

62719-517

03/02/2006

1/110



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

AND

MAR -2 2006

Mr. Diego Fonseca
DowAgroSciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

Subject: GF-1279 (Revise Label)
EPA Registration No. 62719-517
Resubmission Dated January 6, 2006

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

--In your Inherent Risks of Use on pages 65 and 108, revise the last sentence to read "**To the fullest extent permitted by law**, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.—

Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling supercedes all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

James A. Tompkins
James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

2/110

[Editor's note: This portion of the master label for GF-1279 (GF-1279A) contains crop uses.]

(Base Label):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

GF-1279A

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:**

MAR - 2 2006

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. ~~62719-517~~

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops (except crops with the Roundup Ready® herbicide tolerant gene), desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Group	9	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Active Ingredient:

- glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt..... 53.6%
- Inert Ingredients 46.4%
- Total Ingredients 100.0%

Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-517

EPA Est. _____

Roundup Ready[®] is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

4/110

(Label Booklet):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences

GF-1279A

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops (except crops with the Roundup Ready® herbicide tolerant gene), desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Group	9	HERBICIDE
-------	---	-----------

Active Ingredient:

glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,
 isopropylamine salt..... 53.6%
 Inert Ingredients 46.4%
 Total Ingredients 100.0%

Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-517

EPA Est. _____

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

5/110

Contents	Page
Precautionary Statements	-
Environmental Hazards	-
Physical Or Chemical Hazards	-
Storage and Disposal	-
General Information	-
(How this product Works)	-
Weed Resistance Management	-
Mixing	-
Mixing With Water	-
Tank Mixing Procedure	-
Mixing For Hand-Held Sprayers	-
Ammonium Sulfate	-
Colorants or Dyes	-
Drift Control Additives	-
Application Equipment and Techniques	-
Aerial Equipment	-
Ground Broadcast Equipment	-
Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment	-
Selective Equipment (Wipers, etc.)	-
Injection Systems	-
CDA Equipment	-
Cut Stump Application	-
Crops (Alphabetical)	-
Alfalfa, Clover and other Forage Legumes	-
Asparagus (See Miscellaneous Crops section)	-
Canola, Crambe, Mustard (Seed) (See Oil Seed Crops section)	-
Cereal and Grain Crops	-
Christmas Trees	-
Citrus Crops	-
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	-
Corn	-
Cotton	-
Dry Peas, Lentils, Chick Peas	-
Fallow Systems (Including Postharvest Applications)	-
Flax (See Oil Seed Crop section)	-
Grain Sorghum (Milo)	-
Grass Seed Production	-
Herbs and Spices	-
Miscellaneous Crops (aloe vera, asparagus, bamboo shoots, globe artichoke, okra, peanut (ground nut), pineapple, strawberry, sugar beet)	-
Oil Seed Crops (borage, buffalo gourd (seed), canola, crambe, flax, jojoba, lesquerella, meadowfoam, mustard (seed), rape, safflower, sesame, sunflower)	-
Pastures	-
Peanuts (See Miscellaneous Crops section)	-
Small Fruits and Berries	-
Soybeans	-
Sugarcane	-
Sunflowers (See Miscellaneous Crops section)	-
Tree and Vine Crops (General)	-
Tree Fruits	-
Tree Nuts	-

6/110

Tropical Crops	-
Vegetable Crops	-
Vine Crops	-
Roundup Ready ³ Crops	-
Roundup Ready Canola	-
Roundup Ready Corn	-
Roundup Ready Soybeans	-
Farmsteads	-
General Nonselective Weed Control, Trim-and-Edge and Bare Ground	-
Chemical Mowing	-
Habitat Management	-
Habitat Restoration and Maintenance	-
Wildlife Food Plots	-
Annual Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Rates For 10 To 40 GPA	-
Tank Mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D, Dicamba or Tordon [®] 22K	-
Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Woody Brush and Trees Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Warranty Disclaimer	-
Inherent Risks of Use	-
Limitation of Remedies	-

7/110

Precautionary Statements

CAUTION**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

8/110

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 4 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Container Disposal (Bulk and Mini-Bulk): When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate location designated by the registrant at the time of purchase of this product. If not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for recycling if available.

Instructions for Users and Refillers: The container must be refilled with this pesticide. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or to obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Dow AgroSciences at 1-800-992-5994. Cleaning is not necessary prior to refilling with the same product. Clean container before final disposal. Disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.

Instructions for Refillers: Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting.

9/110

If the container cannot be refilled, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for recycling if available.

Plastic 1-Way Container Disposal: Do not reuse this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Drums: Do not reuse container. Return container per any Dow AgroSciences container return program. If not returned, triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of 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 **(How this product works)**

GF-1279A herbicide is a postemergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity and is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads. GF-1279A is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions.

Although not generally required, surfactant may be added to spray solutions if water or fertilizer carrier volume is greater than 30 gallons per acre, the application rate for GF-1279 is less than 15 fl oz per acre, or additional surfactant is desired for burndown applications.

Nonionic surfactants that are labeled for use with herbicides may be used. Do not reduce rates of this product when adding surfactant. When using additional surfactant, a surfactant concentration of 0.125 to 0.25 percent (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) is recommended for surfactants containing 70 percent or more active ingredient. Read and follow the precautionary statements and applicable use directions on the label of the surfactant product.

When applied as recommended and under the conditions described, this product controls annual and perennial weeds listed in the label booklet.

Do not add buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when GF-1279 is the only pesticide being applied. The use of additional surfactant with this product for applications over-the-top of crops containing the Roundup Ready[®] gene is not recommended unless required by a tank mix partner. Do not use additional surfactant with this product for preharvest to cotton applications.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in GF-1279A moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of GF-1279A and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the annual, perennial, woody brush and trees rate tables for recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of GF-1279A per acre within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced herbicidal activity may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

10/110

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash GF-1279A off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in GF-1279A inhibits an enzyme found only in plants and microorganisms that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by GF-1279A. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of GF-1279A is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Tank Mixing: GF-1279A does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of GF-1279A with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing GF-1279A with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: Except as otherwise specified in a crop section of this label, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 6 quarts of GF-1279A per acre per year. The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated use rate.

For noncrop uses, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 8 quarts of GF-1279A per acre per year.

Weed Resistance Management

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase). Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to glyphosate may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. Where resistant biotypes exist, the repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the selection for resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop, and can be utilized to manage weed resistance once it occurs.

To delay the selection for glyphosate resistant weeds, the following practices are recommended:

Herbicide Selection:

- Rotate the use of glyphosate with non-glyphosate herbicides.

W/110

- Avoid using more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide in a given field over a two-year period. Utilize tank mixes or sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action if this is not possible.
- Use herbicides with alternative modes of action for burndown applications prior to planting Roundup Ready® crops that are likely to require more than one over-the-top application of glyphosate.
- Apply full rates of glyphosate at the recommended time (correct weed size) to minimize escapes of tolerant weeds.

Crop Selection and Cultural Practices:

- Rotate Roundup Ready crops with conventional crops and use non-glyphosate herbicides to manage resistant volunteers.
- Use alternative weed control practices whenever possible, such as mechanical cultivation, delayed planting and weed-free crop seeds.
- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to the local retailer, county extension agent, or Dow AgroSciences representative.

Specific Recommendations:

- In burndown programs, always tank mix glyphosate with 2,4-D and/or other non-glyphosate herbicide. This product may be tank mixed with the products listed provided the product tank-mixed is registered for use on this site.
- Use soil-applied herbicides at full or reduced rates on some or all of your Roundup Ready crop fields to provide early season weed control, allow for optimal postemergence applications of glyphosate, and to interrupt or delay selection for glyphosate resistant weeds.

Because the presence of glyphosate-resistance in weed populations is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of GF-1279A to control glyphosate-resistant weeds.

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Extreme care must be used when applying GF-1279A to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of GF-1279A can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of GF-1279A increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

NOTE: Use of GF-1279A in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Spray Drift Management

12/110

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can

influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, presence of an inversion can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using GF-1279A by thoroughly flushing with water.

NOTE: reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Mixing with Water

GF-1279A mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of GF-1279A as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of GF-1279A near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Tank Mixing Procedure

Mix labeled tank mixtures of GF-1279A with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of GF-1279A near the end of the filling process.

14/110

7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive and water-soluble liquid.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of GF-1279A with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section under "General Information" for additional precautions.

Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of GF-1279A in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of GF-1279A for Desired Volume:		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
0.5%	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
0.75%	1 fl oz	24 fl oz	3 qt
1.0%	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1.5%	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2.0%	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
3.75	5 fl oz	3 3/4 qt	3 3/4 gal
5.0%	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10.0%	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of GF-1279A be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Ammonium Sulfate

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of GF-1279A, particularly when tank mixed with certain residual herbicides on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Note: When using ammonium sulfate, apply GF-1279A at rates recommended in this label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

Colorants or Dyes

15/110

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to GF-1279A. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of GF-1279A may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Application Equipment and Techniques

Do not apply GF-1279A through any type of irrigation system.

GF-1279A may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial: Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Ground Broadcast Spray: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Spray Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, hand wands, mistblowers¹, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

¹GF-1279A is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Injection Systems: Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA): Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators that produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Cut Stump Application: Apply using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium of cut stems.

Aerial Equipment

Do not apply GF-1279A using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. Aerial applications of GF-1279A may be made in annual cropping conventional tillage systems, fallow and reduced tillage systems and preharvest applications. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for recommended volumes and application rates.

16/110

For aerial application in California or Arkansas, refer to the federal supplemental label for aerial applications in that state for specific instructions, restrictions and requirements. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A plus dicamba herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

AVOID DRIFT: do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition that favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Ensure uniform application: To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of GF-1279A accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of GF-1279A to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear components are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Ground Broadcast Equipment

Use the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only. Refer to the "Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers" section of this label for instructions on preparing spray solutions of a certain percentage content.

For control of weeds listed in the annual weeds rate table, apply a 0.5 percent solution of GF-1279A to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution.

For best results, use a 1.5 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

When using application methods that result in less than complete coverage, use a 3.75 percent solution for annual and perennial weeds and a 3.75 to 5 percent solution for woody brush and trees.

Selective Equipment

171 110

GF-1279A may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label and only when specifically recommended in cropping systems.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and hooded applicators.

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Speed of operation must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

Wiper applicators and sponge bars

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of GF-1279A directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

187/110

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using GF-1279A by thoroughly flushing with water.

A nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended for all wiper applications.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Mix 3 quarts of GF-1279A in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 25 percent solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed in this section.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators: Solutions ranging from 25 to 100 percent of GF-1279A in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

When applied as recommended, GF-1279A controls the following weeds:

corn, volunteer	sicklepod
panicum, Texas	spanishneedles
rye, common	starbur, bristly
shattercane	

When applied as recommended, GF-1279A suppresses the following weeds:

beggarweed, Florida	pigweed, redroot
bermudagrass	ragweed, common
dogbane, hemp	ragweed, giant
dogfennel	smutgrass
guineagrass	sunflower
johnsongrass	thistle, Canada
milkweed	thistle, musk
nightshade,	vaseygrass
silverleaf	velvetleaf

Injection Systems

GF-1279A may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix GF-1279A with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment

The rate of GF-1279A applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount recommended in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20 percent solution of GF-1279A at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 mph (1 1/2 pints per acre). For the control of perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40 percent solution of GF-1279A at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mph (3 to 6 pints per acre).

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

19/110

Cut Stump Application

Types of Application: Treating cut stumps in any noncrop site listed on this label

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply GF-1279A using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 40 to 100 percent solution of GF-1279A to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion

alder	saltcedar
eucalyptus	sweetgum
madrone	tan oak
oak	willow
reed, giant	

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Injury resulting from root grafting may occur in adjacent woody brush or trees.

CROPS (Alphabetical)

This section is organized alphabetically by crop category. There may be several labeled crops listed in a crop category.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made to control any weeds listed in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. Also refer to the "Selective Equipment" section.

For any crop not listed in this "Crops" section, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting.

See "Roundup Ready[®] Crops" section for use of this product in crops that contain the Roundup Ready gene. Do not use the instructions in this "Crops (Alphabetical)" section.

For broadcast postemergence treatments, do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application, unless otherwise specified.

When applying GF-1279A prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product, which could cause crop injury, from plastic prior to planting. Residues may be removed from the plastic by a single application of 0.5 inches of water via sprinkler irrigation or natural rainfall. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death of emerged seedlings.

Alfalfa, Clover, and Other Forage Legumes

Labeled Crops: Alfalfa, clover, kenaf, kudzu, lespedeza, leucaena, lupin, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch (all types)

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, preharvest (alfalfa only), spot treatment (alfalfa and clover only), wiper applicators (alfalfa and clover only), renovation

26/110

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting crops listed in this section. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: If a single application is made at a rate of 3 pints per acre or less, no waiting period between treatment and feeding or grazing is required. If the application rate is greater than 3 pints per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Preharvest (Alfalfa only)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used in declining alfalfa stands or any stand of alfalfa where crop destruction is acceptable. This application will severely injure or destroy the stand of alfalfa. GF-1279A will control annual and perennial weeds, including quackgrass, when applied prior to the harvest of alfalfa. The treated crop and weeds can be harvested and fed to livestock after 36 hours. Allow a minimum of 36 hours between application and harvest. Applications may be made at any time of the year. Make only one application to an existing stand of alfalfa per year. For control of quackgrass, apply in the spring, late summer or fall when quackgrass is actively growing. Treatments for quackgrass must be followed by deep tillage for complete control.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3 pints of GF-1279A per acre as a preharvest treatment. Do not use for alfalfa grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Spot treatment or Wiper applications (Alfalfa and Clover only)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a spot treatment in alfalfa or clover. GF-1279A may be applied with wiper applicators to control or suppress the weeds listed under "Wiper Applicators" in the "Selective Equipment" section of this label. Applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment and wiper applications, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 14 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Renovation

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a broadcast spray to existing stands of alfalfa, clover, and other labeled forage legumes. Labeled crops may be planted into the treated area.

Precautions and Restrictions: Remove domestic livestock before application. If an application rate of 3 pints per acre or less is used, wait 36 hours after application before grazing or harvesting. If the application rate is greater than 3 pints per acre, wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Asparagus (See Miscellaneous Crops section)**Canola, Crambe, Mustard (Seed) (See Oil Seeds section)****Cereal and Grain Crops**

Labeled Crops: Barley, buckwheat, millet (pearl, proso), oats, quinoa, rice, rye, teff, teosinte, triticale, wheat (all), wild rice

2/1/10

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat rice fields or levees when field contains water.

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers in row-middles, shielded sprayers in row-middles, wiper applicators in row-middles, post-harvest treatments, spot treatment (except rice), wiper applicators over-the-top of wheat and feed barley only, preharvest (wheat and feed barley only).

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting of cereal crops. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Red Rice Control Prior to Planting Rice

Specific Use Recommendations: Apply 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Flush fields prior to application to obtain uniform germination and stand of red rice. Make applications when the majority of the red rice plants are in the 2-leaf stage and no more than 4 inches tall. Red rice plants with less than 2 true leaves may be only partially controlled.

Precautions and Restrictions: Avoid spraying during low humidity conditions, as reduced control may result. Do not treat rice fields or levees when the fields contain floodwater. Do not re-flood treated fields for 8 days following application.

Spot treatment (except rice)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a spot treatment in cereal crops. Apply GF-1279A before heading in small grains.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Wiper Applications (wheat and feed barley only)

Specific Use Recommendations: Wiper applications may be used in wheat and feed barley. To control common rye or cereal rye, apply after the weeds have headed and achieved maximum growth, and when the rye is at least 6 inches above the wheat or feed barley crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow at least 35 days between application and harvest. Do not use roller applicators.

Preharvest (wheat and barley only)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of wheat or feed barley. For wheat, apply after the hard-dough stage of grain (30% or less grain moisture) and at least 7 days prior to harvest. For feed barley, apply after the hard-dough stage and when the grain contains 20 percent moisture or less. Stubble may be grazed immediately after harvest.

