



PM 23 66222-13 File 10/31

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

JAN 27 1994

A. Eimanis
MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC.
551 Fifth Avenue - Suite 1100
New York, NY 10176

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 07/08/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 66222-13
TRIFLUREX (TRIFLURALIN) 4EC

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Candor ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

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Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,



Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

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TRIFLUREX (TRIFLURALIN) 4EC

A herbicide for control of most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans, cotton, peanuts, sugarbeets, certain tree crops and many vegetable crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trifluralin: (alpha, alpha, alpha, -Trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N
-dipropyl-p-toluidine) 41.8% *

INERT INGREDIENTS: 58.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 27 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
66253-13

* Contains 4 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED - Get medical attention immediately. If available, administer activated charcoal in two glasses of water. Induce vomiting by sticking finger down throat, or by administering two tablespoons of syrup of ipecac followed by two glasses of water. Take care to avoid aspiration of vomitus. If possible, keep hips higher than head. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Keep person quiet. Do not induce vomiting in or attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN - Wash with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES - Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water; call a physician if irritation persists.

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of **MERCHANTABILITY** or **FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE**, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instruction or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of such use.

Manufactured by: Makhteshim-Agan of North America Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100
New York, NY 10176 USA

EPA Reg. No. 66222-13
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents:

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

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. If swallowed, get medical attention immediately. If available, administer activated charcoal in two glasses of water. Induce vomiting by sticking finger down throat, or by administering two tablespoons of syrup of ipecac followed by two glasses of water. Take care to avoid aspiration of vomitus. If possible, keep hips higher than head. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Keep person quiet. Do not induce vomiting in or attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Applicators and other handlers must wear: (1) long sleeved shirt and long pants, (2) chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton (\geq 14 mils), and (3) shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT: When handlers used closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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.

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not use or store near direct or open flame.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS: Users should: (1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet; (2) Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing; and, (3) 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read all directions carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 requirement 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). 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. Exception: if the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated 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 such as barrier laminate or viton (≥ 14 mils), and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

May be stored in unheated facilities. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) empty container; then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

For complete Directions for Use of Triflurex 4EC, please refer to supplemental labeling.

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**SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
TRIFLUREX (TRIFLURALIN) 4 EC**

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Manufactured by:
Makhteshim-Agan of North America Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100
New York, NY 10176

EPA Reg. No. 66222-13
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents:

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SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, TRIFLUREX will not harm the treated crop. Over-application may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of TRIFLUREX can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from TRIFLUREX. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

● **In the Western United States - Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming:**

To avoid crop injury in arid areas, do not plant sugar beet, red beets or spinach for 12 months after a TRIFLUREX spring application or for 14 months after a TRIFLUREX fall application.

Plow the land to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting sugar beets to prevent the possibility of crop injury. To avoid crop injury, do not plant sorghum (milo), corn or oats (proso millet) for 14 months after a TRIFLUREX spring application or for 16 months after a TRIFLUREX fall application. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after TRIFLUREX spring application or 20 months after a fall application.

● **In the Eastern United States and other areas receiving greater than 20 inches annual rainfall:** Moldboard plow before planting sugar beets where a TRIFLUREX spring application was made the previous season. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of rhizome johnsongrass.

● **In Florida and other vegetable growing areas only:**

To avoid crop injury do not plant vegetable crops other than those listed on the label within 5 months following the application of TRIFLUREX.

**WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED BY TRIFLUREX
(TRIFLUREX will not control established weeds)**

GRASSES

Annual bluegrass	(Poa annua)
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	(Echinochloa spp.)
Bromegrass (Cheatgrass) (Downy brome)	(Brachiaria spp.)
Cheat (Chess)	(Bromus tectorium)
Crabgrass (Large crabgrass) (Smooth crabgrass)	(Digitaria spp.)
Foxtails (Bottlegrass) (Bristlegrass) (Giant foxtail) (Green Foxtail) (Pigeongrass) (Robust foxtail) (Yellow foxtail)	(Setaria spp.)

