



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

62719-731

Date of Issuance:

11/15/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

GF-3206 TE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Dow AgroSciences, LLC  
9330 Zionsville Rd.  
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

*Mindy Ondish for*

Dan Kenny, Chief  
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

11/15/19

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 2/14/2018
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 2/14/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at [meadows.sarah@epa.gov](mailto:meadows.sarah@epa.gov).

Enclosure

(Base label):

<b>FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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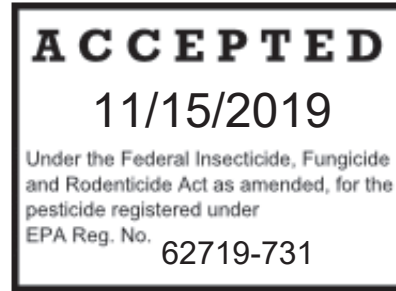
# GF-3206 TE

## HERBICIDE

with Rinskor™ active

Active Ingredient:

florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3- methoxy-phenyl)- 5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester .....	2.7%
Other Ingredients .....	97.3%
Total .....	100.0%



Contains 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

## CAUTION

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### Precautionary Statements

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#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

##### Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

**Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves

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

**Engineering Controls:** When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], 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.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**First Aid**

**If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Note to Physician:** 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 day or night, for emergency treatment information.

**Environmental Hazards**

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from ground or aerial applications is likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

**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.

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:****Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:****Storage and Disposal**

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

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**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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**Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.**

**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 not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-731

EPA Est. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Produced for  
Dow AgroSciences LLC  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

**NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_**

(Booklet cover / shipping container):

<b>FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL</b>	<b>GROUP</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>HERBICIDE</b>
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# GF-3206 TE

## HERBICIDE

with Rinskor™ active

Active Ingredient:

florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3- methoxy-phenyl)- 5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester .....	2.7%
Other Ingredients .....	97.3%
Total .....	100.0%

Contains 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

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**NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_**

(Booklet page 1 through end):

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## Precautionary Statements

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### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

# CAUTION

#### Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

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#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves

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

**Engineering Controls:** When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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#### Directions for Use

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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.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

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#### Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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#### Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

**Container Handling:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.



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## Product Information

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GF-3206 TE herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, sedge, and broadleaf weeds.

### Use Restrictions

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Do not use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- Do not apply GF-3206 TE directly to, or otherwise permit GF-3206 TE to come into direct contact with, carrots, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing GF-3206 TE to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- Do not rotate treated land to highly sensitive crops for 3 months following application.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land to be used for growing highly sensitive crops.
- Do not allow tank mixes of GF-3206 TE to sit overnight prior to application. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- Do not tank mix with malathion or methyl parathion. Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of GF-3206 TE. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- Do not mix with products that contain propanil.

### Mixing Instructions

#### Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved methylated seed oil adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 pints per acre is allowed to be added to GF-3206 TE. Do not use pure organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on methylated seed oil labels.

#### GF-3206 TE – Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of GF-3206 TE and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

#### GF-3206 TE – Tank Mixes

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: [www.GF-3206TEtankmix.com](http://www.GF-3206TEtankmix.com). This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

### **Tank Mixing Restrictions**

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on [www.GF-3206TEtankmix.com](http://www.GF-3206TEtankmix.com) website.

Applicators and other handlers (mixers) must access the website within one week prior to application in order to comply with the most up-to-date information on tank mix partners.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

When mixing with products that recommend additional adjuvant the total adjuvant should not exceed 0.5 pints of methylated seed oil.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** When tank mixing GF-3206 TE with other permitted materials including adjuvants that will be utilized, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

**Mixing Order:** Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of GF-3206 TE and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to re-suspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Do not allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

### **Clean-Out Procedures for Spray Equipment**

1. Drain any remaining spray mixture from the application equipment, then wash out tank, boom, and hoses with clear water. Drain again.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank while filling the tank 1/2 full of water.
3. Add commercial tank cleaner, such as household ammonia, at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Re-circulate for 10 to 20 minutes and spray out the mixture through the boom.
4. Remove all spray nozzles and screens and clean separately.
5. If spray equipment will be used for pesticide application to crops sensitive to GF-3206 TE, repeat steps 1 through 3.

