

PM 5 52 11/14

CEDAR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
DYNEX DIURON WP

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Diuron (3-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	80.0%
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INERT INGREDIENTS:

TOTAL	<u>20.0%</u> 100.0%
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EPA Reg. No. 56077-19

EPA EST. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING - AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

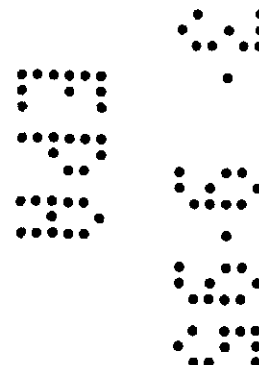
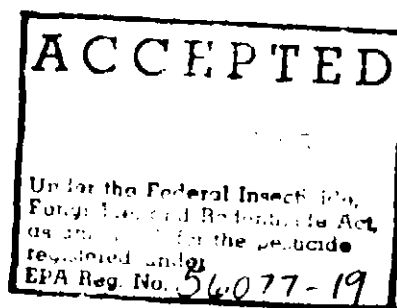
If Swallowed: Induce vomiting immediately by drinking 1 or 2 glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If In Eyes: Flush with copious amounts of clean water for 10-15 minutes. Get medical attention.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE, CALL TOLL FREE

1-800-424-9300



1914

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)**

WARNING

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- waterproof gloves
- protective eyewear
- shoes plus socks

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

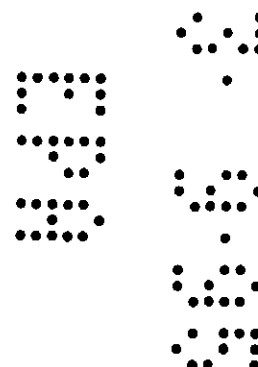
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOOD, FEEDS, DRUGS, OR CLOTHING



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- coveralls
- waterproof gloves
- protective eyewear
- shoes plus socks

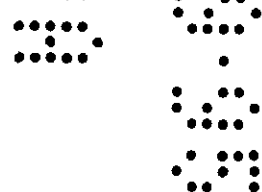
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, and feed by storage or disposal. Do not store this product under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, positioning of the container in storage, storage temperature, potential for crushing or damage due to stacking and penetration of moisture.

Store in original container only. Reclose all partially used containers by tying bag top shut. Damaged or leaking containers which contain product that cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Any spilled material should be thoroughly absorbed with a suitable absorbent, swept up and transferred to a new or waste container for disposal as indicated under "Pesticide Disposal".

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities.

To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification. Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of new container. Keep containers closed when not in use.



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PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

DYNEX DIURON WP is a wettable powder herbicide to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for control of weeds. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

DYNEX DIURON WP may be applied to the soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period depending on dosage rate used.

Different soil types affect results. Heavy soils (high in organic matter) require higher dosage rates than lighter soils (low in organic matter) to obtain equivalent herbicidal performance. Best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) is received within 2 weeks of application.

DYNEX DIURON WP may be used to control emerged seedling annual weeds when applied with a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Best results for weed control are obtained when weeds are succulent and actively growing under high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher.

Since the effect of **DYNEX DIURON WP** varies with soil type, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas; this is especially important where the operator is not completely familiar with requirements for precise application, since over dosage can result in injury to crops.

DO NOT apply this product through any type irrigation system.

Do not allow the spray droplets to drift onto desirable flowers, ornamentals, trees, or other landscape plants or to susceptible garden or agricultural crops such as beans, soybeans, cotton, safflower, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards (such as almonds, prunes, and grapes) and other sensitive crops.

Avoid application if wind velocities are high enough to cause drift and irregular spray patterns.

Consult Extension Service for detailed application advice.

DIRECTIONS

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine quantity of water necessary to uniformly cover area to be treated. Weigh proper amount of **DYNEX DIURON WP** and mix into necessary volume of water. Material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Except for small areas, use fixed boom power sprayer properly calibrated to ensure constant rate of application. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If by-pass or return line is used, it should terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Do not use air agitation.

When a range of dosage rates is listed, use the lower rates on lighter soils (sandy loams, loams,

and soil low in organic matter).

