apply this tank mix from 2 days prior to planting to planting. Incorporate immediately after application.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (granul)			
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 leguminous beans, except Romano. Do not use foliage from treated plants for food or forage or for grazing.

Fall application in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington:

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROP GROUPINGS, USE THE RATE LISTED BELOW

BEANS — (Gar 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.

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC prior to planting at 1 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils.

BEANS — Navy Bean and Snap Bean.

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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.

FIELD CORN

TRIMEC may be applied through center pivot, continuous move, solid row, hand line, wheel line and other types of similar irrigation systems equipped to apply postemergence.

APPLICATION, THINGS AND NOTES

TRIMEC may be applied to corn 2 to 30 inches tall, but prior to weed emergence. TRIMEC does not control established weeds. Treatment must be made prior to germination or to seed bed of weeds.

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

TRIMEC may be applied in combination with certain herbicides. Prior to full-scale utilization, check the compatibility of TRIMEC and combination partner. Refer to Compatibility Test in this label. Spectrum of weeds controlled will be increased over that of TRIMEC alone by those controlled by the combination partner.

DO NOT APPLY TO SEED CORN OR SWEET CORN IF FURROW PLANTED FIELD CORN. APPLY TRIMEC ONLY AFTER A POSTEMERGENCE CULTIVATION.

REQUIRED SPRINKLER APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

1. **Water Tank** — If used, system must have adequate flow and pressure.
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. **Injection Valve** — An air-actuated device is required in the injection 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 water tank. Chemical tank should be injection pump line.
4. **Control Panel** — 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 row, hand line or wheel line better 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 run.

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

HOPS

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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 ensure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the crop.

MINT —

(Established Peppermint and Spearmint)

Use TRIMEC 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. Use incorporation equipment that will ensure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the crop.

PEA — (Dry and English)

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC prior to planting at a rate of 1 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

TRIMEC with FAR-GO : 1 mix for PEA in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

TRIMEC plus FAR-GO controls wild oats in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIMEC.

Application Rates: Broadcast 3/4 pint of TRIMEC per acre on coarse and medium soils; 1 pint of TRIMEC on fine soils. Use 1 1/4 quarts of FAR-GO per acre for all soil textures.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

Incorporation Directions: Apply and incorporate up to 3 weeks prior to planting. Follow recommended incorporation procedures for TRIMEC.

Precautions: Do not apply to forage. Leaf curling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay soils in the northwest, but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oat. Do not use foliage from treated plants for food or forage. Follow the cautions, precautions and directions on the FAR-GO label.

Fall application to dry pea and English pea in Idaho, Oregon and Washington: Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

PEANUT —

(Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma)

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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, take care not to disturb the seed.

TRIMEC with VERNAM tank mix (Spanish Peanut in Texas and Oklahoma): This tank mix will effectively control these weeds listed for TRIMEC alone plus the additional weeds:

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

Annual Monocotyledon	Yellow Nutsedge (Nutsedge)
Cleome	Velvetleaf
Purple Nutsedge (Nutsedge)	

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC. TRIMEC and VERNAM tank mix may be applied up to 10 days prior to planting. Incorporate the tank mix immediately after application. Apply TRIMEC with VERNAM broadcast using 1 pint TRIMEC and 2 1/3 pints of VERNAM 7E on coarse soil.

POTATO — (All states except Maine)

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC after planting prior to emergence, or immediately following drip irrigation after the potato plants have fully emerged.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (granul)			
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 to medium soils and 2 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Set 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 and root rot may occur. Do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil when TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC per acre before planting and 3/4 pint after planting when potato plants have fully emerged on all soils except 1 to 2% or more organic matter. Follow incorporation directions listed above for application to post-emergence.

TRIMEC with EPTAM tank mix for potatoes grown in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas: This tank mix will effectively control the following weeds in addition to those weeds controlled by TRIMEC. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

Herbicide (typical applications)	On, Wild Regrowth, Common Smartweed, Pennsylvania Velvetleaf (Butterweed)
Nightshade, Black	
Nightshade, Hairy	
Nutsedge	

Follow the recommendations for soil preparation and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC. The TRIMEC with EPTAM tank mix may be applied after planting, but before crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dropped off, this tank mix should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drip off.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (granul)			
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 - 2**	1 3/4 - 2	1 3/4 - 2

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

**For nutsedge control use the higher rate of EPTAM 7E.

Precautions: Follow directions and precautions on the EPTAM label before using. Observe cautions and limitations of products used in mixtures. Do not use foliage from treated plants for food or forage or for grazing.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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

Precaution: Do not use this tank mix 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 use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage or for grazing.

SAFFLOWER

Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC should be followed (Use TRIMEC in the spring before planting or between October 15 and December 31).