Goosegrass
(Silver crabgrass)
(Silvergrass)
(Wiregrass)
(Yardgrass)

Johnsongrass
(Seedling and rhizome)
(See page 30 for special
instructions on rhizome control)

(Eleusine indica)

(Sorghum halepense)

Junglerice

(Echinochloa colonum)

Panicum
Fall panicum
(Spreading panicgrass)
(See pages 15-17 for
special instructions)

(Panicum dichotomiflorum)

Guineagrass
(See page 27 for special
instructions)

(Panicum maximum)

Texas panicum
(Buffalograss)
(Coloradograss)

(Panicum maximum)

Raoulgrass
(Itchgrass)
(See page 22 for special
instructions)

(Rottboellia exaltata)

Sandbur
(Burggrass)

(Cenchrus incertus)

Sprangletop

(Leptochloa filiformis)

Stinkgrass
(Lovegrass)

(Egagrostis cilianensis)

Wild cane
(Shattercane)
(See page 18 for special
instructions)

(Sorghum bicolor)

Woolly cupgrass

BROADLEAF WEEDS
Carpetweed

(Mollugo verticillata)

Chickweed

(Stellaria media)

Field bindweed
(See page 28 for special
instructions)

(Convolvulus arvensis)

Florida pusley (Florida purslane) (Mexican clover) (Pulsey)	(Richardia scabra)
Goosefoot	(Chenopodium hybridum)
Henbit (Fall application only)	(Lamium amplexicaule)
Knotweed	(Polygonum aviculare)
Kochia (Fireweed) (Mexican fireseed)	(Kochia scoparia)
Lambsquarters	(Chenopodium album)
Pigweed (Carelessweed) (Prostrate pigweed) (Redroot) (Rough pigweed) (Spiny pigweed)	(Amaranthus spp.)
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only) (Caltrop) (Goathead)	(Tribulus terrestris)
Purslane	(Portulaca oleracea)
Russian thistle (Tumbleweed)	(Salsola kali)
Stinging nettle (Nettle)	(Urtica dioica)

TRIFLUREX alone will not control certain resistant weeds such as cocklebur, jimsonweed, nutsedge (nutgrass), ragweed, velvetleaf or Venice mallow.

Weeds controlled in soybeans by the TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone. (See page 18 for special instructions).

Jimsonweed	(Datura stramonium)
Mallow, Venice (Flower-of-an-hour)	(Hibiscus trionum)
Mustard, wild (Charlock) (Field mustard)	(Brassica kaber)
Ragweed, common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Sesbania, hemp (Coffeebean) (Indigo)	(Sesbania exaltata)

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Smartweed, annual (Polygonum pensylvanicum)
(Pennsylvania smartweed)
(Smartweed)

Prickly sida (Sida spinosa)
(Teaweed)
(Spiny sida)

Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
(Butterprint)
(Buttonweed)
(Cottonweed)
(Elephant's Ear)
(Indian mallow)
(Piemaker)

Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed: Control of cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseweed) may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation.

TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix will control the following weeds in dry beans and potatoes in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone. (See pages 20-21 for special instructions).

Henbit (Spring applications) (Lamium amplexicaule)

Nightshade, black (Solanum nigrum)

Nightshade, hairy (Solanum sarachoides)

Nutsedge (Cyperus spp.)
(Nutgrass)
(Purple nutsedge)
(Yellow nutsedge)

Oat, wild (Avena fatua)

TRIFLUREX/Amiben tank-mix will control the following weeds in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone (See page 20 for special instructions):

Ragweed, common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)

Smartweed, Pennsylvania (Polygonum pensylvanicum)

Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
(Buttonweed)

TRIFLUREX preplant soil incorporated with an Amiben application pre-emergence controls the following additional weeds:

Coffeeweed (Sesbania exaltata)
(Sesbania)

Mustard, wild (Brassica kaber)

Nightshade, black (Solanum nigrum)

Prickly sida (Teaweed)	(Sida spinosa)
Ragweed, common	(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Spurge, annual	(Euphorbia maculata)
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	(Polygonum pensylvanicum)
Stinkgrass	(Eragrostis cilianensis)
Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)	(Abutilon theophrasti)

Weeds controlled in cotton by the TRIFLUREX/Caparol tank mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone. (See page 24 for special instructions.)