IMPORTANT: Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic waters. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of DYNEX DIURON WP from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL: Around Farm Buildings, Industrial Plant Sites, Lumber Yards, Utility, Highway, Pipeline and Railroad Rights-of-Way, Petroleum Tank Farms, Storage Areas, apply 5 to 20 pounds of DYNEX DIURON WP per acre to control most annual weeds. Use 20 to 60 pounds per acre to control perennial weeds. Additional treatment may be required where a longer period of control is desired or when hard-to-kill, deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Johnsongrass are present. In low rainfall areas, DYNEX DIURON WP may not provide satisfactory control of deep-rooted perennial weeds.

For weed control on small areas, use ½ cup of DYNEX DIURON WP per 100 square feet for a dosage of approximately 50 pounds per acre.

Irrigation and Drainage Ditches: Apply 5 to 20 pounds per acre to control most annual weeds. For control of both annual and perennial weeds, apply 20 to 60 pounds per acre. For irrigation ditches, apply during the non-crop season, and when ditch is not in use. To minimize movement of DYNEX DIURON WP with irrigation water (to avoid possible crop injury), it is essential that the herbicide be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall (if possible, when the soil in the ditch is still). Following treatment, if rainfall has not totalled at least 4 inches, fill ditch with water and allow the water to stand for 72 hours; then drain off the water before using the ditch. Do not treat any ditch into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

WEEDS CONTROLLED: DYNEX DIURON WP as a pre-emergence treatment, selectively controls germinating seedling weeds in certain crops. Rates of ¼ to 1 pound per acre control some annuals including crabgrass, barnyardgrass, pigweed, purslane, lambsquarters and ragweed. At 1½ to 2 pounds per acre, seedling weeds such as bluegrass (*Poa annua*), annual sweet vernalgrass, foxtail, rat-tail fescue, red sprangletop, velvetgrass, chickweed, corn spurry, dog fennel, *Amisnckia* (fiddleneck), gromwell, groundsel, knawel, shepherdspurse, tansy mustard, wild lettuce, wild mustard, annual groundcherry and annual morningglory are controlled. In addition, 2 to 6 pounds per acre control weeds such as annual lovegrass, annual ryegrass, sandbur, ricegrass, orchardgrass, seedling Johnsongrass, annual smartweed, annual sowthistle, buttonweed, corn speedwell, horseweed, kochia, kylinga, Mexican clover, hawkbeard, peppergrass, pineappleweed, pokeweed, rabbit tobacco, argeatum, Spanish needles and wild radish.

Partial control of quackgrass and horsenettle usually occurs with 4 pounds per acre; partial control of maidencane, pangolagrass and guineagrass usually occurs with treatments of 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Results vary with soil types (the lower rates are effective on the lighter soils and higher rates on heavier soils) and environmental conditions. Sufficient moisture in the form of rainfall or irrigation

is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds. Any well established weeds should first be eliminated by mechanical or other means. For best results, the soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Unless otherwise directed, surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of Diuron as efficiency may be reduced.

DYNEX DIURON WP plus a nonionic surfactant is an effective treatment of emerged seedling weeds for use as a directed spot emergence spray in certain crops. Rates as low as ¼ pound DYNEX DIURON WP per acre plus a surfactant, control seedling pigweed. Rates of ½ pound of DYNEX DIURON WP per acre control seedling weeds such as crabgrass, goosegrass, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crowfoot, pigweed, purslane and annual morningglory. Best results are obtained under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F.

Soil Limitations: Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following:

Unless otherwise directed, do not use (1) on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils, (2) on alfalfa, apples, barley, citrus, cotton (pre-plant and lay-by), grapes, olives, pears, plumosus fern, sorghum, sugar cane and winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%, (3) on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, cane berries, gladiolus and gooseberries where organic matter is less than 2%.

Unless otherwise directed, do not replant treated areas to any crops within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

CROPS

All Rates Are Expressed as Broadcast Rates: Where band applicators are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use ½ of the broadcast rate when treating a 14" band where row spacing is 42". Unless otherwise directed, surface of soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application as crop injury may result.

ALFALFA: Use in areas where alfalfa becomes winter dormant and in areas of California (north of the Tehachapi Mountains) where alfalfa becomes semi-dormant. Use 1½ to 3 pounds per acre (except east of the Appalachian Mountains use 1½ to 2 pounds). Apply any time after alfalfa is dormant in the fall but before crop begins growth in the spring. For control of volunteer alfalfa seedlings in the Far West, use 4 pounds per acre (see Soil Limitations).