6. Thoroughly clean exterior surfaces of spray equipment.

Rinsate may be disposed of onsite according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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.

### **Susceptible Plants**

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings. Spray drift may damage or render crops unfit for sale, use or consumption. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. **Before making an application, please refer to your state's sensitive crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby.**

**Do not apply when wind is blowing toward adjacent cotton, carrots, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, wheat, grapes, tobacco, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants.**

### **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 determines 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 limit off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

#### **Aerial Application**

- Aerial applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Do not apply below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.
- To minimize spray drift from aerial application, apply GF-3206 TE with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572) with the appropriate corresponding boom pressure as recommended by the manufacturer.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used. Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft-mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

#### **Ground Application**

- To minimize spray drift from ground application, apply GF-3206 TE with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572).
- For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 36 inches from the soil for ground applications.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. (This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

### **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

**Information on 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 Inversions).

### **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** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length:** To further reduce drift without reducing swath width, boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.

**Application Height:** Do not make applications 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 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray 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:** Do not apply during a local, low level 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, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

## Application Instructions

### Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of GF-3206 TE

Factors for effective weed control with GF-3206 TE include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when GF-3206 TE is applied to actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60 degrees Fahrenheit or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior to and following application.

- GF-3206 TE is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime and nighttime temperatures do not exceed 60 degrees Fahrenheit may decrease weed control.
- Poor weed control and crop injury may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, or hail damage, prior herbicide applications or soils with high salt content.

### Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by air. Apply with coarse to coarser droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA, or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines in the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

### Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground. Use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate Spray Drift Management information where drift potential is a concern.

## Resistance Management

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl is classified as an auxin herbicide (WSSA Group 4; HRAC Group O). Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist and may cause reduced weed control.

GF-3206 TE should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that may include biological, cultural, and chemical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on appropriate IPM and resistance management strategies and practices that delay or reduce the development of herbicide-resistant weed biotypes. Such practices include, but are not limited to, field scouting, use of weed free crop seed, proper water management, correct weed pest identification, following rotational practices outlined on pesticide labels, and treating when target weed populations are at the correct stage and economic thresholds for control.

To delay development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Alternate use of products containing Rinskor with other products with different mechanisms of action.
- GF-3206 TE can be tank mixed or used sequentially with other approved products to broaden the spectrum of weed control, provide multiple modes of action and control weeds that GF-3206 TE does not control.
- Herbicides should be used based on an IPM program.
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds.
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information.

**Brassica (Cole) Head and Stem Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16)**

Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, early postemergence) or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Pre-plant burndown	3 to 16	– Application before planting for total burndown control. – Early spring. – Application post harvesting for total non-selective weed control.
Early Postemergence	3 to 16	
Fallow (post-harvest)	3 to 16	
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 1 application per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.026 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 3 to 16 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Cutleaf evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva spp.</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>

**Brassica (Cole) Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16B)**

Arugula; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; collards; cress, garden; cress, upland; hanover salad; kale; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; turnip greens; watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, early postemergence, or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Pre-plant burndown	3 to 16	– Application before planting for total burndown control. – Early spring. – Application post harvesting for total non-selective weed control.
Early Postemergence	3 to 16	
Fallow (post-harvest)	3 to 16	
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior</li> </ul>		

herbicide applications.
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 1 application per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.026 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> </ul>

At a rate of 3 to 16 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Cutleaf evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva spp.</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>

**Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07)**

Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, postemergence, or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Pre-plant burndown	3 to 16	– Application before planting for total burndown control.
Early Postemergence	3 to 16	– Early spring.
Fallow (post-harvest)	3 to 16	– Application post harvesting for total non-selective weed control.
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 1 application per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.026 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 3 to 16 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Cutleaf evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>

Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva spp.</i>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum spp.</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>

**Cereals (Barley, Millet, Oats, Rye, Teff, Triticale, and Wheat)**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, postemergence (3 leaf to flag leaf emergence), or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	5 to 16 5 to 21	Post emergence Early spring (3 leaf to flagleaf emergence) Pre-plant burndown and fallow post-harvest
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium alba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Tall waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Wild buckwheat	<i>polygonum convolvulus</i>

**Citrus (Crop Group 10-10)**

Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.



Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Refer to application timing for directions.
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Burning nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Filaree – redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree – whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Geranium - small flower	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Knotweed - prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lady’s thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio L.</i>
Mallow - common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow - little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard - black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard - common	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard - wild	<i>Brassica arvensis</i>
Narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Panicle willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Redmaids rockpurslane	<i>Calandrinia umbellate</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Vetch - purple	<i>Vicia americana</i>
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>

### **Coffee**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Early spring
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Benghal dayflower	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>
Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Hairy beggarticks	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
Lilac tasselflower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea grandifolia</i>
Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

### **Corn (Field Corn, Sweetcorn, and Popcorn)**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, postemergence (V3 to V6 growth stage) or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Pre-plant burndown	5 to 16	– Application before planting for total burndown control.
Postemergence	3 to 16	– Early post through 30 inches corn.
Fallow (post-harvest)	5 to 16	– Application post harvesting for total non-selective weed control.
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior</li> </ul>		

herbicide applications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop injury could result from applications &gt;V6 corn stage and yield could be compromised.</li> </ul>
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not make more than 1 application per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.026 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>• Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> <li>• Applications should be made in post emergence at V3–V6 corn stage to avoid potential crop injury.</li> </ul>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pitted morningglory	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Prickly sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Tall waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>

**Cotton**

**Application Methods and Equipment:** GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, post-direct (minimum of 6 to 8 inches tall), or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

For post-directed sprays, care must be exercised to avoid spray contact with the cotton leaves. Use rigid precision ground spray equipment and spray shields to prevent spray contact with cotton foliage. Use branch lifters or shields, as necessary, to avoid contact of directed sprays with cotton plant.

**Tank Mixing:** For control of additional broadleaf and grass weeds, GF-3206 TE may be applied as a postemergence directed spray in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence use in cotton. See Mixing Instructions section for more information.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	5 to 16	Apply as a post-directed spray. See Mixing Directions for surfactant recommendations.
	5 to 16	Pre-plant burndown and fallow post-harvest
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> <li>• For post-direct sprays, care must be exercised to avoid spray contact with the cotton leaves.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 16 fl oz per application).</li> <li>• Do not apply more than 32 fl oz (0.052 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li>• Do not apply to cotton less than 6 inches tall or severe crop injury will result.</li> <li>• Exercise care to avoid spray contact with cotton leaves. Leaves accidentally sprayed will exhibit necrotic (dead) spots and may be dropped from the plant.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 5 to 16 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Pitted morningglory	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

### **Grain Sorghum (Milo)**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a pre-plant burndown, postemergence (3 leaf through 7 leaf broadcast post emergence or 8 leaf to boot with drop nozzles) or fallow (post-harvest) spray.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	5 to 16 5 to 21	Post emergence Early spring Pre-plant burndown and fallow post-harvest
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 1 application per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 21 fl oz (0.035 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Do not spray in mid/postemergence applications (&gt; V6 sorghum stage) as it could affect crop yield.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> <li>Applications to sorghum should be made at V3-V6 stage to avoid crop injury and potential yield reduction.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Giant ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>

**Papaya**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcast spray for early post control of emerged weeds.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Early spring
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>GF-3206 TE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Do not allow direct or indirect applications of GF-3206 TE to contact any green foliage or injury will occur.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hairy beggarticks	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>

**Pineapple**

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a postemergence spray for control of emerged weeds.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Early spring
<b>Precautions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>GF-3206 TE is phytotoxic to plant foliage. Do not allow direct or indirect applications of GF-3206 TE to contact any green foliage or injury will occur.</li> </ul>		

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hiriyali	
Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus spp.</i>

### **Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10)**

Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.