GF-1279A may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground applications, apply GF-1279A in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply this product in 3 or more gallons of water per acre.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow 7 days between application and harvest or grazing. Preharvest application is not recommended for wheat or barley grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Postharvest

82/110

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied after harvest of cereal crops. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D or dicamba herbicide may be used provided the product to be tank mixed is registered for use on cereal crops.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting the next crop. Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatment and harvest or feeding of treated vegetation.

Christmas Trees

Types of Applications: Post-directed, spot treatment; site preparation

Post-directed, Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used as a post-directed spray and spot treatment around established Christmas trees.

Precautions and Restrictions: Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. **GF-1279A is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in Christmas trees.** Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established Christmas trees.

Site preparation

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used prior to planting Christmas trees.

Precautions and Restrictions: Precautions should be taken to protect nontarget plants during site preparation applications.

Citrus Crops

Labeled Crops: Calamondin, chironja, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin (tangerine), orange (all), pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, tangelo (ugli), tangor

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

NOTE: for general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to citrus crops.

Florida and Texas only: For burndown or control of the weeds listed below, apply the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Where weed foliage is dense, use 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

For goatweed, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre. Apply in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre when plants are actively growing. Use 3 pints per acre when plants are less than 8 inches tall and 4.5 pints per acre when plants are greater than 8 inches tall. If goatweed is greater than 8 inches tall, the addition of Krovar II herbicide or Karmex herbicide may improve control. Refer to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions and precautionary statements.

Perennial weeds:

	GF-1279A Rate Per Acre
--	------------------------

23/110

Weed Species	1.5 pt	3 pt	4.5 pt	7.5 pt
bermudagrass	B	--	PC	C
guineagrass (area) (Texas and Florida ridge)	B	C	C	C
(Florida flatwoods)	--	B	C	C
paragrass	B	C	C	C
torpedograss	S	--	PC	C

S = Suppression B = Burndown
PC = Partial control C = Control

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Types of Applications: Renovation (rotating out of CRP), site preparation, postemergence, wiper

Rotating out of CRP, Site preparation

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used to prepare CRP land for crop production.

Postemergence, Wiper

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation in CRP acres. Such applications may be made with wiper application equipment or as a broadcast or spot treatment to dormant CRP grasses. For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 9 to 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre in early spring before desirable CRP grasses, such as crested and tall wheatgrass, break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Precautions and Restrictions: Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses will occur if broadcast applications are made when plants are not dormant.

Corn

Types of Corn: Field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers, spot treatment, preharvest, post-harvest

Preplant, Preemergence and At-Planting

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting corn. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Tank Mixes: Apply these tank mixtures in 10 to 20 gallons of water or 10 to 60 gallons of nitrogen solution per acre. Apply a minimum of 18 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A when tank mixing with nitrogen solutions as spray carrier or Aim, atrazine, or atrazine-containing premixes. Apply a minimum of 21 ounces of GF-1279A per acre when tank mixing with 1.5 lb or more atrazine active ingredient per acre. For Southern states, do not apply in nitrogen solutions to tough-to-control grasses such as barnyardgrass, fall panicum, broadleaf signalgrass, annual ryegrass and any perennial weeds. See geographic area of use for tank mixes with nitrogen solutions under "Precautions and Restrictions" in this section.

24/10

This product may be tank mixed with the products listed provided the product tank mixed is registered for use on this site.

Tank mixtures with the following herbicide products may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or in previous crop residue:

2,4-D	Epic	Micro-Tech
Aim	FulTime	Outlook
atrazine	Guardzman	Pendimax [®]
Axiom	Guardzman Max	(pendimethalin)
Balance	Harness	Prowl
Bicep II Magnum	Harness Xtra	Python [®]
Bicep Lite II	Harness Xtra 5.6L	Simazine
Magnum	Hornet [®] WDG	Surpass [®] EC
Bladex/Cyanazine	Keystone [®]	TopNotch [®]
Bullet	Keystone LA	
Camix	Lariat	
dicamba	Lasso/Alachlor	
Degree	LeadOff	
Degree Xtra	Linex	
Dual II Magnum	Lorox	
Frontier	Lumax	
	Marksman	

For improved burndown, GF-1279A may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or dicamba herbicide provided the tank mix product is labeled for burndown use prior to planting corn.

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply GF-1279A at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

Precautions and Restrictions: Applications of 2,4-D or dicamba herbicide must be made at least 7 days prior to planting corn.

For Southern states, do not apply in nitrogen solutions to tough-to-control grasses such as barnyardgrass, fall panicum, broadleaf signalgrass, annual ryegrass and any perennial weeds. The area covered by this recommendation includes from Route 50 South in Illinois and Indiana and the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The tank mix recommendations in this section are not registered in California.

Hooded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of corn. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used.

When applying to corn that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray pattern. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:

257/110

- Spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of this product per acre per application.
- Corn must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending the leaves.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph
- Use low drift nozzles

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes in direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator. Do not graze or feed corn forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers. Do not apply more than 4.5 pints per acre per year of this product using hooded sprayer application.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply GF-1279A prior to silking of corn.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Make applications at 35 percent grain moisture or less. Ensure that maximum kernel fill is complete and the corn is physiologically mature (black layer formed). For ground applications, apply up to 4.5 pints per acre of this product. For aerial applications, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre of this product.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest. It is not recommended that corn grown for seed be treated because a reduction in germination or vigor may result.

Post-harvest

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied after harvest of corn. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used, provided the label of the tank mix product is registered for post-harvest use in corn.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatment and harvest or feeding of treated vegetation.

Cotton

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayer, selective equipment, spot treatment, preharvest

Preplant, Preemergence, and At-planting

26/110

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting cotton. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Hooded sprayer, Selective equipment

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied through hooded sprayers, recirculating sprayers, shielded applicators or wiper applicators in cotton. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

Precautions and Restrictions: See the "Selective Equipment" part of the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for information on proper use and calibration of this equipment.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply GF-1279A prior to boll opening of cotton.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A provides weed control and cotton regrowth inhibition when applied prior to harvest of cotton. For weed control, apply at rates given in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables sections of this label. Apply 12 fluid ounces to 3 pints of GF-1279A per acre for cotton regrowth inhibition.

Up to 3 pints of GF-1279A may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground applications, apply GF-1279A in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Apply after sufficient bolls have developed to produce the desired yield of cotton. Applications made prior to this time could affect maximum yield potential.

GF-1279A may be tank mixed with DEF 6, Folex, Ginstar or Prep defoliant to provide additional enhancement of cotton leaf drop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of cotton. Do not apply to cotton grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur. THE USE OF ADDITIVES FOR PREHARVEST APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT TO COTTON IS PROHIBITED.

Dry Peas, Lentils, Chick Peas (See Vegetable Crops Section)

Fallow Systems (Including Post Harvest Applications)

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, aid-to-tillage

Post Harvest Use

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied to control existing weeds or volunteer crop following harvest of labeled crops. Weeds should be allowed to regrow after damage incurred during harvest and recover from environmental stress before application. Apply prior to heading of grass weeds and, if possible, before broadleaf weeds exceed a height of 24 inches. Applications may be made during the fallow period up until the planting or emergence of labeled crops, but for any crop not listed on this

27110

label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Ground or aerial equipment may be used.

Refer to annual or perennial weeds rate tables for application rates and species controlled. If GF-1279A, applied post harvest, may be tank mixed with other herbicides. See "Chemical Fallow" section below for specific recommendations for tank mixing.

Chemical fallow

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. GF-1279A may be used as a substitute for tillage to control annual weeds in fallow fields. Also, broadcast or spot treatments will control or suppress many perennial weeds in fallow fields. Ground or aerial application equipment may be used. Application of up to 3 pints of GF-1279A per acre may be made by aerial application in fallow sites where there is sufficient buffer to prevent injury to adjacent crops from drift. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D, dicamba or Tordon[®] 22K herbicide may be used, provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

Precautions and Restrictions: Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with dicamba, Tordon 22K herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Follow planting, cropping, crop rotation and other restrictions and use precautions on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures.

Dicamba: Some crop injury may occur if dicamba is applied within 45 days of planting.

Tordon 22K[†]: The addition of Tordon 22K in a mixture with GF-1279A may provide short-term residual control of selected weed species. Application of GF-1279A in tank mix with Tordon 22K should be made only to land that will be planted the following year to grass, barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum (milo) or fallowed. Some crop injury may occur if Tordon 22K is applied within 45 days of planting. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Tordon 22K is not intended for use on land planted to sweet sorghum.

[†]Tordon 22K is not registered for use in California.

Preplant fallow beds

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied to fallow beds prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. GF-1279A will control weeds listed in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables.

In addition, 9 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Goal[®] 2XL herbicide per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 3" -- common cheeseweed, chickweed, groundsel; 6" -- London rocket, shepherd's-purse.

12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Goal 2XL per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 6" -- common cheeseweed, groundsel, maretail (*Conyza canadensis*), 12" -- chickweed, London rocket, shepherd's-purse.

Aid-to-tillage

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used in conjunction with tillage practices in fallow systems or preplant to labeled crops to control downy brome, cheat, volunteer wheat, tansy mustard and foxtail. Apply 6 fluid ounces of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make applications before weeds are 6 inches in height. Application must be followed by conventional tillage practices no later than 15 days after treatment and before regrowth occurs. Allow at least 1 day after application before tillage.

28/110

Precautions and Restrictions: Tank mixtures GF-1279A with residual herbicides may result in reduced performance.

Flax (See Oil Seed Crops)

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, spot treatment, wiper applicators, hooded sprayers, preharvest, post-harvest

Preplant, Preemergence, At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting grain sorghum. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

The following herbicide products may be applied in tank mix combination with GF-1279A in 10 to 20 gallons of water or 10 to 60 gallons of nitrogen solution per acre. Apply a minimum of 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when tank mixing with nitrogen solutions as spray carrier or Aim, atrazine, or atrazine-containing premixes. Apply a minimum of 21 fluid ounces per acre when tank mixing with 1.5 lb per acre or more of atrazine active ingredient. Apply before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or over previous crop residue. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D, dicamba or Tordon® 22K herbicide may be used, provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

atrazine	Lariat
Bicep II Magnum	Lasso
Bullet	Micro-Tech
Dual II Magnum	

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply GF-1279A at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

Spot treatment and Wiper applications

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a spot treatment in grain sorghum. Make spot treatments before heading of milo. GF-1279A may be applied with wiper applicators to control or suppress the weeds listed under "Wiper Applicators" in the "Selective Equipment" section of this label.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment, do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

For wiper applicators, allow at least 40 days between application and harvest. Do not use roller applicators. Do not feed or graze treated milo fodder. Do not ensile treated vegetation.

Hooded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of grain sorghum. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used. See additional instructions for the use of hooded sprayers in the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label.

29/110

When applying to grain sorghum that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray pattern. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:

- Spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of this product per acre per application
- Grain sorghum must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending the leaves. Treat before milo extends tillers between the drill rows. If such tillers are contacted with the spray solution, the main plant may be killed.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph
- Use low drift nozzles

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes in direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator. Do not graze or feed grain sorghum forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers. Do not apply more than 4.5 pints per acre per year of this product using hooded sprayer application.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied prior to harvest of grain sorghum. Make applications at 30% grain moisture or less.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3 pints of this product per acre. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of sorghum. It is not recommended that sorghum grown for seed be treated, as reduction in germination or vigor may occur. The use of this product for preharvest grain sorghum (milo) is not registered in California.

Post-harvest

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied after harvest of grain sorghum. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D or dicamba herbicide may be used provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

GF-1279A may be applied to grain sorghum (milo) stubble following harvest to suppress or control regrowth. Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre for control, or 1.25 pints of GF-1279A per acre for suppression.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatment and harvest or feeding of treated vegetation.

Grass Seed Production

30/110

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, renovation, site preparation, shielded sprayers, wiper applicators, spot treatments, creating rows in annual ryegrass.

Specific Use Recommendations: Applications may be made before, during or after planting or renovation of turf or forage grass areas grown for seed production. Applications must be made prior to the emergence of the crop to avoid crop injury. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses, such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide best control.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into underground plant parts.

Do not feed or graze treated areas for 8 weeks following application.

Shielded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: Apply 1.5 to 4.5 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre to control weeds in rows. Uniform planting in straight rows aids in shielded sprayer applications. Best results are obtained when the grass seed crop is small enough to easily pass by or through the protective shields.

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Wiper Applications

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators should be adjusted so that the wiper contact point is at least two (2) inches above the desirable vegetation. Weeds should be a minimum of six (6) inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatments may be necessary. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Spot Treatments

Specific Use Recommendations: Use a 0.75 - 1.5% solution.

Precautions and Restrictions: Apply this product prior to heading of grasses. Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field to be harvested. The crop receiving the spray in the treated area will be killed and, for the same reason, take care to avoid drift or spray outside target areas.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

Specific Use Recommendations: Use 12 - 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre mixed with water. Use the higher rate when the ryegrass is greater than 6 inches tall. Best results are obtained when applications are made before the ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height.

Precautions and Restrictions: Set nozzle heights to allow the establishment of the desired row spacing while preventing spray droplets, spray fines, or drift to contact the ryegrass plants not treated. Use of low pressure nozzles, or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band are recommended.

31/110

Grower assumes all responsibility for crop losses from misapplication.

Herbs and Spices

Labeled Crops: Allspice, angelica, star anise, annatto (seed) balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, caper buds, caraway, black caraway, cardamom, cassia bark, cassia buds, catnip, celery seed, chervil (dried), chive, Chinese chive, cinnamon, clary, clove buds, coriander leaf (cilantro or Chinese parsley), coriander seed (cilantro), costmary, cilantro (leaf and seed), cumin, curry (leaf), dill (dillweed), dill (seed), epazote, fennel seed (common and Florence), fenugreek, white ginger flower, grains of paradise, horehound, hyssop, juniper berry, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf and seed), mace, marigold, marjoram (including oregano), Mexican oregano, mioga flower, mustard (seed), nasturtium, nutmeg, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, pepper (black and white), pepper leaves, peppermint, perilla, poppy (seed), rosemary, rue, saffron, sage, savory (summer and winter), spearmint, stevia leaves, sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, vanilla, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers in row-middles, shielded sprayers in row-middles, wiper applicators in row-middles, post-harvest treatments, over-the-top wipers (peppermint and spearmint only), spot treatments (peppermint and spearmint only).

Precautions and Restrictions: When applying this product prior to transplanting or direct-seeding crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product, which could cause crop injury, from the plastic prior to planting. Residues can be removed by a single 0.5-inch application of water, either by natural rainfall or via a sprinkler system. Care should be taken to insure that the wash water flushes off the plastic mulch and does not enter transplant holes. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death to emerged seedlings.

Over-The-Top Wiper Applicators or Spot Treatments (peppermint and spearmint only)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used as a spot treatment in spearmint and peppermint. Apply spray-to-wet with hand-held equipment, such as backpack and knapsack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, hand-guns, hand-wands or any other hand-held or motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray solution on to a limited area. For wiper applications, the applicator should be adjusted so that the point of contact with the wiper is at least 2 inches above the crop. Weeds should be a minimum of 6 inches taller than the crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest. Further applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals. No more than one-tenth of any acre of the total field area to be harvested should be treated with a spot application at one time. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside the target area for this reason.