Treat only stands established for one year or more. Do not apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa grass mixtures; do not apply to established alfalfa with unusually shallow root penetration (such as shallow hard pans, in alkali spots) as crop injury may result.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Apply in the fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than mid-December.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA: Application may be made on dormant alfalfa as late as January.

EASTERN COLORADO AND KANSAS: For control of tansy mustard, apply 1 pound shortly after emergence of mustard in the fall or winter and 2 pounds if weeds are 2 to 4 inches tall. If other annual weeds are present, use 2 to 3 pounds in February or March.

OTHER AREAS: Where alfalfa becomes winter dormant, apply in March or early April before spring growth begins.

APPLES AND PEARS: Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 4 pounds per acre under individual trees or as a band in the tree row, avoid contact of foliage or fruit (see Soil Limitations). Apply in the spring (March through May). Do not treat dwarf varieties.

FAR WEST: Treatment may be made in winter (December through February) or apply 2 pounds as post harvest treatment followed by 2 pounds in the spring.

ASPARAGUS: Do not apply to newly seeded asparagus nor to young plant with exposed roots as severe injury may result. Apply as a band broadcast treatment. On light sandy soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre. Two applications may be used: the first application should be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period (if weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation); a second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When 2 applications are used in 1 season, do not exceed 3 pounds per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crop), apply only a single treatment of 4 pounds per acre in late November or December.

BARLEY (Winter) - WESTERN OREGON AND WESTERN WASHINGTON: Apply a single treatment of 1½ to 2 pounds per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley. Do not apply to cloddy or compacted ground where seed is exposed or improperly planted. Treated area should not be replanted to any rotational crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOL (Lotus)-WESTERN OREGON: Treat only established stands at least 1 year old. Apply a single treatment of 2 pounds per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15 to December 15; see Soil Limitations). Do not apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result. Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after application as crop injury may result.

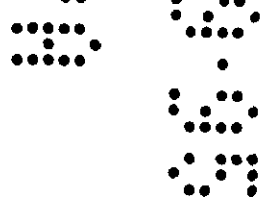
BLUEBERRIES, CANEBERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES: Apply only to fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Do not apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees; do not apply to plants whose roots are exposed as injury may result. Spray only ground at base of bushes; avoid spraying foliage as injury may result. **CALIFORNIA:** Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, and Loganberries: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 pounds per acre as a band application at base of canes or bushes in October or November. A second treatment at the same rate in late spring controls summer annuals. A single application of 3 pounds per acre in January or February will control both winter and summer annuals in some areas but the separate fall and spring schedule is preferred. **WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON:** Blueberries, Caneberries, and Gooseberries: Same schedule as recommended in California.

INDIANA, MICHIGAN AND OHIO: Raspberries: Make a single application as a band treatment at a rate of 3 pounds per acre in the spring before germination and growth of annual weeds.

MASSACHUSETTS: Blueberries: For control of summer annuals, make a single application as a band treatment at a rate of 2 pounds per acre in late spring, but before germination and growth of weeds.

NEW JERSEY: Blueberries: For control of winter annual weeds, apply 2 pounds per acre as a band treatment in October, November, or December.

CITRUS: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least one year. Apply as a directed spray avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Time application as indicated for specific areas, except application may be initiated any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures. Do not apply under citrus trees that have been subjected to freezing within 6 months; do not apply in home plantings of citrus or in areas where the roots of other valuable plants or trees may extend as injury may result.



ARIZONA (except Yuma area) AND CALIFORNIA (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys): Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruits: Make a single application of 3 to 4 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late fall or early winter. As an alternative, apply 2 pounds per acre in October or November, and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 2 to 3 pounds will usually give adequate weed control.

FLORIDA (except Martin, Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties): Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangelos and Tangerines: Apply 4 pounds per acre followed by the same rate 4 to 6 months later. As an alternative, make a single application of 4 to 8 pounds per acre. On non-bearing trees, treat when winter banks are down. On bearing citrus, apply any time when seasonal rains are expected.

For control of paragrass, guineagrass, maidencane, primrose willow, seamyrtle and loosestrife in ditches adjacent to citrus groves, use 1 pound of Diuron per 1000 square feet (40 pounds per acre) using sufficient spray volume (at least 4 gallons per 1000 square feet) to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the ditch. Apply in the spring before weed growth to control hard to kill species such as guineagrass. In bedded groves do not treat water furrows between the beds as injury to the trees may result.