Smartweed	Groundcherry (Annual)
Prickly sida (Teaweed)	Mustard
Annual morningglory	Malva
Ragweed	Wild oat

The tank mix also controls shallow-germinating seedlings of:

Cocklebur	Coffeeweed
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The TRIFLUREX/Cotoran tank mix or cotoran overlaid post plant, pre-emergence will control the following weeds in cotton in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone, where TRIFLUREX has been applied as a preplant soil-incorporated herbicide. See page 16 for special instructions.)

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

An overlay treatment of Karmex post plant, pre-emergence in fields where TRIFLUREX has been applied as a preplant soil incorporated herbicide will control the following weeds in cotton in addition to those controlled by TRIFLUREX alone. (See page 16 for special instructions.)

Ragweed	Shepherdspurse
Groundcherry (Annual)	Velvetgrass
Dogfennel	Wild lettuce
Pennycress	Wild mustard
Morningglory, Annual	

A tank mix of TRIFLUREX plus Avadex BW will control wild oats in peas grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington in addition to the weeds controlled by TRIFLUREX alone. (See page 26 for special instructions).

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TRIFLUREX is a pre-emergence herbicide which is mixed (incorporated) into the soil to provide long-lasting control of a wide range of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. TRIFLUREX controls weeds as they germinate but will not control established weeds.

SOIL TEXTURE

One key to getting good results with TRIFLUREX is to know your soil texture so that you can apply the correct rate. The amount of TRIFLUREX you apply to your soil will vary with the soil texture. A fine-textured soil requires more TRIFLUREX than the same area of coarse-textured soil. Do not exceed recommended rates.

SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE:

Refer to the following guide to determine your soil texture.

Coarse Soils

- Sand
- Loamy sand
- Sandy loam

Medium Soils

- Loam
- Silty clay loam*
- Silt loam
- Silt
- Sandy clay loam*

Fine Soils

- Clay
- Clay loam
- Silty clay loam*
- Silty clay
- Sandy clay
- Sandy clay loam*

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

SOIL PREPARATION

Destroy existing weeds before TRIFLUREX application. Chop and thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches by deep plowing or discing before a TRIFLUREX application. Using machinery that breaks up large clods before a TRIFLUREX application.

APPLICATION

Add the recommend amount of TRIFLUREX to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying. Apply in from 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. As the amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to ensure proper calibration and uniform application. Apply TRIFLUREX to the soil surface and incorporate in the same operation, if possible. Do not apply TRIFLUREX to soils which are wet or in poor condition. Do not apply TRIFLUREX to soils which are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

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AERIAL APPLICATION

For best results from aerial application of TRIFLUREX, apply to a dry soil surface at spray volume of from 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Adjust pump pressure, nozzle arrangements, flying speed and flying height to provide a uniform application to the soil surface. Use markers to assume proper application spray widths.

Do not apply TRIFLUREX by aircraft when the wind is blowing at a velocity of 5 mph or greater. This will cause drift of spray particles and result in non-uniform application.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Before Planting

For best results, TRIFLUREX should be incorporated as soon as possible after application. TRIFLUREX must be incorporated once within 24 hours after application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment. (See below for special instructions.) If TRIFLUREX is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher, variable weed control may result if the first incorporation is delayed beyond 24 hours.

Incorporation should place the TRIFLUREX into the 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Generally, incorporation equipment will place the chemical approximately half as deep as the equipment is run. For example, a disc running 4 inches deep will incorporate TRIFLUREX approximately 2 inches deep.

Incorporation After Planting

(Check crop list for those crops approved for incorporation after planting.) When incorporating TRIFLUREX after planting or on established row crops, use PTO-driven equipment or rolling cultivators. Adjust equipment to till the soil over the seed or throw treated soil toward the crop. Avoid disturbing the seed or mechanically damaging the crop.