Miscellaneous Crops

Labeled Crops: Aloe vera, asparagus, bamboo shoots, Globe artichoke, okra, peanut (ground nut), pineapple, strawberry, sugar beet

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers in row-middles, shielded sprayers in row-middles, wiper applicators in row-middles, post-harvest treatments, general weed control, site preparation, spot treatment (asparagus)

Precautions and Restrictions: Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green shoots or stems, bark, exposed roots (including those emerging from plastic mulch), or fruit of crops because severe injury or destruction may result. When making preemergence and at-planting applications, applications must be

32/110

made before crop emergence to avoid severe crop injury. Apply before seed germination in coarse sandy soils to further minimize the risk of injury. In crops with vines, hooded sprayer, shielded sprayer and wiper applications to row middles should be made prior to vine development otherwise severe injury or destruction may result. Unless otherwise specified in the label for GF-1279A, treatments with selective equipment including wipers and hooded sprayers must be made at least 14 days prior to harvest. Post-harvest or fallow applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting any non-labeled crop. See "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for additional information.

General Weed Control, Site Preparation

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied for general weed control for site preparation prior to planting or transplanting crops listed in this section.

Precautions and Restrictions: When applying this product prior to transplanting or direct-seeding crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product, which could cause crop injury, from the plastic prior to planting. Residues can be removed by a single 0.5-inch application of water, either by natural rainfall or via a sprinkler system. Care should be taken to insure that the wash water flushes off the plastic mulch and does not enter transplant holes. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death to emerged seedlings.

Do not apply within a week before the first asparagus spears emerge. Do not feed or graze treated pineapple forage following application.

Spot treatment (Asparagus)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied immediately after cutting, but prior to the emergence of new spears.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. Do not harvest within 5 days of treatment.

Postharvest (Asparagus)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied after the last harvest and all spears have been removed. If spears are allowed to regrow, delay application until ferns have developed. Delayed treatments should be applied as a directed or shielded spray in order to avoid contact of the spray with ferns, stems or spears.

Precautions and Restrictions: Direct contact of the spray with the asparagus may result in serious crop injury. Select and use recommended types of spray equipment for postemergence postharvest applications. A directed spray is any application where the spray pattern is aligned in such a way as to avoid direct contact of the spray with the crop. A shielded spray is any application where a physical barrier is positioned and maintained between the spray and the crop to prevent contact of spray with the crop.

Oil Seed Crops

Labeled Crops: Borage, Buffalo gourd (seed), canola, crambe, flax, jojoba, lesquerella, meadowfoam, mustard (seed), rape, safflower, sesame, sunflower

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers in row-middles, shielded sprayers in row-middles, wiper applicators in row-middles, post-harvest treatments

33/110

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting oil seed crops. Broadcast applications must be made prior to emergence of the listed oil seed crops. Wiper applicators or hooded sprayers may be used between the rows once the crop is established.

For sunflowers, a tank mixture with Pendimax 3.3 or Prowl (pendimethalin) may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod, or in previous crop residue. Apply a minimum of 18 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A when tank mixing with Spartan herbicide.

For post-harvest applications, higher application rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with 2,4-D or dicamba herbicide may be used provided the product to be tank mixed is registered for use on this use site.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre of GF-1279A on canola. Do not apply more than 1 ½ pint per acre of GF-1279A in sunflowers as a single preplant or preemergence application per year. Do not feed or graze sunflower forage following application of this product. For oil seed crops other than sunflowers, do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting the next crop.

Pastures

Type of Pasture: Bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, guineagrass, kikuyugrass, orchardgrass, pangola grass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrass, (any grass species in the Gramineae family except corn, sorghum, sugarcane and those listed in cereal or grain crops section of this label), alfalfa and clover

Types of Applications: Spot treatment, wiper application, preplant, preemergence, pasture renovation

Spot treatment and Wiper application

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a spot treatment or with wiper applicators in pastures. Applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment and wiper applications, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 14 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Preplant, Preemergence and Pasture renovation

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied prior to planting or emergence of forage grasses and legumes. In addition, GF-1279A may be used to control perennial pasture species listed on this label prior to re-planting.

Precautions and Restrictions: Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Peanuts (See Miscellaneous Crops)

Small Fruits and Berries

Labeled Crops: Blackberry (including bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, Cherokee blackberry, chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry,

34/110

Himalayaberry, hullberry, juneberry, lavacaberry, lowberry, lucretiaberry, marionberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, and youngberry), blueberry, boysenberry, cranberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, loganberry, raspberry (black, red), salal

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, directed spray (except cranberry), wiper application

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a preplant or preemergence broadcast application or as a wiper application for crops listed in this section. Directed sprays may be applied to any crop except cranberries. For wick or wiper applicators, mix 3 quarts of GF-1279A in 4 gallons of water to prepare a 20 percent solution. In severe infestations, reduce equipment ground speed to ensure that adequate amounts of GF-1279A are wiped on the weeds. A second treatment in the opposite direction may be beneficial.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not permit herbicide solution to contact desirable vegetation, including green shoots, canes or foliage. Allow a minimum of 30 days between last application and harvest of cranberries. For other small fruits and berries, allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest.

Spot Treatment in Cranberry Production

Specific Use Recommendations: Spot treatments may be used to control weeds growing in dry ditches (interior and perimeter) of cranberry production areas. Hand-held sprayers or appropriate application equipment listed under "Application Equipment and Techniques" in this label may be used. Reduce water level to remove standing water in ditches prior to application. For hand-held sprayers, use 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution of this product. Spray to wet vegetation, but not to run-off.

Precautions and Restrictions: For treatments after draw down of water in dry ditches, allow 2 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after draw down to ensure application to actively growing weeds. Allow a minimum of 30 days between last application and harvest of cranberries. Do not apply this material through the irrigation system. Do not make applications by air. Do not apply directly to water. Use nozzles that emit medium- to large-sized droplets to minimize drift in order to avoid crop injury.

Post-Harvest Treatments in Cranberry Production

Specific Use Recommendations: Application of this product may be made after the harvest of cranberries to control weeds growing within the field. Best results will be obtained if applications are made to vines that appear dormant (after they have turned red). Hand-held sprayers, wipers, or other appropriate application equipment listed under "Application Equipment and Techniques" in this label may be used. If using hand-held sprayers, use a 0.4 to 0.75 percent solution of GF-1279A. Spray to wet vegetation, but not to run-off. If using hand-held boom sprayers, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre of GF-1279A.

Precautions and Restrictions: Make applications only after cranberries have been harvested. Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total bog. Allow a minimum of 6 months after the last application and next harvest of cranberries. Do not apply this product through the irrigation system. Do not make applications by air. Do not apply directly to water. Even though vines appear dormant, contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or severe plant injury. Cranberry plants that are directly sprayed may be killed.

Soybeans

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, spot treatment, preharvest, selective equipment, hooded sprayers (For Roundup Ready soybeans, refer "Roundup Ready® Crops" section of this label.)

357/110

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied before, during or after planting soybeans. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. Apply a minimum of 18 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A when tank mixing with Aim, Authority, Canopy XL, Valor, Gangster, or Gauntlet herbicides.

Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with the following herbicide products may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or in previous crop residue:

Aim	Frontier	Pendimax Prowl
Assure II	Frontrow [®]	Pursuit
Authority	Fusion	Pursuit Plus
Boundary	Gangster	Python
Canopy	Gauntlet	Reflex
Canopy XL	Lasso	Scepter
Command	Linex	Select
Command Xtra	Lorox/Linuron	Sencor/Lexone
Domain	Lorox Plus	Squadron
Dual II Magnum	Micro-Tech	Steel
FirstRate [®]	Outlook	Valor
Flexstar		

For improved burndown, GF-1279A may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D or 2,4-DB herbicide provided the tank mix product is labeled for preplant burndown use prior to planting soybeans. See the 2,4-D label for intervals between application and planting.

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply GF-1279A at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply GF-1279A prior to initial pod set in soybeans.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of soybeans.

Apply at rates given in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. GF-1279A may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground applications, apply GF-1279A in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Apply after pods have set and lost all green color. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of soybeans. Care should be taken to avoid excessive seed shatter loss due to ground application equipment.

36/110

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3.75 quarts per acre of GF-1279A for preharvest applications. Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre of GF-1279A by air. Do not graze or harvest treated hay or fodder for livestock feed within 25 days of last preharvest application. If 1.5 pints, or less, GF-1279A is used the grazing restriction is reduced to 14 days after last preharvest application. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of soybeans. Do not apply to soybeans grown for seed as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Selective equipment

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied through recirculating sprayers, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars in soybeans. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

Precautions and Restrictions: See the "Selective Equipment" part of the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for information on proper use and calibration of this equipment.

Sugarcane

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, spot treatment, fallow, hooded sprayers

Preplant, Preemergence

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied in or around sugarcane fields or in fields prior to the emergence of plant cane.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply to vegetation in or around ditches, canals or ponds containing water to be used for irrigation.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied as a spot treatment in sugarcane. For control of volunteer or diseased sugarcane, make a 3/4 percent solution of GF-1279A in water and spray to wet the foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Volunteer or diseased sugarcane should have at least 7 new leaves.

Precautions and Restrictions: Avoid spray contact with healthy cane plants since severe damage or destruction may result. Do not feed or graze treated sugarcane foliage following application.

Fallow treatments

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used as a replacement for tillage in fields that are lying fallow between sugarcane crops. GF-1279A may also be used to remove the last stubble of ratoon cane. For removal of last stubble of ratoon cane, apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre to new growth having at least 7 new leaves. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Ground or aerial application equipment may be used. Application of up to 4.5 pints per acre may be made by aerial application in fallow sites where there is sufficient buffer to prevent injury to adjacent crops from drift. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D and dicamba herbicide may be used provided the product to be tank mixed is labeled for use on sugarcane.

Hooded sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of sugarcane. A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution.

37/110

Minimize the potential for spray particles to escape from under the hood by operating the sprayer at appropriate ground speeds, nozzle pressures and wind speeds. Operation on rough or sloping ground may result in spray particles escaping from the hood.

When applying to sugarcane that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in furrows between the rows.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting the crop. Contact of GF-1279A in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not allow treated weeds to come into contact with the crop. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on the crop may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Sunflowers (See Oil Seed Crops)

Tree and Vine Crops (General)

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment (except kiwi), perennial grass suppression

NOTE: This section gives general directions that apply to all citrus crops, tree fruits, tree nuts and vine crops. See the individual crop sections for instructions, preharvest intervals, precautions and restrictions for specific crops.

GF-1279A may be applied in middles, strips and for general weed control in established citrus groves, tree fruit and tree nut orchards, and vineyards. Apply at rates given in the annual and perennial weed and woody brush tables. Repeat applications may be made up to a maximum of 8 quarts per acre per year. GF-1279A may also be used for site preparation prior to transplanting these crops. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting. Applications may be made with boom equipment, CDA, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands, lances, orchard guns or with wiper applicator equipment, except as directed.

Middles (between rows)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A will control or suppress annual and perennial weeds and ground covers growing between the rows of labeled tree and vine crops. If weeds are under drought stress, irrigate prior to application. Reduced control may result if weeds have been mowed prior to application.

A tank mixture of GF-1279A plus Goal 2XL may be used for annual weeds in middles between rows of citrus crops, tree fruits, tree nuts and vine crops. This mixture is recommended when weeds are stressed or growing in dense populations. Application of 12 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A plus 3 to 12 fluid ounces per acre of Goal 2XL will control annual weeds with a maximum height or diameter of 6 inches, including crabgrass, hairy fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*), common groundsel, junglerice, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, London rocket, common ryegrass, shepherd's-purse, annual sowthistle, common cheeseweed (malva), filaree (suppression), horseweed/marestail (*Conyza canadensis*), stinging nettle and common purslane (suppression). Application of 9 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A plus 3 to 12 fluid ounces per acre of Goal 2XL will control common cheeseweed (malva) with a maximum height or diameter of 3 inches.

Strips (in rows)

387/110

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied in rows of tree or vine crops and may also be tank mixed with the following herbicide products:

Devrinol 50 DF	Prowl
Direx 4L	Princep Caliber 90
Goal 2XL	Simazine 4L
Karmex DF	Simazine 80w
Krovar I	Sim-Trol 4L
Pendimax	Solicam DF
	Surflan

Do not apply these tank mixtures in Puerto Rico.

Refer to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions and precautionary statements.

Apply 12 fluid ounces to 7.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre in these tank mixtures. Use rates at the higher end of the recommended rate range when weeds are stressed, growing in dense populations or are greater than 12 inches tall.

Perennial grass suppression

GF-1279A will suppress perennial grasses such as bahiagrass, bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass that are grown as ground covers in tree and vine crops.

For suppression of tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass, apply 6 fluid ounces of GF-1279A in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

For suppression of Kentucky bluegrass covers, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre. Do not add ammonium sulfate.

For best results, mow cool season grass covers in the spring to even their height and apply GF-1279A 3 to 4 days after mowing.

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of GF-1279A in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

For burndown of bermudagrass, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Use this treatment only if reduction of the bermudagrass stand can be tolerated. When burndown is required prior to harvest, allow at least 21 days to ensure sufficient time for burndown to occur.

For suppression of bermudagrass, apply 4.5 to 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre east of the Rocky Mountains and 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre west of the Rocky Mountains. Apply in a total spray volume of 3 to 20 gallons per acre, no sooner than 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up. If the bermudagrass is mowed prior to application, maintain a minimum of 3 inches in height. Sequential applications may be made when regrowth occurs and bermudagrass injury and stand reduction can be tolerated. East of the Rocky Mountains, rates of 4.5 to 7.5 fluid ounces per acre should be used in shaded conditions or where a lesser degree of suppression is desired.

Selective equipment

39/110

Shielded and wiper applicators may be used in tree crops and grapes. Refer to the individual crop sections for time interval between application and harvest.

General Precautions/Restrictions: For citron and olive, apply as a post-directed spray only.

Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of trunk, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of trees and vines. Contact of GF-1279A with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage.

Avoid painting cut stumps with GF-1279A as injury resulting from root grafting may occur in adjacent trees.

Tree Fruits (Pome and Stone Fruit)

Labeled Crops: Apple, apricot, cherry (sweet, sour); crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, nectarine, olive, peach, pear (including Oriental pear), plum/prune (all), quince

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to tree fruits.

Restrictions on application equipment

For cherries, any application equipment listed in this section may be used in all states.

Any application equipment listed in this section may be used in apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums/prunes growing in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington, except for peaches grown in the states specified in the following paragraph. In all other states use wiper equipment only.

For peaches grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee only, apply with a shielded boom sprayer or shielded wiper applicator, which prevents any contact of GF-1279A with the foliage or bark of trees. Apply no later than 90 days after first bloom. Applications made after this time may result in severe damage. Remove suckers and low hanging limbs at least 10 days prior to application. Avoid applications near trees with recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury. Apply only near trees that have been planted in the orchard for 2 or more years. **Extreme care must be taken to ensure no part of the peach tree is contacted.**

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest for apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, pear, and quince.

Allow a minimum of 17 days between last application and harvest for apricot, cherry, nectarine, olive, peach, and plum/prune.

Tree Nuts

Labeled Crops: Almond, beechnut, betelnut, brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, coconut, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia, pecan, pinenut, pistachio, walnut (black, English)

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

40/110

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to tree nuts.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 3 days between last application and harvest of tree nuts. Allow 14 days between application and harvest in coconut.

Tropical Crops

Labeled Crops: Ambarella, atemoya, avocado, banana, Barbados cherry (acerola), biriba, blimbe, breadfruit, canistel, carambola, cherimoya, cocoa beans, coffee, custard apple, dates, durian, feijoa, figs, governors plum, guava, ilama, imbe, imbu, jaboticaba, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mamey apple, mango, mangosteen, marmaladebox (genip), mountain papaya, papaya, persimmon, plantain, pomegranate, pulasan, rambutan, rose apple, sapodilla, sapote (black, mamey, white), Spanish lime, soursop, star apple, sugar apple, Surinam cherry, tamarind, tea, ti (roots and leaves), wax jambu

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied for general weed control or for site preparation prior to transplanting crops listed in this section. In coffee and banana, delay applications 3 months after transplanting to allow the new coffee or banana plant to become established.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest of banana, guava papaya, and plantain. Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest of any other tropical or subtropical tree fruit.

Allow a minimum of 28 days between last application and harvest of coffee.