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (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 apply and incorporate TRIMEC any time between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or tilled 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. Apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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. TRIMEC should not be applied in the fall in soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SUGAR BEET

Use TRIMEC when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall as a broadcast, overlap 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. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the rows. 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 TRIMEC.

In Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming use a tine-tooth harrow (Flatline or Metrol) for incorporation of TRIMEC 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)

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC twice a year at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. Make the first application of TRIMEC in the fall immediately after the seed pieces are planted, and the second application of TRIMEC 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: Surface apply TRIMEC 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, turn or till beds before application. For ratoon cane, remove crop residue prior to application. TRIMEC will not be effective if large amounts of residue are present. Use TRIMEC just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

Applications in Louisiana or Texas up to layby for plant cane or ratoon cane: Use TRIMEC 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. Use TRIMEC after the beds have been shaved or rake 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 TRIMEC by applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator should be followed. Bed choppers should be set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 5 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary.

Highgrass (Roughgrass) control in Louisiana:

Apply and incorporate TRIMEC on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do not mix TRIMEC with the superphosphate application in Louisiana and Texas should be followed.

SUNFLOWER — TRIMEC ALONE

Use TRIMEC in the spring or in the fall between October 15 and December 31. Recommendations for soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC should be followed.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (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 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.

TRIMEC with AMIBEN tank mix or overlay: Recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for TRIMEC should be followed. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

In fields where TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC alone TRIMEC with AMIBEN tank mix improves mustard, smartweed, velvetleaf and ragweed control.

TRIMEC with AMIBEN or TRIMEC with an AMIBEN overlay should be applied as follows:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (pints)	1	1 1/2	2
PLUS AMIBEN 2S (pounds)	4	4 - 6	4 - 6

*Use the 6 pound 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 pre-emergence 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. This shallow mixing of AMIBEN in the surface soil will not interfere with the action of AMIBEN.

TOMATO

In direct seeded tomato, use TRIMEC in blocking or thinning as a directed spray to the soil between rows and beneath the plants, and incorporate. For transplant tomato, apply and incorporate TRIMEC prior to transplanting. TRIMEC should not be applied after transplanting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre	Coarse	Medium	Fine
TRIMEC (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.

For areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. On new plantings of citrus, nut trees and vineyards, apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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. Use TRIMEC 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 apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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 pint 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, apply and incorporate TRIMEC 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 rootstocks.

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 use TRIMEC at a broadcast rate of 2 to 4 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do not apply to vineyards within 80 days of harvest.

In established plantings use TRIMEC as a directed spray to the soil. Use incorporation methods no injurious to the trees or vines.

Wildfire 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 TRIMEC for 2 consecutive years.

Soil Preparation — Soil should be worked thoroughly to bring the rhizomes near the surface. Application — Use TRIMEC 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 80 days of harvest.

Incorporation — Incorporate TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC use.

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

Bindweed control in California:

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

Use TRIMEC at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation — All weeds and grasses should be destroyed with soil tillage prior to applying TRIMEC. 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 TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC underground in a thin, horizontal layer.

Application — Use TRIMEC in 40 to 60 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 TRIMEC layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow disking or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also acts the control of germinating seeds.

WHEAT (WINTER) —

(Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington)

Apply TRIMEC for preplant emergence control of cheatgrass and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIMEC. The seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIMEC. Cereals, development and yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected.

Use TRIMEC any time during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Apply TRIMEC at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation Directions — Incorporate TRIMEC into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flex line, Metrol) 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 TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC has been incorporated.

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

Follow soil application in Washington and Oregon:

To control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf, apply TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC, the growth, development and 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. TRIMEC can be applied any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation — Incorporate TRIMEC using a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flex line or Metrol) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph. To pass 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 TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC 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 TRIMEC.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM AND BARLEY —

TRIMEC ALONE

To control foxtail (poaegrass) TRIMEC is recommended as a postplant incorporated treatment. Use TRIMEC 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. Use TRIMEC after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Use flexible 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 incorporation passes must be done within 24 hours.

TRIMEC with FAR-GO tank mix:

To control foxtail (poaegrass) and wild oat, apply TRIMEC with FAR-GO as a postplant incorporation treatment. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixes and overlays.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well tilled seedbed. TRI4EC with FAR GO should be applied after seeding but prior to crop emergence. Use the line 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
TRI4EC (lb/100)			
Barley, Durum, Spring Wheat	1	1	1 1/2
PLIIS			
FAR GO (lb/100)			
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 TRI4EC is recommended as a preemergence application. TRI4EC should not be applied in the fall for sugarbeets, potatoes and dust-seeded tomatoes.