<b>Weed Control</b>	<b>Rate (fl oz/acre)</b>	<b>Specific Use Directions</b>
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Refer to application timing for directions.
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per acre per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Burning nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Filaree – redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree – whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Geranium – small flower	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Knotweed - prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> L.
Mallow - common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow - little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard - black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard – common	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard - wild	<i>Brassica arvensis</i>

Narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Panicle willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Redmaids rockpurslane	<i>Calandrinia umbellate</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Vetch – purple	<i>Vicia americana</i>
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>

### **Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12)**

Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.

<b>Weed Control</b>	<b>Rate (fl oz/acre)</b>	<b>Specific Use Directions</b>
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Refer to application timing for directions.
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per acre per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Burning nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Filaree – redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree – whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Geranium – small flower	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>

Hairy fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Knotweed - prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio L.</i>
Mallow - common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow - little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard - black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard – common	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard - wild	<i>Brassica arvensis</i>
Narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Panicle willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Redmaids rockpurslane	<i>Calandrinia umbellate</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Vetch – purple	<i>Vicia americana</i>
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>

## Sugarcane

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds or as a ripener applied prior to sugarcane harvest.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	5 to 21	Early spring to early summer.  For ripener, apply at a rate of 1 to 3 fl oz/acre at late summer prior to sugarcane harvest.
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> <li>Apply at least 14 days prior to sugarcane harvest as a ripener.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
Purple nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>



Red morningglory	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

**Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)**

African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Refer to application timing for directions.
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Burning nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Filaree – redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree – whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Geranium - small flower	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Knotweed - prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>

Lady's thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio L.</i>
Mallow - common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow - little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard - black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard - common	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard - wild	<i>Brassica arvensis</i>
Narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Panicle willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Redmaids rockpurslane	<i>Calandrinia umbellate</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Vetch - purple	<i>Vicia americana</i>
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>

### **Tropical and Subtropical, Small fruit, edible peel (Crop Subgroup 23A) including olives**

Acerola; African plum; agritos; almondette; appleberry; arbutus berry; bayberry, red; bignay; breadnut; cabeluda; carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; cocoplum; desert-date; false sandalwood; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, Costa Rican; guayabillo; illawarra plum; Indian-plum; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; lemon aspen; mombin, yellow; monos plum; mountain cherry; olive; persimmon, black; pitomba; plum-of-Martinique; rukam; rumberry; sea grape; sete-capotes; silver aspen; water apple; water pear; water berry; wax jambu; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

GF-3206 TE may be applied as a broadcasted spray for control of emerged weeds.

<b>Weed Control</b>	<b>Rate (fl oz/acre)</b>	<b>Specific Use Directions</b>
Postemergence	10.5 to 21	Early spring – summer (Feb - August)
<b>Precautions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the spectrum of control a broad spectrum postemergence herbicide is required.</li> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li><b>Preharvest Interval:</b> Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground applications.</li> <li>Do not apply by air.</li> <li>Do not spray on top of young trees or expose tree foliage directly to product spray as this could cause undesirable injury.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 10.5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Broadleaf plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Burning nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Coast fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Common lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Filaree – redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Filaree – whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
Geranium - small flower	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Knotweed - prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio L.</i>
Mallow - common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Mallow - little (cheeseweed)	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mustard - black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Mustard - common	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Mustard - wild	<i>Brassica arvensis</i>
Narrow leaf plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Panicle willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Redmaids rockpurslane	<i>Calandrinia umbellata</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Vetch - purple	<i>Vicia americana</i>
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>

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## **Pre-Plant Burndown and Fallow Cropland Application**

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### **Application Information**

See individual crop sections of this label for additional directions, precautions, and restrictions,

### **Use Rate**

Apply 5 to 21 fluid ounces of GF-3206 TE per acre. Unless otherwise specified, sequential treatment of GF-3206 TE may also be made ahead of certain crops as specified below, provided the total amount GF-3206 TE during the crop season does not exceed 36 oz per acre.