Bananacide (banana only)

Specific Use Recommendations: This product may be used to destroy banana plants infected with the Banana Bunchy Top Virus as well as non-infected banana plants to establish disease free buffers around plantations. Remove all fruit from the plants within the treatment area prior to treatment. Inject 1/25 fl oz (0.75 ml) of GF-1279A concentrate per 2 to 3 inches of pseudostem diameter. Make the injection at least one foot above the ground, except for very small plants, which should be injected vertically into the top. Any subsequent regrowth must also be destroyed. All plants and mats (or units) adjacent (within a 4-foot radius) to a treated mat shall be mechanically destroyed.

For control of the Banana Bunch Top Virus, it is critical that the grower follow a strict control program involving monitoring for diseased plants, spraying to control the aphid vector, and destruction of all infected mats (or units). An infected plant may not show symptoms of the Banana Bunchy Top Virus for up to 125 days, therefore it is critical that the entire mat (or unit) containing the diseased plant be destroyed immediately.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.5 fl oz (15 ml) of GF-1279A concentrate per mat (or unit). Remove all fruit from plants and mats (or units) prior to treatment. Do not harvest any fruit or plant materials from treated mats (or units) following injection. Do not allow livestock to consume treated plant materials. Following transplant of new banana plants into treated areas, allow plants to become established for 3 months before applying GF-1279A for general weed control.

Vegetable Crops

Labeled Crops: Amaranth, arrugula, artichoke (Jerusalem), beans (all *Lupinus* and *Phaseolus* species), beet greens, garden beets, broccoli (all), brussels sprouts, cabbage (all), cabbage (Chinese bok choy and napa), cantaloupe, cardoon, cavalo broccolo, carrot, cauliflower, casaba melon, celery, celery (Chinese), celeriac, celuce, chard (Swiss), chayote, chervil, chick peas, chicory, Chinese mustard cabbage, chrysanthemum, collards, corn salad, crenshaw melon, cress, cucumber, dandelion, dock

41/110

(sorrel), dokudami, eggplant, endive, fennel (florencia), garlic, gherkin, ginseng, gourds, gow kee, ground cherry, guar, honeydew melon, honey ball melon, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lentils, lettuce, mango melon, melons (all), mizuna, muskmelon, mustard greens, okra, onion, orach, oriental radish, parsley, parsnips, peas (all), pepinos, pepper (all), Persian melon, potato (Irish), pumpkin, purslane, radish, rape greens, rhubarb, rutabaga, salsify, shallot, spinach (all), mustard spinach, squash (summer, winter), sugar beets, sweet potato, tomatillo, tomato, turnip, watercress, watermelon, yams.

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers in row-middles, shielded sprayers in row-middles, wiper applicators in row-middles, post-harvest treatments, directed applications (nonbearing ginseng), over-the-top wipers (rutabagas only)

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be applied prior to the emergence of direct seeded vegetables or prior to transplanting vegetables.

Precautions and Restrictions: When applying GF-1279A prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of GF-1279A, which could cause crop injury, from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by a single 0.5-inch application of water, either by natural rainfall or sprinkler system. Care should be taken to insure that the wash water flushes off the plastic mulch and does not enter transplant holes. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death to emerged seedlings.

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green shoots or stems, bark, exposed roots (including those emerging from plastic mulch), or fruit of crops because severe injury or destruction may result. When making preemergence and at-planting applications, applications must be made before crop emergence to avoid severe crop injury. Apply before seed germination in coarse sandy soils to further minimize the risk of injury. In crops with vines, hooded sprayer, shielded sprayer and wiper applications to row middles should be made prior to vine development otherwise severe injury or destruction may result. Unless otherwise specified in the label for GF-1279A, treatments with selective equipment including wipers and hooded sprayers must be made at least 14 days prior to harvest. Post-harvest or fallow applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting any non-labeled crop. See "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for additional information.

Allow at least 3 days between application and planting of cantaloupe, casaba melon, crenshaw melon, cucumber, eggplant, gherkin, gourds, ground cherry, honeydew melon, honey ball melon, mango melon, melons (all), muskmelon, pepper (all), Persian melon, pumpkin, squash (summer, winter), tomatillo, watercress, and watermelon.

For watercress, avoid application within 3 days of seeding and during the period between seeding and emergence to minimize risk of injury.

For tomato, hooded or shielded sprayer applications in row middles are not recommended.

For nonbearing ginseng, directed applications may be made to established stands of nonbearing ginseng, only. Applications may be made with boom equipment, CDA, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume wands, lances, and orchard guns or with wiper application equipment. Direct sprays so that there is no contact of GF-1279A with the ginseng plant. Applications must be made at least one year prior to harvest.

Wiper applicators may be used in rutabagas. Allow at least 14 days between application and harvest.

Preharvest Application

Dry Peas, Lentils and Chick Peas: GF-1279A may be applied as a broadcast over-the-top spray to control labeled weeds prior to harvest of dry peas, lentils, or chick peas. Apply up to 19 fl oz in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre at the hard dough stage of the legume seed (30 percent grain moisture or less). Ground or aerial broadcast applications may be made.

42/110

Dry Beans: GF-1279A may be applied as a broadcast over-the-top spray to control labeled weeds prior to harvest of dry beans. Apply up to 24 3/4 fl oz in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre at the hard dough stage of the legume seed (30 percent grain moisture or less). Ground or aerial broadcast applications may be made.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Intervals:** (1) In dry peas, lentils and chick peas, apply at least 14 days before harvest. (2) In dry beans, apply at least 7 days before harvest.
- Make only one application per year. Do not combine a preharvest spray with a spot treatment on the same crop area.
- Employ at least a 30-day plant-back interval between treatment and replanting for any crop not listed in the label for GF-1279A.
- Preharvest application is not recommended for beans, peas, lentils, or chickpeas grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.
- Do not feed treated vines and hay from these crops to livestock. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not treat field (feed) peas, since these are considered to be grown as livestock feed.

Spot Application

GF-1279A may be applied as a spot spray to control troublesome weeds such as Canada thistle, quackgrass, mayweed (dog fennel), and milkweed. In peas, lentils or chick peas, apply up to 19 fl oz per acre (in beans, apply up to 24.75 fl oz per acre). Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water through ground spray equipment or use a 2 percent solution in a hand-held sprayer. For best results, applications should be made at or beyond bud/heading stage or growth of target weeds. **Note:** The crop receiving the spray in the spot treated area will be killed.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Intervals:** (1) In peas, lentils and chick peas, apply at least 14 days before harvest. (2) In beans, apply at least 7 days before harvest
- Make only one application per year. Do not combine a spot treatment with a preharvest spray on the same crop area.
- Employ at least a 30-day plant-back interval between treatment and replanting for any crop not listed in the label for GF-1279A.
- Do not feed treated vines and hay from these crops to livestock.
- Do not treat field (feed) peas, since these are considered to be grown as livestock feed.

Vine Crops

Labeled Crops: Grapes (raisin, table, wine), hops, kiwi fruit, passion fruit

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows), strips (in row), selective equipment.

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to vine crops.

Applications should not be made when green shoots, canes or foliage are in the spray zone.

In the northeast and Great Lakes regions, applications must be made prior to the end of bloom stage of grapes to avoid injury, or make applications with shielded sprayers or wiper equipment.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest.

43/110

Roundup Ready® Crops

The following instructions include all applications that can be made onto Roundup Ready® crops during the complete cropping season. Do NOT combine these instructions with other recommendations made for crop varieties that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene, in the "CROPS (ALPHABETICAL)" section of this label.

GF-1279A is recommended for postemergence application only on crop varieties designated as containing the Roundup Ready gene.

- Applying GF-1279A to crop varieties which are not designated as Roundup Ready will result in severe crop injury and yield loss. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, or fruit of crops, or any desirable plants that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene, since severe injury or destruction will result.
- Roundup Ready crop varieties must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier. Crop safety and weed control performance is not warranted when GF-1279A is used in conjunction with "brown bag" or seed saved from previous year's crop production and replanted.
- The Roundup Ready designation indicates that the crop variety contains a patented gene that provides tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Information on Roundup Ready crop varieties may be obtained from your seed supplier.

ATTENTION: Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops, which do not contain the Roundup Ready gene.

See "General Information" and "Application Instructions" sections of this label for essential use directions and restrictions for the application of this product.

Thoroughly clean the spray tank and all lines and filters to eliminate potential contamination from other herbicides prior to mixing and applying GF-1279A.

Note: The following recommendations are based on a clean start at planting by using a burn-down application or tillage to control existing weeds before crop emergence. In no-till and stale seedbed systems, a preplant burn-down treatment of 16-64 fluid ounces per acre of this product is recommended to control existing weeds prior to crop emergence.

There are no rotational crop restrictions following the application of this product.

Canola with the Roundup Ready® Gene

Do not use in the states of AL, DE, FL, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA and WV.

This product may be applied to Roundup Ready canola from before emergence through the 6-leaf stage of development.

Maximum Allowable Application Rates:

- Preplant, preemergence..... 3 pints per acre
- Total in-crop applications from emergence to 6-leaf..... 1.5 pints per acre

For ground applications: Apply the recommended rate of GF-1279A in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. Carefully select proper nozzle and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

44/110

For aerial applications: Apply the recommended rate of GF-1279A in 3 to 15 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. **Avoid drift - do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.**

Preplant or preemergent applications: GF-1279A may be applied by aerial or ground application equipment prior to planting or emergence of canola. The maximum combined application rate from all preplant and preemergent applications should not exceed 3 pints per acre per season. In no-till and stale seedbed systems, always use a burndown treatment to control existing weeds before canola emergence. Apply a preplant burn-down treatment of 12 to 24 fluid ounces per acre GF-1279A.

Postemergence applications: GF-1279A may be applied by aerial or ground application equipment postemergence to Roundup Ready canola from emergence through the 6-leaf stage of development. Applications made during bolting or flowering of canola may result in crop injury or yield loss. To maximize yield potential, make applications early to eliminate competing weeds.

Single application: Apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces per acre no later than the 6-leaf stage for the control of annual weeds. Avoid overlapping applications that may result in temporary yellowing, delayed flowering, and/or growth reduction. Similar injury may result when applications of more than 12 fluid ounces per acre are applied after the 4-leaf stage.

Sequential applications: Apply 12 fluid ounces per acre to 1-3 leaf canola followed by a sequential application at a minimum interval of 10 days, but not later than the 6-leaf stage. Sequential applications are recommended for early emerging annual weeds and perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and quackgrass.

Weeds controlled: For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, refer to "Annual Weeds Rate Table" and "Perennial Weeds Rate Table" sections of this label. This product will suppress most perennial weeds. For some perennial weeds, repeat applications may be required to eliminate crop competition throughout the growing season.

Precautions and Restrictions: Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides or fungicides may result in reduced weed control or crop injury and are not recommended for postemergence applications of this product. The combined total application from prior to crop emergence through 6-leaf must not exceed 4.5 pints per acre. The maximum rate for any single in-crop application is 1.5 pints per acre. Allow a minimum of 60 days between last application and canola harvest.

Corn with the Roundup Ready® Gene

This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage (8 leaves with collars) or until corn height reaches 30 inches, whichever comes first. Single in-crop applications of GF-1279A are not to exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. Sequential in-crop applications of GF-1279A from emergence through the V8 stage or 30 inches must not exceed 1.5 quarts per acre per growing season. See the "Roundup Ready Crops" section of this label for general precautionary instructions for use in Roundup Ready Crops.

Maximum Yearly Rates Allowed

Preplant: Maximum amount of GF-1279A which can be applied prior to crop emergence is 3.75 quarts per acre.

In-crop: Maximum combined total of multiple in-crop applications from emergence through the V8 stage or 30 inches is 1.5 quarts per acre.

457110

Preharvest: Maximum amount of GF-1279A that can be applied after maximum kernel fill is complete and the crop is physiologically mature (black layer formation) until 7 days before harvest is 24 fluid ounces per acre.

Post-harvest: GF-1279A may be applied after harvest of corn. Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatment and harvest or feeding of treated vegetation.

Cropping Season: Combined total per year for all applications may not exceed 6 quarts per acre.

When applied as directed, GF-1279A controls labeled annual grass and broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready corn. Many perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds will be controlled or suppressed with one or more application of GF-1279A. Applications should be made to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of the label booklet for GF-1279A herbicide.

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water is recommended for improved performance of GF-1279A under hard (high mineral content) water conditions, drought conditions or when using nitrogen solutions as carrier or when tank mixing with atrazine or atrazine-containing premixes. This product may be tank mixed provided the product tank mixed is registered for use on this site. Refer to the "Mixing" section of the label booklet for proper use instructions. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion. The addition of other additives, including fertilizers and micronutrients are not recommended with GF-1279A since this may result in increased potential for crop injury.

Allow a minimum of 50 days between application of GF-1279A and harvest of corn forage and 7 days between application and harvest of corn grain. Allow a minimum of 10 days between in-crop applications of GF-1279A. In California, do not graze, harvest or feed corn forage or silage following sequential in-crop applications of GF-1279A on Roundup Ready corn. There are no rotational crop restrictions following applications of GF-1279A.

ATTENTION: Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene.

Thoroughly clean the spray tank and all lines and filters to eliminate potential contamination from other herbicides prior to mixing and applying this product.

For ground applications: Use the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. Carefully select correct nozzles and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. Check for even distribution of spray droplets:

For aerial applications: Use the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 3 to 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. See the "Annual and Perennial Weeds Rate Tables" in this label. **Avoid drift - do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.**

Weed Control Recommendations

Apply 18 to 24 fluid ounces of GF-1279A herbicide per acre for control of labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds in conventional and no-till corn production systems. Apply a minimum of 18 fl oz per acre of GF-1279A when tank mixing with nitrogen solutions as spray carrier or Aim, atrazine, or atrazine-containing premixes. Apply a minimum of 21 fl oz per acre when tank mixing with 1.5 lb per acre or more of atrazine active ingredient. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds. GF-1279A herbicide applied at up to 24 fluid ounces per acre will control or suppress the growth of perennial weeds such as: bermudagrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, field bindweed, hemp

46/110

dogbane, horsenettle, nutsedge, quackgrass, rhizome johnsongrass, redvine, trumpetcreeper, swamp smartweed, and wirestem muhly. For additional information on perennial weeds, see the "Perennial Weeds Rate Table".

Preemergence followed by Postemergence Weed Control Program

This product may be applied postemergence in-crop following an application of FulTime, Keystone, Keystone LA, Surpass EC or TopNotch Herbicide or other labeled preemergence herbicide at 50 to 100 percent of the labeled rate (refer to table below). The post application of GF-1279A should be made before the weeds reach a height and/or density that the weeds become competitive with the crop. A single in-crop application of GF-1279A at the recommended rate will provide control of emerged weeds listed on this label. This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage (8 leaves with collars) or until corn height reaches 30 inches (free standing), whichever comes first.

Postemergence Only Weed Control Program

This product may be applied alone as a postemergence in-crop application to provide control of emerged weeds listed on the label. The postemergence application of GF-1279A should be made before the weeds reach a height and/or density that the weeds become competitive with the crop. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" section for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds. If new flushes of weeds occur, a sequential application of GF-1279A at 18 to 24 fluid ounces per acre will control the labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage or until corn height reaches 30 inches (free standing), whichever comes first.

This product may be applied in tank mixture with a labeled rate of FulTime, Hornet WDG, Keystone, Keystone LA, TopNotch, Surpass EC or other labeled herbicides (refer to table below). Refer to the specific product label and observe all precautions and limitations on the label for all products used in tank mixtures, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping interval and rotational guidelines - the more restrictive requirements apply. Tank mixtures with other products may result in increased potential for crop injury and/or weed antagonism. **Labeled foliar insecticides, such as Lorsban®-4E insecticide, may be tank mixed with GF-1279A when application timing is appropriate for both products.** Refer to the table below for height limitation for tank mix partner. Refer to the table below for height limitation for tank mix partner.