TEXAS: Oranges and Grapefruit: Apply a single treatment of 2 to 4 pounds per acre for annual weeds. Use 4 to 6 pounds per acre for control of Johnsongrass seedlings. Best results accompany application in the spring; well established weeds should be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

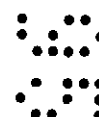
CORN (FIELD): POST-EMERGENCE: Apply $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 1 pound Diuron per acre and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of a surfactant per 40 gallons spray mixture. Apply as a single directed post-emergence spray when the corn is at least 20 inches high and weeds are not taller than 3 inches. DO NOT APPLY OVER THE TOP OF CORN. Do not replant to any crop within 1 year except that cotton, corn and grain sorghum may be planted in the spring following treatment.

PRE-EMERGENCE: ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE: Make a single treatment of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound per acre as a broadcast or band treatment using the higher dosage on heavier soils (loam, clay loam). Do not use on light (sand, loamy sand or gravelly) soils as injury may result; plant corn at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; do not replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

COTTON: PRE-PLANT: ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA ONLY: Apply 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre as a broadcast spray after furrows for pre-planting irrigation have been formed; apply either just prior to planting or after the pre-planting irrigation but before seed beds are dragged off in preparation for planting.

Prior to planting, drag off top of the seed bed and plant in untreated soil. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, weed control in the furrow bottoms may be lost. A lay-by application also may be made but the combined total per season must not exceed 1.2 pounds DYNEX DIURON WP per acre on clay.

PRE-EMERGENCE (EXCEPT ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA): Make a single application as a broadcast or a band spray after planting but before cotton emerges. Use at the following rates:



BROADCAST TREATMENT:

Soil Type*	Spray Mixture Pounds DYNEX WP in 25 to 40 Gallons Water per Acre	Pounds Active Diuron per Acre
Loamy sand	0.6	0.5
Sandy loam, loam, silt loam and silt	1.0	0.8
Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, and sand clay	1.25	1.0
Silty clay and clay	2.0	1.6

*Do not use on sand as crop injury may result. For heavy clay soils (high in organic matter), use a monuron based herbicide.

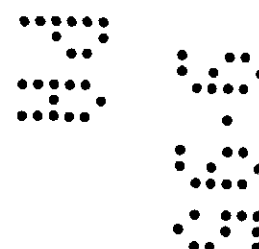
BAND TREATMENT:

Use proportionately less; for example, for 14 inch band on 42 inch row use $\frac{1}{3}$ of broadcast rate. Apply immediately after cotton is planted; wherever possible, planting and spraying should be combined in one operation. For best results, soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results particularly during dry weather. A wide press wheel following planting should be used to provide a level seed bed for subsequent early season post-emergence treatments.

Treatment usually provides weed control for a period of 3 to 8 weeks. Sufficient moisture (usually 1 to 2 inches) in the form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within 2 weeks after application. If moisture is insufficient to activate DYNEX DIURON WP or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) should be made before weeds become well established.

If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated with DYNEX DIURON WP. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation such as disking; do not relist nor move soil into the original drill area; plant seed at least 1 inch deep; do not retreat field with a second pre-emergence application of DYNEX DIURON WP during the same crop year as injury to the crop may result.

POST-EMERGENCE: EARLY SEASON: Apply in combination with surfactant as a directed spray when cotton is at least 6 inches tall and when weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height; a second application may be made if needed. Control of weeds under drought stress or over 2 inches in height is usually impractical. Apply as a band treatment only, directing spray to cover weed foliage. DO NOT SPRAY OVER COTTON. Use pressure of 20 to 25 psi and adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift, or crop injury may result.