**Application Timing**

GF-3206 TE may be used as a pre-plant burndown or fallow treatment in the spring, summer or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

**Tank Mixtures**

GF-3206 TE may be tank mixed with one or more registered products according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions.

**Crop Specific Information**

Apply GF-3206 TE as a pre-plant burndown treatment prior to planting the crops listed below.

**Corn (Field, Popcorn, and Sweetcorn)**

GF-3206 TE may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment at least 14 days prior to planting at a rate of 5 to 16 ounces of product per acre. Sequential treatments of GF-3206 TE may also be made applied during one cropland season provided the total amount does not exceed 32 ounces per acre per crop season; for example, 16 ounces in the fall followed by 16 ounces in the spring. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

**Cotton**

GF-3206 TE may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment at least 14 days prior to planting at a rate of 5 to 16 ounces of product per acre. Sequential treatments of GF-3206 TE may also be made applied during one cropland season provided the amount does not exceed 32 ounces per acre per pre-plant crop season; for example, 16 ounces in the fall followed by 16 ounces in the spring. Separate sequential applications by at least 14 days.

**Soybean**

GF-3206 TE may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment at least 14 days prior to planting at a rate of 5 to 10.5 ounces of product per acre.

**Barley, Triticale, and Wheat (including spring, winter, and durum)**

Apply 5 to 16 fl oz GF-3206 TE per acre as a burndown treatment to wheat (including durum), barley, and triticale to control emerged weeds prior to or shortly after planting (prior to emergence). Make applications when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Applications should be made to the main flush of actively growing weeds. Include a methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v. If another herbicide is tank mixed with GF-3206 TE to increase the broadleaf or grass weed spectrum, select adjuvants based on the adjuvant limitations of the companion herbicide. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Best results are obtained from application made to seedling weeds.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of GF-3206 TE by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

**Tank Mixes for Corn (Field, Popcorn, and Sweetcorn), Cotton, Sorghum, Soybean, and Sugarcane**

GF-3206 TE may be used as a pre-plant burndown treatment alone or tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use as a pre-plant burndown product, such as glyphosate, glufosinate, or 2,4-D. See the Mixing Instructions section of this label for additional information. Read and follow all manufacturers' label recommendations for the companion herbicide.

**Use Restrictions**

- Do not apply within 14 days prior to planting of listed crops.
- Do not apply more than 42 oz of GF-3206 TE per acre per growing season.

**Non-Cropland Areas**

Non-food producing, non-cultivated agricultural, or non-agricultural areas including highway and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, tank farms, storage areas, airports, fencerows not adjacent to food/feed crop fields and farmsteads

Weed Control	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Specific Use Directions
Postemergence	5 to 21	Apply when weeds are actively growing (early spring through late summer)
<p><b>Precautions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor weed control may result from application of GF-3206 TE made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, or prior herbicide applications.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Crop-Specific Directions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not make more than 2 applications per year (maximum of 21 fl oz per application).</li> <li>Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.07 lbs AI) per acre per year.</li> <li><b>Minimum Retreatment Interval:</b> 14 days.</li> <li>Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) for ground and aerial applications.</li> <li>Do not apply GF-3206 TE in any residential setting.</li> <li>Allow 30 days or more between treatments.</li> </ul>		

At a rate of 5 to 21 fl oz/acre the following weeds are either controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Ammannia (redstem)	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>
Arrowhead / bulltongue / grassy arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>
Falsepimpernel, low	<i>Lindernia dubia</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza</i> spp.
Roundleaf mudplantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>
Spreading dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.

**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. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

**Warranty Disclaimer**

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product 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. To the extent permitted by law, 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 this product. 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. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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### **Limitation of Remedies**

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (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.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use 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.

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