Tank Mix Partner	Maximum Height Of Corn For Application
Bicep II Magnum Bicep Lite II Magnum Bullet † Camix Dual II Magnum Lumax Micro-Tech †	5 inches
Frontier Guardzman Max LeadOff Outlook	8 inches
FulTime Degree Degree Xtra Harness Harness Xtra	11 inches

47/110

Harness Xtra 5.6 Keystone Keystone LA Surpass EC TopNotch	
Atrazine	12 inches
Hornet WDG	V6 stage
Permit Stinger ⁹	24 inches

† Bullet and Micro-Tech are not registered for use as a postemergence application in Texas.

Soybeans with the Roundup Ready[®] Gene

Specific Use Directions

Note: Use of this product for in-crop application over Roundup Ready soybeans is not registered in California.

Maximum Allowable Application Rates:

- Combined total for all applications 6 quarts per acre
- Preplant, preemergence applications 3.75 quarts per acre
- Total in-crop applications from cracking throughout flowering 2.25 quarts per acre
- Maximum preharvest application rate 24 fluid ounces per acre

When applied as directed, GF-1279A will control labeled annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready soybeans. Many perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds will be controlled or suppressed with one or more applications of GF-1279A. This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready soybeans from the cracking stage throughout flowering.

Precautions and Restrictions: The combined total application from crop emergence through harvest must not exceed 2.25 quarts per acre. The maximum rate for any single in-crop application is 1.5 quarts per acre. The maximum combined total of this product that can be applied during flowering is 1.5 quarts per acre. Allow a minimum of 14 days between final application and harvest of soybean grain, forage or hay. See the "Roundup Ready Crops" section of this label for general precautionary instructions for use in Roundup Ready Crops.

For ground applications: Use the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. Carefully select proper nozzle and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use nozzles that provide a flat fan pattern. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

For aerial applications: Use the recommended rates of GF-1279A in 3 to 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not exceed 1.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre. **Do not apply during low level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. Maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation.**

Weed Control Recommendations

48/10

Dow AgroSciences will not warrant crop safety or weed control when Roundup Ready soybeans are treated with herbicides not approved by Dow AgroSciences. Refer to list of approved tank mixture products found in the general soybean section of this label or consult your Dow AgroSciences sales representative for local recommendations. Herbicides or adjuvants not specifically listed in the general soybean section of this label or in other Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may result in: 1) crop injury; 2) poor weed control from antagonism; and/or 3) rotational crop restrictions, and should not be used in tank mixture with GF-1279A herbicide. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixtures, including restrictions on application timing, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping interval and rotational guidelines. In all cases, the more restrictive requirements apply.

Comments and Precautions: Labeled foliar insecticides, such as Lorsban 4E, may be tank mixed with GF-1279A when application timing is appropriate for both products. Tank mixtures of micronutrient foliar-feed products may result in unintended mixing, application or weed control antagonism. For example, field experience has demonstrated that only chelated (e.g., EDTA) form manganese products should be used and that ammonium sulfate should always be added to the spray tank prior to adding GF-1279A. Combination micronutrient fertilizer products containing minerals such as iron, zinc and magnesium may be antagonistic to weed control performance, particularly when difficult-to-control weed species are sprayed when plants are under stress or at inappropriate use rates. The addition of ammonium sulfate at 2 percent by weight (17 pounds per 100 gallons of water) prior to adding GF-1279A is essential to minimize the potential for antagonism.

Preplant, Preemergence, At-Planting Weed Control Program

This product may be applied before, during or after planting soybeans. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" section for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds. Apply a minimum of 18 fl oz of GF-1279A per acre when tank mixing with Aim, Authority, Canopy XL, Valor, Gangster or Gauntlet herbicides.

Postemergence Weed Control Program

This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready soybeans from the cracking stage throughout flowering. Allow a minimum of 14 days between application and harvest of soybeans. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" section for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds such as black nightshade, common lambsquarters, groundcherry, Pennsylvania smartweed, velvetleaf and waterhemp, for example. In general, an initial application of 24 fluid ounces per acre on 2 to 8-inch tall weeds is recommended. Weeds will generally be 2 to 8 inches tall, 2 to 5 weeks after planting. If the initial application is delayed and weeds are larger, apply a higher rate of GF-1279A. If new flushes of weeds occur following the initial application, they can be controlled by sequential applications of GF-1279A.

Up to 3 pints per acre of GF-1279A may be used in any single application for control of annual weeds, where heavy weed densities exist.

A sequential application of GF-1279A may be required to control late flushes of weeds under adverse growing conditions such as drought, hail, wind damage or when a soybean stand has delayed canopy closure (wide-row soybeans, poor stand, etc.). **Sequential applications will be required for satisfactory weed control in southern states and those Midwestern states with full maturity group soybeans and/or difficult-to-control weeds.** Certain weeds, such as black nightshade, broadleaf signalgrass, Texas panicum, woolly cupgrass, shattercane, wild proso millet, burcucumber, giant ragweed, and sicklepod may require sequential applications due to multiple germination flushes. Suppressed or stunted weeds may also require sequential applications. Sequential applications should not be made until some regrowth is evident. The combined total of all in-crop postemergence treatments must not exceed 4.5 pints per acre.

Perennial Weeds Rate Recommendations

GF-1279A at 1.5 to 3 pints per acre rate (single or multiple applications) will control or suppress perennial weeds such as: Bermudagrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, field bindweed, hemp dogbane,

49/110

horsenettle, maretail (horseweed), nutsedge, quackgrass, rhizome johnsongrass, redvine, trumpetcreeper, swamp smartweed and wirestem muhly. For best results, allow perennial weed species to reach at least 6 inches of growth before spraying GF-1279A. For additional information on perennial weeds, see the "Perennial Weeds Rate Table" section. For some perennial species, repeat application may be required to eliminate crop competition throughout the growing season.

Farmsteads

Labeled Use Sites: GF-1279A may be used in farmsteads (including building foundations, along and in fences, dry ditches, dry canals, along ditchbanks, farm roads, shelterbelts, prior to landscape plantings and equipment storage areas).

Types of Applications: General nonselective weed control, trim-and-edge, chemical mowing, cut stumps, and habitat management.

General nonselective weed control, Trim-and-edge

GF-1279A may be tank mixed with the following herbicide products. Refer to these product labels for labeled application sites and application rates. For annual weeds, use 1.5 pints per acre of GF-1279A when weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 2.25 pints per acre when weeds are greater than 6 inches tall. For perennial weeds, apply 3 to 7.5 pints per acre in these tank mixes. For tank mixtures of GF-1279A with these products through backpack sprayers, handguns or other high-volume spray-to-wet applications, see the "Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment" section of this label for recommended rates.

Arsenal	Plateau
dicamba †	Princep DF
Barricade 65WG	Princep Liquid
diuron †	Ronstar 50W
Endurance	Sahara
Escort	simazine †
Karmex DF	Surflan
Krovar I DF	Telar
Oust	Vanquish
Pendulum 3.3 EC	2,4-D †
Pendulum WDG	

† GF-1279A may be tank mixed with this product provided the label includes use on non-cropland areas (farmsteads).

Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with dicamba herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Chemical mowing

Perennials: GF-1279A will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Apply GF-1279A at a rate of 4.5 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. Use 8 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 4.5 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Chemical mowing applications may be made along farm ditches and other parts of farmsteads.

59/110

Precautions and Restrictions: Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Habitat Management

Types of Uses: Habitat restoration and maintenance, wildlife food plots

Habitat restoration and maintenance

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management areas. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement. The tank mixtures listed in this section of the label (Farmsteads) may be used for habitat restoration and maintenance.

Wildlife food plots

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279A may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying GF-1279A, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage.

Annual Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Water carrier volumes of 3 to 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications are recommended.

Apply to actively growing annual weeds.

GF-1279A will not control weed biotypes that are glyphosate resistant (tolerant).

Do not tank mix with soil residual herbicides when using these rates unless otherwise specified.

For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

For those rates less than 36 fluid ounces per acre, GF-1279A may be used up to 36 fluid ounces per acre where heavy weed densities exist.

Annual Weeds Rate Table

	Rate of GF-1279A (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	12	18	24	30	36
Weed Species	Maximum Height/Length				
ammannia, purple	3"	6"	12"	-	18"
annoda, spurred	-	2"	3"	5"	8"
barley	18"	18"+	-	-	-
barnyardgrass	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
bassia, fivehook	-	-	6"	-	-
beggarweed, Florida	-	5"	8"	-	-
bittercress	12"	20"	-	-	-
bluegrass, annual	10"	-	-	-	-

51/110

bluegrass bulbous	6"	-	-	-	-
brome, downy ^{1,2}	6"	12"	-	-	-
brome, Japanese	6"	12"	24"	-	-
browntop panicum	6"	8"	12"	-	24"
buckwheat, wild ³	-	1"	2"	-	-
burcucumber	-	6"	12"	-	18"
buttercup	12"	20"	-	-	-
Carolina foxtail	20"	-	-	-	-
Carolina geranium	-	-	4"	-	9"
carpetweed	-	6"	12"	-	-
cheat ⁴	6"	20"	-	-	-
chervil	20"	-	-	-	-
chickweed	-	12"	18"	-	-
cocklebur	12"	18"	24"	-	36"
copperleaf, hophornbeam	-	2"	4"	-	6"
copperleaf, Virginia	-	2"	4"	-	6"
Corn, volunteer (non-Roundup Ready)	6"	12"	20"	-	-
corn speedwell	12"	-	-	-	-
crabgrass	6"	12"	18"	-	-
crowfootgrass	-	-	6"	-	12"
cutleaf evening primrose	-	-	3"	-	6"
devilsclaw (unicorn plant)	-	3"	6"	-	-
dwarf dandelion	12"	-	-	-	-
eastern mannagrass	8"	12"	-	-	-
eclipta	-	4"	8"	12"	-
fall panicum	4"	6"	8"	12"	24"
falsedandelion	-	20"	-	-	-
falseflax, smallseed	12"	-	-	-	-
fiddleneck	-	6"	12"	-	-
field pennycress	6"	12"	-	-	-
filaree	-	-	6"	-	12"
fleabane, annual	6"	20"	-	-	-
fleabane, hairy (<i>conyza bonariensis</i>)	-	-	6"	-	10"
fleabane, rough	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Florida pusley	-	-	4"	-	6"
foxtail (giant, bristly, yellow)	6"	12"	20"	-	-
foxtail, green	12"	-	-	-	-
goatgrass, jointed	6"	12"	-	-	-
goosegrass	3"	5"	8"	-	18"
grain sorghum (milo)	6"	12"	20"	-	-
groundsel, common	-	6"	10"	-	-
groundcherry	-	3"	6"	-	9"
hemp sesbania	-	2"	4"	6"	8"
henbit	-	-	6"	-	20"
horseweed/marestail (<i>conyza canadensis</i>)	-	6"	12"	-	18"
itchgrass	6"	8"	12"	-	18"
jimsonweed	-	-	12"	-	18"
johnsongrass (seedling)	-	12"	18"	-	24"

52/110

jungerice	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
knotweed	-	-	6"	-	12"
kochia ⁴	-	3-6"	12"	-	-
lambsquarters	6"	8"	12"	-	20"
little barley	12"	-	-	-	-
London rocket	6"	-	24"	-	-
mayweed	-	2"	6"	12"	18"
morningglory (<i>ipomoea spp.</i>)	-	-	3"	-	6"
mustard, blue	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, tansy	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, tumble	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, wild	6"	12"	18"	-	-
nightshade, black	-	4"	6"	-	12"
nightshade, hairy	-	4"	6"	-	12"
oats	-	6"	20"	-	-
pigweed species	-	12"	18"	24"	-
prickly lettuce	-	6"	12"	-	-
purslane	-	-	3"	-	6"
ragweed, common	-	6"	12"	-	18"
ragweed, giant	-	6"	12"	-	18"
red rice	-	-	4"	-	-
Russian thistle ⁵	-	6"	12"	-	-
rye, volunteer/cereal ²	6"	18"	18+"	-	-
ryegrass	-	-	6"	-	12"
sandbur, field	6"	12"	-	-	-
sandbur, longspine	6"	12"	-	-	-
shattercane	6"	12"	20"	-	-
shepherd's-purse	6"	12"	-	-	-
sicklepod	-	2"	4"	-	8"
signalgrass, broadleaf	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
smartweed, ladysthumb	-	-	6"	-	9"
smartweed, pennsylvania	-	-	6"	-	9"
sowthistle, annual	-	-	6"	-	12"
spanishneedles	-	-	6"	-	12"
speedwell, purslane	12"	-	-	-	-
sprangletop	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, prostrate	-	6"	12"	-	-
spurge, spotted	-	6"	12"	-	-
spurry, umbrella	6"	-	-	-	-
stinkgrass	-	12"	-	-	-
sunflower	12"	18"	-	-	-
teaweed/ prickly sida	-	2"	4"	-	6"
Texas panicum	6"	8"	12"	-	24"
velvetleaf	-	-	6"	-	12"
Virginia pepperweed	-	18"	-	-	-
waterhemp	-	-	6"	-	12"
wheat ²	6"	12"	18"	-	-
wheat (over-wintered)	-	6"	12"	-	18"
wild oats	3"	6"	18"	-	-
wild proso millet	-	6"	12"	-	18"
witchgrass	-	12"	-	-	-

53/110

woolly cupgrass	-	6"	12"	-	-
yellow rocket	-	12"	20"	-	-

- ¹ For control of downy brome in no-till systems, use 12 fluid ounces per acre.
- ² Performance is better if application is made before this weed reaches the boot stage of growth.
- ³ Use 12 fluid ounces per acre of this product to control wild buckwheat in the cotyledon to 2-leaf stage. Use 24 fluid ounces per acre to control wild buckwheat at the 2 to 4 leaf stage. For improved control of wild buckwheat over 2 inches in size, use sequential treatments of 24 fluid ounces followed by 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre.
- ⁴ Do not treat kochia in the button stage.
- ⁵ Control of Russian thistle may vary based on environmental conditions and spray coverage. Whenever possible, a tank mixture with 2,4-D as described below may improve control.

Annual Weeds--Water Carrier Volumes of 10 to 40 Gallons per Acre

Apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279A per acre. Use 1.5 pints per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches tall, 2.25 pints per acre if weeds are over 6 inches tall and 3 pints per acre if weeds are greater than 12 inches tall. These rates will provide control of weeds listed in the annual weed control tables when water carrier volumes are 10 to 40 gallons per acre for ground applications. Older, mature (hardened) annual weeds may require higher rates even if they meet the size requirements.

Annual Weeds -- Tank Mixtures with 2,4-D, Dicamba or Tordon 22K

This product may be tank mixed with the products listed provided the product tank mixed is registered for use on this site. Application of 9 to 12 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba or 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 1 to 2 ounces of Tordon 22K per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 6" -- prickly lettuce, marestail/horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), morningglory (*Ipomoea spp.*), kochia (dicamba only); wild buckwheat (Tordon 22K only); 12" -- cocklebur, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle.

Application of 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre will control the following weeds when they are a maximum height or length of 6 inches: common ragweed, giant ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, and velvetleaf.

Application of 9 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba or 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre will control foxtail up to 18".

Refer to the specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements of all products used in tank mixtures. Some crop injury may occur if dicamba or Tordon 22K is applied within 45 days of planting. Tordon 22K is not registered for use in the state of California.

Tank mixtures of GF-1279A with dicamba herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Annual Weeds-Tank Mixtures with Atrazine for Fallow and Reduced Tillage Systems

For use only in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. In Oregon and Washington, do not exceed 1 pound atrazine per acre.

This product may be tank mixed with the products listed provided the product tank mixed is registered for use on this site.

Application of 18 fluid ounces of this product plus 1 to 2 pounds of atrazine per acre will control the following weeds: barnyardgrass (barnyardgrass requires 20 ounces of GF-1279A for control), downy brome, green foxtail, lambsquarters, prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), tansy mustard, pigweed, field sandbur (*Cenchrus spp.*), stinkgrass, Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), volunteer wheat, witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*) and kochia (for Kochia, add 4 fluid ounces per acre of dicamba for control).

Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply to actively growing perennial weeds.

Note: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the recommended stages.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed. Repeat treatments must be made prior to crop emergence.

Unless otherwise stated, allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Best results are obtained when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.

SS/110

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alfalfa	1.5 - 3	3 - 10	1.5%
Make applications after the last hay cutting in the fall. Allow alfalfa to regrow to a height of 6 to 8 inches or more prior to treatment. Applications should be followed with deep tillage at least 7 days after treatment, but before soil freeze-up.			
Alligatorweed	6	3 - 20	1.25%
Partial control. Apply when most of the plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.			
Anise (fennel)	--	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Bahiagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Bentgrass	2.25	10 - 20	1.5%
For suppression in grass seed production areas. For ground applications only. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to a fall application. Bentgrass should have at least 3 inches of growth. Tillage prior to treatment should be avoided. Tillage 7 to 10 days after application is recommended for best results.			
Bermudagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
For control, apply 7.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre. For partial control, apply 4.5 pints per acre. Treat when bermudagrass is actively growing and seedheads are present. Retreatment may be necessary to maintain control.			
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.5 - 2.25	5 - 10	1.5%
Apply 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply when water bermudagrass is 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tilling, flushing or flooding the field. Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Fallow fields should be tilled prior to application. Apply prior to frost on water bermudagrass that is 12 to 18 inches in length. GF-1279A is not registered in California for use on water bermudagrass.			
Bindweed, field	0.75 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. For control, apply 6 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints east of the Mississippi River. Apply when the weeds are at or beyond full bloom. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Also for control, apply 3 pints of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply by air. For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279A plus 1 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications should be made following harvest or in fall fallow ground when the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth.			

50/116

<p>For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Applications should be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length.</p> <p>In California only, apply 1.5 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre. The actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions. For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.</p>			
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 3 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.</p>			
Blueweed, Texas	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 6 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints per acre east of the Mississippi River. Apply when plants are at or beyond full bloom. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.</p>			
Brackenfern	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
<p>Apply to fully expanded fronds, which are at least 18 inches long.</p>			
Bromegrass, smooth	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 3 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.</p>			
Bursage, woolly-leaf	--	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>For control, apply 3 pints of GF-1279A plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. For partial control, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. Apply when plants are producing new active growth, which has been initiated by moisture for at least 2 weeks and when plants are at or beyond flowering.</p>			
Canarygrass, reed	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.</p>			
Cattail	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.</p>			
Clover; red, white	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.</p>			
Cogongrass	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall in late summer or fall. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.</p>			
Dallisgrass	4.5 - 7.5	2 - 20	1.5%

57/110

Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Dandelion	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dock, curly	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dogbane, hemp	6	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following crop harvest or mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Delay applications until maximum emergence of dogbane has occurred.			
Fescue (Except tall)	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Fescue, tall	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 4.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to fescue in the fall when plants have 6 to 12 inches of new growth. A sequential application of 12 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279A will improve long-term control and control seedlings germinating after fall treatments or the following spring.			
Guineagrass	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
Apply when most plants have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth. In Texas and ridge of Florida, use 3 pints per acre for control. In the flat woods region of Florida, 4.5 pints per acre is required for control. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment.			
Horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Horseradish	6	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			
Iceplant	--	--	1.5%
Iceplant should be at or beyond the early bud stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%

58/110

<p>In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279A per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279A when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.</p> <p>For burndown of Johnsongrass, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre before the plants reach a height of 12 inches. For this use, allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage.</p> <p>Spot treatment (partial control or suppression): Apply a 0.75% solution of GF-1279A when Johnsongrass is 12 to 18 inches in height. Coverage should be uniform and complete.</p>			
Kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	3-40	1.5%
<p>Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height (3 or 4-leaf stage of growth). Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.</p>			
Knapweed	6	3-40	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.</p>			
Lantana			0.75 - 1%
<p>Apply at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.</p>			
Lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.</p>			
Milkweed, common	4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.</p>			
Muhly, wirestem	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Use 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279A when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre or in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray when the wirestem muhly is 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.</p>			
Mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.</p>			
Napiergrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.</p>			
Nightshade, silverleaf	3	3 - 10	1.5%
<p>Applications should be made when at least 60 percent of the plants have berries. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.</p>			
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
<p>Apply 4.5 pints of GF-1279A per acre or apply a 0.75 to 1.5% solution for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets, which have not germinated, will not be controlled and may</p>			

59/116

germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control of ungerminated tubers.			
Sequential applications: 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre will also provide control. Make applications when a majority of the plants are in the 3 to 5-leaf stage (less than 6 inches tall). Repeat this application, as necessary, when newly emerging plants reach the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Subsequent applications will be necessary for long-term control.			
For partial control of existing plants, apply 12 fluid ounces to 3 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Treat when plants have 3 to 5 leaves and most are less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments will be required to control subsequent emerging plants or regrowth of existing plants.			
Orchardgrass	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 3 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Orchardgrass sods going to no-till corn: Apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be necessary for optimum results.			
Pampasgrass	--	--	1.5%
Pampasgrass should be at or beyond the boot stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Paragrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Phragmites	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Treatment before or after this stage may lead to reduced control. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage or uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.			
Poison hemlock	-	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Pokeweed, common	1.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches tall.			
Quackgrass	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
In annual cropping systems, or in pastures and sods followed by deep tillage: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre, apply 3 pints of GF-1279A. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6 to 8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. In pastures or sods, use a moldboard plow for best results.			
In pastures, sods or noncrop areas where deep tillage does not follow application: Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when the quackgrass is greater than 8 inches tall.			

60/110

Redvine	1.25 - 3	5 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279A per acre at each of two applications 7 to 14 days apart or a single application of 3 pints per acre. Apply recommended rates in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late September or early October to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Reed, giant	--	--	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.			
Ryegrass, perennial	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279A per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279A when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Do not tank-mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.			
Smartweed, swamp	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth.			
Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall.			
Sowthistle, perennial	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of this product. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Spurge, leafy	--	3 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall. If mowing has occurred prior to treatment, apply when most of the plants are 12 inches tall.			
Starthistle, yellow	3	10 - 40	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made during the rosette, bolting and early flower stages.			
Sweet potato, wild	--	--	1.5%
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, artichoke	--	--	1.5%
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, Canada	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of GF-1279A. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
For suppression in the spring, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279A, or 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279A plus 0.5			

61/110

pound a.e. 2,4-D, in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Allow rosette regrowth to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Applications can be made as long as leaves are still green and plants are actively growing at the time of application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Timothy	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Torpedograss	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For partial control. Apply when most plants are at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before frost.			
Trumpet creeper	3	5 - 10	1.5%
Partial control. Apply in late September or October, to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Velvetgrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			

Woody Brush And Trees Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply GF-1279A after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alder	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Ash	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%

62/110

Partial control			
Aspen, quaking	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Bearmat (Bearclover)	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For partial control			
Beech	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Birch	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			
Blackberry	4.5 - 6	10 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control. Make applications after plants have reached full leaf maturity. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall. Applications may also be made after leaf drop and until a killing frost or as long as stems are green. After berries have set or dropped in late fall, blackberry can be controlled by applying a 0.75% solution of GF-1279A. For control of blackberries after leaf drop and until killing frost or as long as stems are green, apply 4.5 to 6 pints of GF-1279A in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
Blackgum	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Bracken	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Broom; French, Scotch	-	-	1.5%
For control			
Buckwheat, California	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
For partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cascara	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Catsclaw	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Ceanothus	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Chamise	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Coyote brush	-	-	1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Dogwood	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			

63/110

Elderberry	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			
Elm	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Eucalyptus	-	-	1.5%
For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply when resprouts are 6 to 12 feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.			
Florida holly (Brazilian Peppertree)	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Gorse	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Hasardia	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Hawthorn	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Hazel	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			
Hickory	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Honeysuckle	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Hornbeam, American	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Kudzu	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control.			
Locust, black	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Madrone resprouts	-	-	1.5%
Partial control. Apply to resprouts that are 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with spring/early summer treatments.			
Manzanita	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Maple, red	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control, apply a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 3 to 6 pints of GF-1279A per acre.			
Maple, sugar	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%

64/110

For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Monkey flower	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Oak; black, white	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Oak, post	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Oak; northern, pin	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Oak; southern red	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Persimmon	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Pine	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Poison ivy/ Poison oak	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.			
Poplar, yellow	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Redbud, eastern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Rose, multiflora	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-eating insects.			
Russian olive	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Sage, black	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Sage, white	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Sage brush, California	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Salmonberry	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			
Salt-cedar	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			

65/110

Sassafras	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Sourwood	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Sumac; poison, smooth, winged	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Sweetgum	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Swordfern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Tallowtree, Chinese	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Tan oak resprouts	-	-	1.5%
For partial control. Apply to resprouts that are less than 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with fall applications.			
Thimbleberry	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			
Tobacco, tree	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Trumpet creeper	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Vine maple	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Virginia creeper	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Waxmyrtle, southern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Partial control			
Willow	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75% - 1.5%
For control			

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

6/29/10

Dow AgroSciences warrants that GF-1279A conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of GF-1279A. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from GF-1279A (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of GF-1279A unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer and Inherent Risks of Use above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

EPA-accepted ___/___/___

67/110

[Editor's note: This portion of the master label for GF-1279 (GF-1279B) contains non-crop uses.]

(Base Label):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences

GF-1279B

A non-selective broad-spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas and industrial sites, such as utility, railroad and roadside rights-of-way, airports, natural and production (plantations) forests for site preparation, mid-rotation release treatments, and timber stand improvement activities, wildlife and habitat management areas, wildlife openings, natural areas, such as wildlands, campgrounds, parks and recreational areas, wildlife refuges, rangeland and in and around seasonally dry wetlands including ditchbanks, dry ditches and dry canals and grazed areas on listed noncrop sites

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient:

glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt.....	53.6%
Inert Ingredients	46.4%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

687/110

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

69/110

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

70/110

(Label Booklet):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences

GF-1279B

A non-selective broad-spectrum systemic herbicide for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas and industrial sites, such as utility, railroad and roadside rights-of-way, airports, natural and production (plantations) forests for site preparation, mid-rotation release treatments, and timber stand improvement activities, wildlife and habitat management areas, wildlife openings, natural areas, such as wildlands, campgrounds, parks and recreational areas, wildlife refuges, rangeland and in and around seasonally dry wetlands including ditchbanks, dry ditches and dry canals and grazed areas on listed noncrop sites

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient:

glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt.....	53.6%
Inert Ingredients	46.4%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

71/110

EPA Reg. No. 62719-517

EPA Est. _____

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents ___ gal

72/110

Contents	Page
Precautionary Statements	-
Environmental Hazards	-
Physical Or Chemical Hazards	-
Agricultural Use Requirements	-
Non-agricultural Use Requirements	-
Storage and Disposal	-
General Information	-
(How this product Works)	-
Mixing	-
Mixing With Water	-
Tank Mixing Procedure	-
Ammonium Sulfate	-
Colorants or Dyes	-
Drift Control Additives	-
Application Equipment and Techniques	-
Aerial Equipment	-
Spray Drift Management	-
Ground Broadcast Equipment	-
Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment	-
Mixing For Hand-Held Sprayers	-
Selective Equipment (Wipers, etc.)	-
Injection Systems	-
CDA Equipment	-
Injection and Frill Application (Woody Brush and Trees)	-
Cut Stump Application	-
Forestry Site Preparation	-
Mid-Rotation Conifer Release and Spot Treatments for Crop Tree Release and Timber Stand Improvement	-
Wildlife Habitat Management	-
Wildlife Food Plots	-
Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas	-
General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites	-
Utility Sites	-
Railroads	-
Bare Ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment.	-
Brush Control	-
Roadsides	-
Guardrails and other Obstacles to Mowing	-
Spot Treatment	-
Tank mixtures	-
Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Dormant Applications	-
Actively Growing Bermudagrass	-
Actively Growing Bahiagrass	-
General Nonselective Weed Control, Trim-and-Edge and Bare Ground	-
Chemical Mowing	-
Dormant Turfgrass	-
Actively Growing Bermudagrass	-
Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production	-
Ornamentals, Plant Nurseries and Christmas trees	-
Greenhouse/Shadehouse	-
Annual Weeds Rate Tables (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Woody Brush and Trees Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-

73/110

Terms and Conditions of Use
Warranty Disclaimer
Inherent Risks of Use
Limitation of Remedies

-
-
-
-

74/110

Precautionary Statements

CAUTION

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid

Domestic Animals: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product, or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

75/110

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 4 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as natural rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes of this pesticide may cause eye and skin irritation and may be dangerous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or residue is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label use instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Do not reuse this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

76/nc

General Information
(How this product works)

GF-1279B herbicide is a broad-spectrum systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity and is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop areas and industrial sites, such as utility, railroad and roadside rights-of-way, airports, natural and production (plantations) forests for site preparation, mid-rotation release treatments, and timber stand improvement activities, wildlife and habitat management areas, wildlife openings, natural areas, such as wildlands, campgrounds, parks and recreational areas, wildlife refuges, rangeland and in and around seasonally dry wetlands including ditchbanks, dry ditches and dry canals and grazed areas on listed noncrop sites.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands, flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply to open water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries.

GF-1279B is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions.

Although not generally required, surfactant may be added to highly dilute spray solutions or when the application rate being used is at the low end of the effective rate range.

Nonionic surfactants that are labeled for use with herbicides may be used. Do not reduce rates of this product when adding surfactant. When using additional surfactant, a surfactant concentration of 0.125 to 0.25 percent (1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution) is recommended for surfactants containing 70 percent or more active ingredient. Read and follow the precautionary statements and applicable use directions on the label of the surfactant product.

Do not add buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when GF-1279B is the only herbicide being applied.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in GF-1279B moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of GF-1279B and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the annual, perennial, woody brush and trees rate tables for recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of GF-1279B per acre within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced herbicidal activity may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

77/110

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash GF-1279B off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in GF-1279B inhibits an enzyme found only in plants that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by GF-1279B. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of GF-1279B is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Tank Mixing: GF-1279B does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of GF-1279B with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing GF-1279B with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: For noncrop uses, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 8 quarts of GF-1279B per acre per year. The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated use rate.

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Extreme care must be used when applying GF-1279B to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of GF-1279B can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of GF-1279B increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

NOTE: Use of GF-1279B in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

78/110

Mixing

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using GF-1279B by thoroughly flushing with water.

NOTE: reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Mixing with Water

GF-1279B mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of GF-1279B as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of GF-1279B near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Tank Mixing Procedure

Mix labeled tank mixtures of GF-1279B with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of GF-1279B near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, drift control additive, water-soluble liquid and emulsifiable concentrate.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of GF-1279B with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section under "General Information" for additional precautions.

79/110

Ammonium Sulfate

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of GF-1279B, particularly when tank mixed with certain residual herbicides on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Note: When using ammonium sulfate, apply GF-1279B at rates recommended in this label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

Colorants or Dyes

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to GF-1279B. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of GF-1279B may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations:

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Application Equipment and Techniques

Do not apply GF-1279B through any type of irrigation system.

GF-1279B may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial: Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Ground Broadcast Spray: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Spray Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, hand wands, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

Selective Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Injection Systems: Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA): Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators, which produce a spray, consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Injection and Frill Application (Woody Brush and Trees): Use suitable equipment that will deliver GF-1279B into the living tissue of trees and brush.

88/110

Cut Stump Application: Apply using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium of cut stems.

Aerial Equipment

Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

For aerial application in California, refer to the federal supplemental label entitled "For Aerial Application in California Only" for aerial applications in that state for specific instructions, restrictions and requirements. In California, aerial application may be made for forestry site preparation and in noncrop areas. In California, this product is recommended for aerial application by helicopter only.