BAND TREATMENT:

AMOUNT PER ACRE OF CROPLAND WHEN APPLIED TO
14" BAND ON 42" ROWS (IN 25 TO 40 GALLONS OF WATER)

Weed Problem	DYNEX WP	Active Diuron
Annual Weeds	0.18 pounds	0.14 pounds
Pigweed	0.09 pounds	0.07 pounds

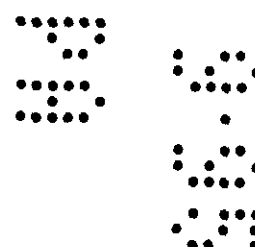
LATE SEASON (LAY-BY): Use 1 to 1½ pounds DYNEX DIURON WP (1 to 2 pounds in Arizona and California) in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a directed spray (see Soil Limitations). Apply when cotton is at least 12 inches high (at least 20 inches for Pima S-2). Keep contact of spray or drift on cotton plants to a minimum. **DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF COTTON.** For control of germinating weed seedlings, apply immediately after last cultivation, directing spray to cover the soil beneath cotton plants and between rows. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4 inches or less in height) at lay-by time, add 1 pint surfactant for each 25 gallons of spray; apply as a directed spray to cover weed foliage beneath cotton plants and between rows.

NOTE: Treatment of ½ to ¾ pound later, if needed, may be used as an alternative to the preceding recommendation.

In irrigated cotton, best pre-emergence weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 to 4 days after application. Thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds.

SUBSEQUENT CROPS:

Diuron Type of Application	Crops That May Follow Treated Corn
Band pre- or post-emergence	Any crop 4 months after last application
Band pre- plus post-emergence or Broadcast pre-emergence (and pre-plant) or Broadcast pre-emergence plus band post-emergence	Cotton, soybeans, corn, or grain sorghums (not sorghos or forage sorghums) the next spring. Do not replant treated acres to any other crop within one year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
Broadcast post-emergence (lay-by)	Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) for next spring. Do not replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.



NOTE: During a single crop season, do not exceed the following amount of diuron per acre as injury to subsequent crops may result: 0.8 pounds on loamy sand; 1.2 pounds on sandy loam; 1.6 pounds on clay loams; and 2.2 pounds on clay.

GLADIOLUS: EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: Apply 1 to 2 pounds per acre as preemergence and/or directed post-emergence treatments. If used for both, do not exceed 1 pound of Diuron per acre per application, or a total of 2 pounds per season. On cornel plantings, apply 2 pounds per acre pre- or post-emergence, but not more than once. Do not use on cornel plantings in Florida; do not spray over top of gladiolus foliage nor allow spray to drift onto foliage as injury may result.

GRAPES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least 3 years old) as a band treatment to grape rows. Do not apply to vines with trunks less than 1½ inches in diameter as injury may result.

NOTE: On soils low in clay or organic matter (less than 2%) severe plant injury may result if unusually heavy rains follow treatment and this risk must be assumed by the user.

EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 to 2%), use 2 to 3 pounds per acre; on soils high in clay or organic matter, use 3 to 6 pounds. Apply in the spring just prior to germination and growth of annual weeds.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA: CONTROL OF PERENNIAL GRASSES: Apply only to established vineyards (at least 4 years old) for spot control of perennial grasses such as quackgrass, ryegrass and orchardgrass as a band treatment to ridged soil (2 to 4 inches high) under the trellis at the rate of 8 to 12 pounds per acre. Band width should not exceed 30 inches. Make one application in the spring and do not apply the 8 to 12 pounds per acre rate more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types such as loams, silt loams, clay loams. Do not use in area where grape roots are shallow or exposed because of high bedrock, poor drainage, or erosion, as injury to grapes may result.

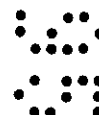
WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: Apply in December, January or February. For initial treatment, make a single application of 3 to 4 pounds per acre; subsequent annual applications of 2 pounds will usually give adequate weed control. As an alternative to the above schedule, apply 2 pounds of DYNEX DIURON WP per acre in October or November and repeat application at the same rate in March or April.

GRASS SEED CROPS (Perennial): In areas as specified, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.

COLORADO, KANSAS, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA: On switchgrass, side oats grama and sand bluestem, apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. Do not apply after crop begins growth in the spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use chopper before application.

WESTERN OREGON: On alta fescue, Highland bentgrass, Astoria bentgrass, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass), apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre between October 1 and November 15. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre; spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. If perennial velvetgrass (*Holcus lanatus*) is a problem, use 4 pounds per acre. For best results, apply as soon as possible after fall rains start. Established weed (beyond 2 to 4 leaf stage) should be removed prior to treatment.

Well established vigorous strands of spring planted alta fescue, orchardgrass and Kentucky bluegrass may be treated the following fall provided the crop is planted before April 1, and treatment is not applied before October 15; use DYNEX DIURON WP at 2 pounds per acre.