Incorporation in Bedded Culture

For effective weed control, TRIFLUREX should be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Knock off beds to planting height before application of TRIFLUREX and incorporation into bedded ground. If TRIFLUREX is applied and incorporated before bedding, do not furrow out deeper than that depth to which TRIFLUREX was incorporated. Furrowing too deep will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the bottom of the furrow. Avoid removal of treated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting operation. This will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the drill row.

Incorporation Equipment

Use machinery that mixes TRIFLUREX thoroughly with the soil. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Use of incorporation equipment not listed on the label may result in poor or erratic weed control and/or crop injury. Recommended equipment includes:

- Disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operated in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph. A tandem or double-disc operated one time does not provide adequate incorporation.
- Field cultivator set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 4 mph or more. The field cultivator used alone or in combination with the double-disc will provide effective incorporation providing these instructions are followed:

1. Two passes are made over the field with a field cultivator with the second pass running at an angle to the first. Do not set cultivator to cut deeper than 4 inches, particularly on the

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second pass, since untreated soil may be turned up.

2. A field cultivator is used for the first pass and a double-disc is used for the second pass.
3. A double-disc is used for the first pass and a field cultivator is used for the second pass.

NOTE: A field cultivator is defined as an implement with 3 to 4 rows of sweeps, spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.

- Rolling cultivator set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated at 6 to 8 mph for 2 passes. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium-textured soil only (except when used in sugarcane where the rolling cultivator may be used on fine-textured soil).
- Bed conditioner (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and passed once at 4 to 6 mph. Bed conditioners are adequate for use on coarse and medium-textured soil only.
- Mulch treader and other similar disc-type implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 8 mph for 2 passes in different directions.
- PTO-driven equipment (tiller, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep on the soil and used for one pass. PTO-driven equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph.
- Other equipment, including the flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine, Melroe) is also recommended but only for the special programs specified on this label.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil treated with TRIFLUREX may be shallow-cultured, rotary-hoed or hand-hoed without reducing the weed control activity of TRIFLUREX. Do not cultivate deeper than the TRIFLUREX treated layer of soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

REGIONAL USE MAP

All crop recommendations are given on a regional basis. The dividing line between the Eastern United States is that point where the average rainfall per year is a minimum of 20 to 25 inches. Use the recommendation in your region only.



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CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

Eastern United States

GENERAL

These recommendations are given as the broadcast (overall) rates of TRIFLUREX per acre. For band applications, use proportionately less. Apply TRIFLUREX anytime after January 1 when the soil can be worked. TRIFLUREX is not recommended on muck soils. Where a rate range is shown, use the lighter rate for more coarse soil or soils with lower organic matter.

COTTON -- Pre-emergence applications: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting, at planting or immediately after planting using the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils 1 pint
- Medium soils 1 1/2 pints
- Fine soils 2 pints
- Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter . . 1 1/2 pints
- Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2-2 1/2 pints

When incorporating after planting (post-plant), care must be taken not to disturb the seed.

Seedling diseases may weaken cotton plants and increase the possibility of damage from TRIFLUREX. To control seedling disease, use a good fungicide program.

COTTON--Post-emergence applications: Apply TRIFLUREX anytime up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest. Direct layby applications to the soil between the rows and beneath emerged cotton plants. Use the same rates as for a pre-emergence application.

COTTON--Fall application: See page 29 on Fall Application.

COTTON--Fall panicum control: For the control of fall panicum in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at the broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre in both coarse and medium soils. Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1 inch. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth or reduced yields may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions when TRIFLUREX is used according to these special recommendations.

COTTON--Rhizome Johnsongrass control: See page 30 on Rhizome Johnsongrass control.

COTTON--More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Cotton Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Southern Virginia: For more complete control of pigweed and seedling johnsongrass, TRIFLUREX may be applied preplant at a broadcast rate per acre of from 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, from 1 1/2 pints on medium soils, and 2 pints on fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

Precaution: Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1 1/2 inches. crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLUREX is used according to these recommendations.