Tank mixtures of GF-1279B plus Oust, dicamba or 2,4-D herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for recommended volumes and application rates.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

AVOID DRIFT: do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Ensure uniform application: To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of GF-1279B accumulated during spraying or from spills. Prolonged exposure of GF-1279B to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear are most susceptible. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information**:

Importance of Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They

82/110

begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Broadcast Equipment

Use the recommended rates of GF-1279B in sufficient spray volume per acre as a broadcast spray to provide complete and uniform coverage. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased to ensure complete coverage. Use proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment

For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, apply directly to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Coarse sprays are recommended to reduce potential drift.

For control of weeds listed in the annual weeds rate tables, apply a 0.5 percent solution of GF-1279B to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution.

Use a 1.5 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, woody brush species and vines.

For low volume directed spray applications, use a 3.75 to 7.5 percent solution of this product for control or suppression of annual weeds, perennial weeds, or woody brush and trees. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50% of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one-half of the plant, including growing tip, is important for best results (over-the-top and top down coverage). To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray all sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are dense or tall sprouts.

Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of GF-1279B in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of GF-1279B for Desired Volume:		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
0.5%	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
0.75%	1 fl oz	24 fl oz	3 qt
1.0%	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1.5%	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2.0%	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal

83/110

3.75%	5 fl oz	3 3/4 qt	3 3/4 gal
5.0%	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10.0%	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of GF-1279B be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Selective Equipment

GF-1279B may be mixed as directed and applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded sprayers, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above desirable plants should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and hooded applicators

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

Wiper applicators and sponge bars

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of GF-1279B directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

84/110

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using GF-1279B by thoroughly flushing with water.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Mix 3 quarts of GF-1279B in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 25 percent solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed in this section.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators: Solutions ranging from 25 to 100 percent of GF-1279B in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

Injection Systems

GF-1279B may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix GF-1279B with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

CDA Equipment

The rate of GF-1279B applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment should not be less than the amount recommended in this label for conventional broadcast applications. For vehicle-mounted and hand-held CDA equipment, use spray volumes and application techniques recommended by the manufacturer.

Note: Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

Injection and Frill Application (Woody Brush and Trees)

Types of Application: Injection and frill application may be used in any noncrop site listed on this label

GF-1279B may be used to control woody brush and trees by injection or frill applications. Apply GF-1279B using suitable equipment that must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of GF-1279B per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 40 to 100 percent concentration of GF-1279B either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely. In species such as this, make the frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent concentration of GF-1279B. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion.

Cut Stump Application

Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product.

Types of Application: Treating cut stumps in any noncrop site listed on this label

85/110

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279B will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply GF-1279B using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 40 to 100 percent solution of GF-1279B to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Injury resulting from root grafting can occur in adjacent woody brush or trees of the same or closely related species. Different woody species growing in close proximity do not typically form root grafts.

Forestry Site Preparation

GF-1279B herbicide is recommended for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in forestry. This product is also recommended for use in preparing or establishing wildlife openings within these sites and maintaining logging roads.

In forestry sites, GF-1279B is recommended for use in site preparation prior to planting any tree species, including Christmas trees, eucalyptus, hybrid tree cultivars and silvicultural nursery sites. Unless otherwise specified, applications of this product may be made for control or partial control of herbaceous weeds, woody brush and trees listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of the product label for GF-1279B.

Application Rates:

Method of Application	Application Rate	Spray Volume (gal/acre)
Broadcast		
Aerial	1.5 to 8.0 qt/acre	5 to 30
Ground	1.5 to 8.0 qt/acre	10 to 60
Spray-to-Wet		
Handgun	0.75 to 1.5%	spray-to-wet
Backpack	by volume	
Low Volume Directed Spray ^{††}		
Handgun	3.75% to 7.5%	partial
Backpack	by volume	coverage

^{††} For low volume directed spray applications, coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, coverage of the top one-half of the plant including the growing tip is important (over-the-top and down coverage). To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray all sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sense or tall sprouts.

Use higher rates of GF-1279B within the recommended rate ranges for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard-to-control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Use increased rates within the recommended rate range to control perennial herbaceous weeds from emergence up to the appearance of seedheads, flowers or berries. Use lower rates within the recommended rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds anytime after emergence.

This product has no herbicidal or residual activity in the soil. Where repeat applications are necessary, do not exceed 8 quarts per acre per year.

86/110

Tank Mixtures

GF-1279B may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and observe applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any recommended rate of GF-1279B may be used in a tank mix.

Note: For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions.

Any recommended rate of this product may be used in a tank mix with the following products for forestry site preparation:

Product	Method of Application and Use Rates (Broadcast) ^{††}
Garlon [®] 3A [†] herbicide	1 to 4 qt/acre
Garlon 4 herbicide	1 to 4 qt/acre
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	2 to 16 fl oz/acre
Escort herbicide	1/2 to 1 1/2 oz/acre
Chopper herbicide	4 to 32 fl oz/acre
Oust herbicide	1 to 4 oz/acre
	Spray-to-Wet Rates
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/32% to 1/2% by volume
	Low Volume Directed Spray Rates
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/8% to 1/2% by volume

[†] Ensure that Garlon 3A is thoroughly mixed with water before adding GF-1279B. Agitation is required while mixing GF-1279B with Garlon 3A to avoid compatibility problems.

^{††} For a tank mix partner, up to the maximum labeled rate for a treatment site may be applied in combination with GF-1279B.

For control of herbaceous weeds, use the lower recommended tank mixture rates. For control of dense stands or difficult-to-control woody brush and trees, use the higher recommended rates.

Aerial Equipment

GF-1279B is recommended for aerial application in forestry sites by helicopter only. For details on aerial application, refer to "Aerial Equipment" in the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label.

Ground Broadcast Equipment

GF-1279B is recommended for broadcast applications using suitable ground equipment in forestry sites. For details on ground broadcast application, refer to "Ground Broadcast Equipment" in the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label. Apply the recommended rates of GF-1279B as a broadcast spray in sufficient spray volume to provide complete and uniform coverage of plant foliage, unless otherwise specified. Check for even distribution throughout the spray pattern.

Backpack and Handgun Equipment

GF-1279B is recommended for application through backpack and handgun equipment. For details, refer to "Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment" in the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label.

87/110

For spray-to-wet applications, coverage should be uniform and complete, but not to the point of runoff.

GF-1279B may be used for low volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. It is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. For flat fan and cone nozzles, spray the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open branched trees need only be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, application must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Mid-Rotation Conifer Release and Spot Treatments for Crop Tree Release and Timber Stand Improvement

GF-1279B is recommended as a ground broadcast or directed spray application for mid-rotation release applications under the canopy of pines (and other conifers) and hardwoods. Applications must be made using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (such as in stands of pine, other conifers or hardwood). This may be accomplished using directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy. GF-1279B is recommended as a spot, individual plant treatment (see Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment section of this label) for woody and herbaceous weeds. When making spot applications, do not allow spray to contact the foliage of desirable crop trees.

Wildlife Habitat Management and Restoration

Types of Uses: Habitat restoration and maintenance, wildlife food plots

Habitat restoration and maintenance

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279B may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement.

Wildlife food plots

Specific Use Recommendations: GF-1279B may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying GF-1279B, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage.

Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas

GF-1279B may be used in parks, recreational and residential areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. GF-1279B may be used to trim-and-edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. GF-1279B may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation. GF-1279B may be used to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. GF-1279B may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

All of the instructions in the "General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to park and recreational areas.

88/110

General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites

Labeled Use Sites: GF-1279B may be used in areas such as airports, apartment complexes, Christmas tree farms, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, industrial sites, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, office complexes, ornamental nurseries, parks, parking areas, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, recreational areas, residential areas, roadsides, sod or turf seed farms, schools, storage areas, utility substations, warehouse areas, other public areas, and similar industrial and noncrop sites and wildlife habitat management areas.

Types of Applications: General nonselective weed control, trim-and-edge, chemical mowing, cut stumps, injection and frill, habitat management.

GF-1279B may be used in general noncrop areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. GF-1279B may be used to trim-and-edge around objects in noncrop sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. GF-1279B may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

Utility Sites

Labeled Use Sites: GF-1279B may be used in areas such as electrical power, pipeline, and telephone rights-of-way, and in other sites associated with these rights-of-way such as substations, roadsides, railroads or similar rights-of-way that run in conjunction with utilities and in general noncrop areas.

Types of Applications: General nonselective weed control, trim-and-edge, chemical mowing, cut stumps, injection and frill, habitat management.

GF-1279B may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. GF-1279B may be used to trim-and-edge around objects in these sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation and to eliminate unwanted weeds, brush, vines and other vegetation growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. GF-1279B may be used prior to planting an area or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

Railroads

All of the instructions in the "General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to railroads.

Bare ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot treatment

GF-1279B may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of GF-1279B may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground. GF-1279B may be used to control tall-growing weeds to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. Apply the recommended rates in sufficient total water carrier volume per acre as a broadcast spray to provide good coverage, unless otherwise specified.

GF-1279B may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications of GF-1279B may be used, as weeds emerge, to maintain bare ground. GF-1279B may be used to control tall-growing weeds to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way. Apply the recommended rate in sufficient spray volume to provide complete and uniform coverage of target vegetation, unless otherwise specified.

GF-1279B may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products labeled for use on non-cropland areas and industrial sites to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. Follow applicable

89/110

use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

Brush control

GF-1279B may be used to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 3 to 8 quarts of GF-1279B per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Apply the recommended rate in sufficient spray volume to provide complete and uniform coverage of target vegetation, unless otherwise specified. Apply a ¾ to 2 percent solution of GF-1279B when using high-volume spray-to-wet applications. Apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of GF-1279B when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment. GF-1279B may be mixed with the following herbicide products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees:

Arsenal	Garlon 4
Escort	Tordon® K
Garlon 3A	

Bermudagrass release

GF-1279B may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply 0.75 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpet creeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

GF-1279B may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use no more than 0.75 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Blackberry	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Poorjoe
Broomsedge	Raspberry
Dallisgrass	Trumpet creeper
Dewberry	Vaseygrass
Dock, curly	Vervain, blue
Dogfennel	

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

Roadsides

All of the instructions in the "General Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites" section apply to roadsides.

Roadside Shoulder and Median treatments

90/100

GF-1279B may be used on road shoulders. It may be applied with boom sprayers, manifold nozzle systems, shielded boom sprayers, off-center nozzles and OC nozzle clusters, under-deck mowing + herbicide systems, hand-held equipment, and similar equipment.

Guardrails and other obstacles to mowing

GF-1279B may be used to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot treatment

GF-1279B may be used as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Tank mixtures

GF-1279B may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products labeled for use on non-cropland areas and industrial sites to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. Follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Dormant applications

GF-1279B may be used to partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. GF-1279B may also be tank-mixed with Oust for residual control. Tank mixtures of GF-1279B with Oust may delay greenup of bermudagrass. To avoid delay in greenup or severe damage to bahiagrass, use no more than 0.5 oz of Oust in tank mix combination with GF-1279B.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is at or beyond the 4- to 6-leaf stage.

Apply 6 to 48 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre alone or in a tank mixture with ¼ to 1 ounce per acre of Oust. Use sufficient spray volume for uniform coverage of target vegetation. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, add no more than 1 ounce of Oust per acre on bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce of Oust per acre on bahiagrass and avoid treatments when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

Actively growing bermudagrass

GF-1279B may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Apply up to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass
Bluestem, silver	Trumpet creeper
Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass

GF-1279B may be tank-mixed with Oust. If tank-mixed, use up to 1.5 pints of GF-1279B with 1 to 2 ounces of Oust per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Oust label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

9/1/00

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bluestem, silver	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Trumpetcreeper
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

Actively growing bahiagrass

For suppression of vegetable growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

A tank mixture of GF-1279B plus Oust may be used. Apply 6 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.25 ounces of Oust per acre 1 to 2 weeks following an initial spring mowing. Make only one application per year.

General nonselective weed control, Trim-and-edge and Bare Ground

GF-1279B may be tank mixed with the following herbicide products. Refer to these product labels for labeled application sites and application rates. This product may be tank mixed with the products listed provided the product tank mixed is registered for use on this site. For annual weeds, use 1.5 pints per acre of GF-1279B when weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 2.25 pints per acre when weeds are greater than 6 inches tall. If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 3 quarts per acre may be applied. For perennial weeds, apply 1.5 to 3.75 quarts per acre in these tank mixes. For tank mixtures of GF-1279B with these products through backpack sprayers, handguns or other high-volume spray-to-wet applications, see the "Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment" section of this label for recommended rates.

Arsenal	Plateau
Banvel (dicamba) †	Princep DF
Barricade 65WG	Princep Liquid
diuron †	Ronstar 50WP
Endurance	Sahara
Escort	simazine
Karmex DF	Surflan
Krovar I DF	Telar
Oust	Vanquish
Pendulum 3.3 EC	2,4-D †
Pendulum WDG	

† GF-1279B may be tank mixed with this product provided the label includes use on non-cropland and industrial sites.

Tank mixtures of GF-1279B with Oust, Banvel and 2,4-D may not be applied by air in California.

92/110

When applied as a tank mixture for bare ground, GF-1279B provides control of the emerged annual weeds and control or suppression of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees.

For control or suppression of the following perennial weeds, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279B plus 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall
Bermudagrass	Johnsongrass
Broomsedge	Poorjoe
Dallisgrass	Quackgrass
Dock, curly	Vaseygrass
Dogfennel	Vervain, blue

Chemical mowing

Perennials: GF-1279B will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Apply GF-1279B at a rate of 4.5 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. Use 6 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 4.6 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Precautions and Restrictions: Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Annuals: For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 3.75 fluid ounces of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Dormant turfgrass

GF-1279B may be used to control or suppress many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass turf. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup.

Apply 6 to 48 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre. Apply the recommended rates in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Treatments in excess of 12 fluid ounces per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, such as golf courses and lawns. Do not apply tank mixtures of GF-1279B plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the "Roadsides" section of this label, which gives rates for dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass treatments.

Actively growing bermudagrass

GF-1279B may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre in highly maintained turfgrass areas. Do not apply tank mixtures of GF-1279B plus Oust in highly maintained turfgrass areas. For further uses, refer to the "Roadsides" section of this label, which gives

93/110

rates for bermudagrass treatments. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed, or Sod Production

GF-1279B controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply GF-1279B after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Desirable turfgrasses may be planted following the above procedures.

Hand-held equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast or hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Do not feed or graze turfgrass grown for seed or sod production for 8 weeks following application.