Apply and incorporate TRI4EC any time between October 15 and December 31. Leave ground flat or hedged up over winter. On bedded ground, beds should be knocked down to desired height prior to planting. In heavy soils, 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 weeds which have become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding. TRI4EC should not be applied in the fall to soils which are wet or subject to prolonged periods of flooding or where rice was grown the previous year.

FERTILIZER USE DIRECTIONS — APPLICATION WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

TRI4EC may be mixed with most liquid fertilizer materials. A combination of TRI4EC with solutions and suspension type fertilizers will provide weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRI4EC applied to water. TRI4EC 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 TRI4EC 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.

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, compatibility 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 an incompatibility is evident, begin test again with a compatibility 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 compatibility 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 compatibility agents. (b) different formulations of the active ingredients (switch from wettable or emulsifiable concentrates to flowable or from wettable powder to emulsifiable concentrates).

LIQUID FERTILIZER MIXING INSTRUCTIONS — TRI4EC in Liquid Fertilizer

When mixing TRI4EC in liquid fertilizers, continuous agitation is required to prevent the TRI4EC from rising to the surface as an oily layer. Use a compatibility agent to make the TRI4EC emulsify properly. When tank mixing emulsifiable concentrates with dry flowables, wettable powders, aqueous suspensions, flowables, liquids, or solutions as liquid fertilizer using a compatibility agent is especially important. If TRI4EC 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 an oil which is difficult to redispense. A compatibility agent is helpful in causing liquid concentrates to form non-oiling mixtures with liquid fertilizers. Compatibility 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 compatibility agent label.

The following is a list of some phosphate, ester type surfactants designed to be used with liquid fertilizers. They usually do not work as compatibility agents in tank mixtures in plain water.

AMOCO SPRAY MATE® (Amoco Oil Co., Chicago, IL)
Compat (Farm Chemicals, Inc., Aberdeen, NC)
Kem-Tek (Universal Corp., Minneapolis, MN)
Rigo Compatibility Agent (Rigo Company, Buckner, KY)
Sparto 16AD (Witco Chemicals Co., Chicago, IL)
T-Mix 734 2 (Thompson Hayward Chemical Co.)
Unite (Hopkins Ag Chemicals, Madison, WI)

APPLICATION

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

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRI4EC incorporation procedures.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH (TRI4EC Added to a TON of Fertilizer)

Fertilizer Rate Per Acre	TRI4EC 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 TRI4EC to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer:

TRI4EC	1000	Quarts TRI4EC
Per Acre	Lbs Fertilizer Per Acre	Per Ton of Fertilizer

All individual state regulations relating to the bulk fertilizer labeling, transportation, labeling and use are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

TRI4EC APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

General

TRI4EC may be used for impregnation or coating of dry bulk fertilizers. Application of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with TRI4EC has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRI4EC applied in water.

Follow all TRI4EC label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation directions, cautions and special precautions. A minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer impregnated with TRI4EC at the recommended rates should be applied. TRI4EC can be used for impregnation of any commonly used fertilizer except coated ammonium nitrate and straight urea. TRI4EC will not be absorbed by these materials. Blends containing mixtures of these materials can be impregnated.

Impregnation — A closed drum, tote, railcar or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer container may be used. TRI4EC should be applied uniformly to the fertilizer.

Rates — Specific crop recommendations for the rate of TRI4EC may be found in the TRI4EC label. The rate table above is for determining the amount of TRI4EC 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 stream directly from the drum. Should be applied uniformly to the soil surface.

Incorporation — Follow TRI4EC incorporation procedures.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Under normal growing conditions and if applied according to directions TRI4EC 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 TRI4EC. Seeding disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from TRI4EC. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

In Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, after a spring application of TRI4EC, 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 18 months after a fall application of TRI4EC 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 TRI4EC.

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 TRI4EC.

Do not plant sorghum, proso millet, or oats for 18 months after an application of TRI4EC to soils where 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 TRI4EC was made, the grower should moldboard plow. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of alternate plantings and other high 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 TRI4EC.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

*RDC warrants that the product conforms to the claims of the label and that the label 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, resistance of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of *RDC. In no case shall *RDC be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of the product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. *RDC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

AMIBEN® - chloramben, Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc.

CAPAROL® - prometryn, Ciba Geigy Corporation

COTORAN® - fluometuron, Ciba Geigy Corporation

COTTON PRO® - prometryn, Griffin Corporation

DIREX® 4L - diuron, Griffin Corporation

EPTAM® - EPTC, Stauffer Chemical Company

FAR GO® - trifluralin, Monsanto Agricultural Products Company

KARMEX® - diuron, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company

LEXONE® - metribuzin, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company

METURON® - fluometuron, Griffin Corporation

SENCOR® - monobutyl, Bayer, GmbH

VERNAM® - vermiclor, Stauffer Chemical Company

*RETZLOFF DATA CO

BEST AVAILABLE COPY