OLIVES: CALIFORNIA: Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Do not apply in acres where roots of other valuable plants or trees may extend as injury may result. Apply 2 pounds per acre after the grove is laid up in final form in late October or November. A second application of 2 pounds should be made in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment. Avoid contact of foliage with spray or drift.

PLUMOSUS FERN: FLORIDA: Treat only established stands at least 1 year old. Apply 3 pounds per acre following hand weeding and 3 to 5 days after mowing of fern (see Soil Limitations). Do not cultivate or disturb soil after application as crop injury may result.

SORGHUM (GRAIN): SOUTHWESTERN STATES: Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre as a directed post-emergence broadcast or band treatment after sorghum is 15 inches tall to control weeds 2 to 4 inches in height. **DO NOT SPRAY OVER TOP OF SORGHUM.** Add 1 pint of surfactant per 25 gallons of spray. Apply at spray pressures of 20 to 25 psi to minimize drift. Use the lower rate on broadleaved weeds up to 2 inches tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed provided that the total herbicide applied in one crop year does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of DYNEX DIURON WP per acre. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective. Do not replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatments and 6 months following broadcast treatment as crop injury may result.

SUGARCANE: To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, tolerance to DYNEX DIURON WP should be determined prior to adoption as field practice. Do not treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered subsoils or rocky areas as crop injury may result (see Soil Limitations). Temporary chlorosis of the crop may result from application over emerged cane; to minimize chlorosis, use directed postemergence sprays.

FLORIDA: For high organic soils, apply 2 to 4 pounds per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 pounds per acre may be made as needed by directed spray inter-row. Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 6 pounds total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO: Apply 4 to 8 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop). A second and third application of 2 to 4 pounds per acre may be made as needed by directed spray inter-row or as a broadcast spray over emerged cane.

If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons and apply as a directed spray. **DO NOT SPRAY OVER THE TOP OF THE CANE.**

Do not apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 10 pounds (Puerto Rico) or 12 pounds (Hawaii) total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be planted to sugarcane or pineapple one year after application.

LOUISIANA: Use on plant cane seeded on fallowed ground. Make a single treatment of 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds per acre at either of the following times: **FALL TREATMENT** (August through October)- Treat a 2 foot band over the row after planting of cane, but before weeds or cane emerge. **SPRING TREATMENT** (January through April)- if shaving and off-barring are practiced, treat a 2 foot band over the row before weeds or cane emerge.

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WHEAT (WINTER): Seed bed must be well prepared before pre-emergence application. Crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted, resulting in exposed or improperly planted seed. Whenever seed bed preparation and planting are carried out during abnormally dry weather, resulting in a surface layer of dust over planted seeds, application should not be made until the dust is settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Do not use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil areas (clay knobs), as injury to the crop may result; see Soil Limitations. Treated areas should not be replanted to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to the subsequent crop may result.

Do not apply post-emergence treatments where winter climatic conditions have caused heaving of wheat plants or after wheat has reached the boot stage as injury to the crop may result.

KANSAS, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS: Make a single post-emergence application at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. Apply in the spring as soon as wheat (fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

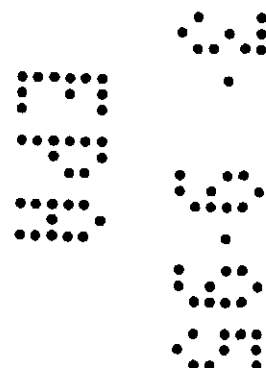
WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND IDAHO:

EAST OF CASCADE RANGE: Make a single application at the rate of 1 to 1½ pounds per acre. In areas having an average annual rainfall exceeding 16 inches: **FALL TREATMENT:** For early fall-planted wheat (seeded before September 10), apply 3 to 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall. Treatment after October 1 has generally given best results. Application should not be treated until the following spring.

SPRING TREATMENT: Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow in the spring. Treatment made prior to April 10 will usually give good results, provided weed growth is less than 4 inches tall. Application later than May 1 may give poor results.

NOTE: If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment with Diuron, only fields treated before November 1 may be replanted to spring wheat. Spring wheat should not be planted before April 1, and only after deep discing and plowing to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to planting. Do not retreat field with a second application of DYNEX DIURON WP during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

WEST OF CASCADE RANGE: Make a single application at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. Apply as soon as possible following planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3 to 4 inches tall.



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