Ornamentals, Plant Nurseries and Christmas Trees

Post-direct, Trim-and-edge: GF-1279B may be used as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species such as arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crabapple, eunonymus, fir, douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, privet, pine, spruce and yew. GF-1279B may also be used to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks and roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. **This product is NOT recommended for use as any over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and Christmas trees.** Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

Site preparation: GF-1279B may be used prior to planting any ornamental, nursery or Christmas tree species.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse: GF-1279B may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

95/10

cheat		-	6"	20"	-	-	-
chervil		-	20"	-	-	-	-
chickweed		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
cocklebur		-	12"	18"	24"	-	-
copperleaf, hophornbeam		-	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"
copperleaf, Virginia		-	1"	2"	3"	4"	6"
corn		-	12"	20"	-	-	-
corn speedwell		-	12"	-	-	-	-
crabgrass		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
cutleaf evening primrose		-	-	-	3"	3"	6"
dwarf dandelion		-	20"	-	-	-	-
eastern manna grass		-	8"	12"	-	-	-
eclipta		-	4"	8"	12"	-	-
fall panicum	South	-	4"	6"	8"	12"	24"
	north	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
falsedandelion		-	20"	-	-	-	-
falseflax, smallseed		-	12"	-	-	-	-
fiddleneck		-	-	-	6"	6"	12"
field pennycress		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
filaree		-	-	-	-	-	12"
fleabane, annual		-	6"	20"	-	-	-
fleabane, hairy (<i>conyza bonariensis</i>)		-	6"	-	-	-	-
fleabane, rough		-	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Florida pusley		-	-	-	4"	4"	6"
foxtail	South	-	8"	12"	20"	-	-
	North	18"	18"+	-	-	-	-
goatgrass, jointed		-	6"	-	-	-	-
goosegrass		-	3"	5"	8"	-	18"
grain sorghum (milo)		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
groundsel, common		-	6"	-	-	-	-
hemp sesbania		-	-	2"	4"	6"	8"
henbit		-	-	-	6"	-	20"
horseweed/marestail	South	-	-	12"	30"	-	-
(<i>conyza canadensis</i>)	North	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
itchgrass		-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
jimsonweed		-	-	-	6"	6"	12"
johnsongrass (seedling)	South	-	-	-	18"	-	-
	North	-	12"	18"	-	-	-
jungerice		-	3"	5"	7"	9"	12"
knotweed		-	3"	8"	12"	-	20"
kochia		-	3"-6"	12"	-	-	-
lambsquarters		-	6"	8"	12"	-	20"
little barley		-	20"	-	-	-	-
London rocket		-	6"	-	-	-	-
mayweed		-	-	2"	6"	12"	18"
morningglory (<i>ipomoea spp.</i>)		-	-	2"	4"	-	6"
mustard, blue		6"	-	-	-	-	-
mustard, tansy		6"	12"	20"	-	-	-
mustard, tumble		6"	-	-	-	-	-
mustard, wild		6"	12"	18"	-	-	-

96/140

nightshade, black		6"	12"	-	-	-	-
nightshade, hairy		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
oats		-	-	6"	20"	-	-
pigweed		-	12"	18"	24"	-	-
prickly lettuce		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
purslane		-	-	-	6"	6"	12"
ragweed, common	South	-	4"	6"	8"	-	11"
	North	-	6"	12"	18"	-	-
ragweed, giant		-	-	4"	6"	-	11"
red rice		-	-	-	4"	-	-
Russian thistle		-	6"	-	-	-	-
rye	South	-	6"	20"	60"	-	-
	North	-	18"	18"+	-	-	-
ryegrass		-	-	-	6"	-	7+
sandbur, field		12"	-	-	-	-	-
shattercane		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
shepherd's-purse		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
sicklepod		-	-	2"	4"	-	8"
signalgrass, broadleaf		-	3"	5"	7"	9"	12"
smartweed, ladythumb		-	4"	6"	8"	-	12"
smartweed, pennsylvania		-	4"	6"	8"	-	12"
sowthistle, annual		-	-	-	6"	-	12"
spanishneedles		-	-	-	8"	-	18"
speedwell, purslane		-	12"	-	-	-	-
sprangletop		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, prostrate		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, spotted		-	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurry, umbrella		6"	-	-	-	-	-
stinkgrass		12"	-	-	-	-	-
sunflower		-	12"	18"	-	-	-
teaweed/ prickly sida		1"	2"	3"	4"	6"	
Texas panicum		6"	8"	12"	-	24"	
velvetleaf	South	-	2"	3"	4"	5"	8"
	North	-	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Virginia pepperweed		-	18"	-	-	-	-
waterhemp		-	-	6"	12"	-	-
wheat	South	-	6"	30"	-	-	-
	North	-	18"	18"+	-	-	-
wheat (over-wintered)		-	6"	18"	-	-	-
wild oats		-	12"	-	-	-	-
wild proso millet		-	-	6"	12"	12"	18"
witchgrass		-	12"	-	-	-	-
woolly cupgrass		-	6"	12"	-	-	-
yellow rocket		-	-	12"	20"	-	-

¹ Do not treat kochia in the button stage.

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 3 quarts per acre may be applied.

99/10

Annual Weeds Rate Table, West Region

Weed Species	Rate of GF-1279B † (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	9	12	18	24	36
	Maximum Height/Length				
barley	12"	-	-	-	-
barnyardgrass	6"	-	-	-	-
bluegrass, annual	6"	-	-	-	-
bluegrass, bulbous	-	6"	-	-	-
brome. downy	6"	-	-	-	-
buttercup	-	12"	-	-	-
cheat	-	6"	-	-	-
chickweed	-	6"	-	-	-
cocklebur	-	12"	-	-	-
corn	-	6"	-	-	-
crabgrass	-	12"	-	-	-
dwarf dandelion	-	12"	-	-	-
fall panicum	-	12"	-	-	-
false flax, smallseed	-	12"	-	-	-
field pennycress	-	6"	-	-	-
filaree	-	-	-	-	12
fleabane, hairy (<i>conyza bonariensis</i>)	-	6"	-	-	-
Florida pusley	-	-	-	12"	-
foxtail	(8 fl. oz. for up to 12")				
goatgrass, jointed	-	6"	-	-	-
groundsel, common	-	6"	-	-	-
henbit	-	6"	-	-	-
horseweed/marestail (<i>conyza canadensis</i>)	-	6"	-	-	-
johnsongrass, seedling	-	12"	-	-	-
lambsquarters	-	6"	-	-	-
London rocket	-	6"	-	-	-
morningglory (<i>ipomoea spp.</i>)	-	2"	-	-	-
mustard, blue	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, tansy	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, tumble	6"	-	-	-	-
mustard, wild	6"	-	-	-	-
pigweed	-	12"	-	-	-
rye	12"	-	-	-	-
ryegrass, Italian	-	6"	-	-	-
sandbur, field	12"	-	-	-	-
shattercane	12"	-	-	-	-
shepherd's-purse	-	6"	-	-	-
sowthistle, annual	-	6"	-	-	-
spurge, annual	-	6"	-	-	-
stinkgrass	12"	-	-	-	-
Texas panicum	-	12"	-	-	-
wheat	18"	-	-	-	-
wild oats	-	12"	-	-	-
witchgrass	-	12"	-	-	-

98/110

¹ For control of downy brome in no-till systems, use 16 fluid ounces per acre.

† If weed growth is heavy or dense and/or growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area and/or growing under stress, up to 3 quarts per acre may be applied.

Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply to actively growing perennial weeds.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the recommended stages.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed. Repeat treatments must be made prior to crop emergence.

Unless otherwise stated, allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Best results are obtained when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.

For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, GF-1279B may be used at 3.75 to 7.5 quarts per acre for enhanced results. The annual maximum use rate for GF-1279B is 8 qt per acre per year.

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alfalfa	1.5 - 3	3 - 10	1.5%
Make applications after the last hay cutting in the fall. Allow alfalfa to regrow to a height of 6 to 8 inches or more prior to treatment. Applications should be followed with deep tillage at least 7 days after treatment, but before soil freeze-up.			
Alligatorweed	6	3 - 20	1.25%
Suppression. Apply when most of the plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.			
Anise (fennel)	--	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Bahiagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Bentgrass	2.25	10 - 20	1.5%
For suppression in grass seed production areas. For ground applications only. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to a fall application. Bentgrass should have at least 3 inches of growth. Tillage prior to treatment should be avoided. Tillage 7 to 10 days after application is recommended for best results.			
Bermudagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
For control, apply 7.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre. For suppression, apply 4.5 pints per acre. Treat when bermudagrass is actively growing and seedheads are present. Retreatment may be necessary to maintain control.			

99/110

Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.5 - 2.25	5 - 10	1.5%
<p>Apply 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply when water bermudagrass is 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tilling, flushing or flooding the field.</p> <p>Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Fallow fields should be tilled prior to application. Apply prior to frost on water bermudagrass that is 12 to 18 inches in length.</p> <p>GF-1279B is not registered in California for use on water bermudagrass.</p>			
Bindweed, field	0.75 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
<p>Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth.</p> <p>For control, apply 6 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints east of the Mississippi River. Apply when the weeds are at or beyond full bloom. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.</p> <p>Also for control, apply 3 pints of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply by air.</p> <p>For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279B plus 1 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications should be made following harvest or in fall fallow ground when the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth.</p> <p>For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Applications should be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length.</p> <p>In California only, apply 1.5 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre. The actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions. For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.</p>			
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 3 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For suppression, in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.</p>			
Blueweed, Texas	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 6 to 7.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints per acre east of the Mississippi River. Apply when plants are at or beyond full bloom. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.</p>			
Brackenfern	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
<p>Apply to fully expanded fronds, which are at least 18 inches long.</p>			
Bromegrass, smooth	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 3 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For suppression, in pasture or hay crop renovation,</p>			

100/110

apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Bursage, woolly-leaf	--	3 - 20	1.5%
For control, apply 3 pints of GF-1279B plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. For suppression, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. Apply when plants are producing new active growth, which has been initiated by moisture for at least 2 weeks and when plants are at or beyond flowering.			
Canarygrass, reed	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Cattail	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Clover, red, white	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Cogongrass	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	1.5%
Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall in late summer or fall. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.			
Dallisgrass	4.5 - 7.5	2 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Dandelion	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dock, curly	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dogbane, hemp	6	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following crop harvest or mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Delay applications until maximum emergence of dogbane has occurred.			
Fescue (Except tall)	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Fescue, tall	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 4.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to			

101/110

fescue in the fall when plants have 6 to 12 inches of new growth. A sequential application of 12 fluid ounces per acre of GF-1279B will improve long-term control and control seedlings germinating after fall treatments or the following spring.			
Guineagrass	4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
Apply when most plants have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment.			
Horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Horseradish	6	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			
Iceplant	--	--	1.5%
Iceplant should be at or beyond the early bud stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279B per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279B when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.			
For burndown of Johnsongrass, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre before the plants reach a height of 12 inches. For this use, allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage.			
Spot treatment (suppression): Apply a 0.75% solution of GF-1279B when Johnsongrass is 12 to 18 inches in height. Coverage should be uniform and complete.			
Kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	3-40	1.5%
Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height (3 or 4-leaf stage of growth). Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Knapweed	6	3-40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			
Lantana	-	-	0.75 - 1%
Apply at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.			
Lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Milkweed, common	4.5	3 - 40	1.5%

102/110

Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.			
Muhly, wirestem	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Use 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279B when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre or in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray when the wirestem muhly is 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Napiergrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Nightshade, silverleaf	3	3 - 10	1.5%
Applications should be made when at least 60 percent of the plants have berries. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.			
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply 4.5 pints of GF-1279B per acre or apply a 0.75 to 1.5% solution for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets, which have not germinated, will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control of ungerminated tubers.			
Sequential applications: 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre will also provide control. Make applications when a majority of the plants are in the 3 to 5-leaf stage (less than 6 inches tall). Repeat this application, as necessary, when newly emerging plants reach the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Subsequent applications will be necessary for long-term control.			
For suppression of existing plants, apply 12 fluid ounces to 3 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Treat when plants have 3 to 5 leaves and most are less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments will be required to control subsequent emerging plants or regrowth of existing plants.			
Orchardgrass	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 3 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For suppression in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Orchardgrass sods going to no-till corn: Apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be necessary for optimum results.			
Pampasgrass	--	--	1.5%
Pampasgrass should be at or beyond the boot stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Paragrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Phragmites	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For suppression. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively			

103/110

growing and in full bloom. Treatment before or after this stage may lead to reduced control. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage or uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.			
Poison hemlock	--	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Pokeweed, common	1.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches tall.			
Quackgrass	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
In annual cropping systems or in pastures and sods followed by deep tillage: Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre, apply 3 pints of GF-1279B. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6 to 8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. In pastures or sods, use a moldboard plow for best results.			
In pastures, sods or noncrop areas where deep tillage does not follow application: Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when the quackgrass is greater than 8 inches tall.			
Redvine	1.25 - 3	5 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 18 fluid ounces of GF-1279B per acre at each of two applications 7 to 14 days apart or a single application of 3 pints per acre. Apply recommended rates in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late September or early October to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Reed, giant	--	--	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.			
Ryegrass, perennial	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of GF-1279B per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of GF-1279B when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Do not tank-mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.			
Smartweed, swamp	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth.			
Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall.			
Sowthistle, perennial	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of this product. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			

104/110

Spurge, leafy	--	3 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall. If mowing has occurred prior to treatment, apply when most of the plants are 12 inches tall.			
Starthistle, yellow	3	10 - 40	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made during the rosette, bolting and early flower stages.			
Sweet potato, wild	--	--	1.5%
Suppression. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, artichoke	--	--	1.5%
Suppression. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, Canada	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of GF-1279B. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
For suppression, apply 1.5 pints of GF-1279B, or 12 fluid ounces of GF-1279B plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D, in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall after harvest, mowing or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Applications can be made as long as leaves are still green and plants are actively growing at the time of application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Timothy	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Torpedograss	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For suppression. Apply when most plants are at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before frost.			
Trumpet creeper	3	5 - 10	1.5%
Suppression. Apply in late September or October, to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Velvetgrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			

Woody Brush And Trees Rate Table

105/110

(Alphabetically By Species)

Apply GF-1279B after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

For difficult to control perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, where plants are growing under stressed conditions, or where infestations are dense, GF-1279B may be used at 5 to 10 quarts per acre for enhanced results. The annual maximum use rate for GF-1279B is 10.6 qt per acre per year.

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alder	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Ash	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For suppression			
Aspen, quaking	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Bearmat (Bearclover)	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For suppression			
Beech	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For suppression			
Birch	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control			
Blackberry	4.5 - 6	10 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control. Make applications after plants have reached full leaf maturity. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall. Applications may also be made after leaf drop and until a killing frost or as long as stems are green. After berries have set or dropped in late fall, blackberry can be controlled by applying a 0.75% solution of GF-1279B. For control of blackberries after leaf drop and until killing frost or as long as stems are green, apply 4.5 to 6 pints of GF-1279B in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.			
Blackgum	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Bracken	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%

186/110

For control			
Broom; French, Scotch	-	-	1.5%
For control			
Buckwheat, California	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
For suppression. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cascara	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Catsclaw	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Ceanothus	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Chamise	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Cherry; bitter, black, pin	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Coyote brush.	-	-	1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Dogwood	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Elderberry	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control			
Elm	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Eucalyptus	-	-	1.5%
For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply when resprouts are 6 to 12 feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.			
Florida holly (Brazilian Peppertree)	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Gorse	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Hasardia	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Hawthorn	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Hazel	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control			

107/110

Hickory	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Honeysuckle	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Hornbeam, American	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Kudzu	6	3 - 40	1.5%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control.			
Locust, black	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Madrone resprouts	-	-	1.5%
Suppression. Apply to resprouts that are 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with spring/early summer treatments.			
Manzanita	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Maple, red	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control, apply a 0.75 to 1.5 percent solution when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed. For suppression, apply 3 to 6 pints of GF-1279B per acre.			
Maple, sugar	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Monkey flower	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Oak; black, white	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Oak, post	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Oak; northern, pin	-	-	0.75 - 1.5%
For control. Apply when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.			
Oak; southern red	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Persimmon	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Pine	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Poison ivy/ Poison oak	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For control. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be			

108/110

applied before leaves lose green color.			
Poplar, yellow	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Redbud, eastern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Rose, multiflora	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-eating insects.			
Russian olive	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Sage, black	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Sage, white	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Sage brush, California	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Salmonberry	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control			
Salt-cedar	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Sassafras	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Sourwood	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Sumac; poison, smooth, winged	3 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Sweetgum	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Swordfern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Tallowtree, Chinese	-	-	0.75%
For control. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.			
Tan oak resprouts	-	-	1.5%
For suppression. Apply to resprouts that are less than 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with fall applications.			
Thimbleberry	3	3 - 40	0.75%

109/110

For control			
Tobacco, tree		-	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Trumpet creeper	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Vine maple	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Virginia creeper	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For control			
Waxmyrtle, southern	3 - 7.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Suppression			
Willow	3	3 - 40	0.75%
For control			

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that GF-1279B conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of GF-1279B. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.); abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from GF-1279B (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

11/10

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of GF-1279B unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer and Inherent Risks of Use above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

³Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
EPA-accepted / /