COTTON--More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast: For more complete control of those weeds and grass listed in the TRIFLUREX label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLUREX may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium

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soil, and 3 pints on fine soils. See precaution in preceding paragraph.

COTTON--TRIFLUREX /Caparol Tank-Mix for Cotton Grown in Texas: See page 23.

COTTON--TRIFLUREX/Cotoran tank mix except in Arizona and California: The TRIFLUREX /Cotoran tank mix effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLUREX label (see page 7) plus many additional annual grasses and broadleaf weeds (see page 11). Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. Apply TRIFLUREX/Cotoran tank mix in 15 to 40 gallons of clean water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly.

Broadcast Rate Per Acre:

	<u>TRIFLUREX 4EC</u>	<u>Cotoran 80 WP</u>
Coarse soils	1 pint	1 1/2 pounds
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	2 pounds
Fine soils	2 pints	2 1/2 pounds

Mixing Directions:

Carefully follow the procedures on the Cotoran 80WP label for making a Cotoran slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Cotoran is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLUREX and continue filling. Agitate continuously throughout the filling and application operations. Follow normal TRIFLUREX incorporation procedures. Do not leave spray mixture in tank without constant agitation. If bypass agitation is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Precautions: Do not use the tank mix in Arizona and California. Do not plant crops other than cotton on the treated land within 6 months after the application of TRIFLUREX plus Cotoran or injury may occur.

West Texas Only: Do not use the tank mix of TRIFLUREX plus Cotoran on sandy, loamy sand or fine loam soils. Do not use cotton planted in furrows.

Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi Only: Use 1 pound Cotoran 80W in tank mix with TRIFLUREX on sandy loam soils low in organic matter.

New Mexico: Cotton can be planted the next spring. Do not plant to crops other than cotton on treated land until 1 year after last application. Do not use on sandy or coarse textured soil or less than 1% organic matter.

Do not feed foliage from treated cotton plants or gin trash to livestock. The tank mix of TRIFLUREX plus Cotoran is not recommended to be applied in liquid fertilizer. Refer to the Cotoran label for cautions, precautions, and instructions.

Cotoran overlay: Refer to the Cotoran label for cautions, precautions and instructions.

COTTON--Preplant incorporated TRIFLUREX and surface applied pre-emergence Karmex for weed control in cotton grown east of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas: Preplant soil incorporated applications of TRIFLUREX (see page 15 for TRIFLUREX rates) followed by a surface applied, post-plant, pre-emergence application of Karmex 80W effectively controls all the weeds controlled by TRIFLUREX (see page 7) plus many additional weeds (see page 11). Apply Karmex 80W at 0.6 to 1.5 pounds per broadcast acre to soil surface after planting but prior to crop emergence. The higher rates are used on heavier soil types. Do not use Karmex on light (sandy or low organic) soils. Do not use on heavy clay soils above 10% organic matter. Consult the Karmex label for additional instructions, cautions and precautions.

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SOYBEANS--Preplant incorporated: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before using the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils 1 pint
 - Medium soils 1 1/2 pints
 - Fine soils 2 pints
 - Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter . . . 1 1/2 pints
 - Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2-2 1/2 pints
- (except charcoal soybean soil in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi-- see below)

Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches.

SOYBEANS--Fall application: See page 29 on Fall Application.

SOYBEANS- Fall panicum control: For the control of fall panicum in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, apply TRIFLUREX at the broadcast rate of 2 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils. Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth or reduced yields may occur under adverse cool, weather conditions when TRIFLUREX is used according to these special recommendations.

SOYBEANS--More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Soybeans Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Southern Virginia: For more complete control of pigweed and seedling johnsongrass, TRIFLUREX may be applied at a broadcast rate per acre of from 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, from 1 1/2 to 2 pints on medium soils, and 2 pints on fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

Precautions: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLUREX is used according to these recommendations.

SOYBEANS-- More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast: For more complete control of those weeds and grasses listed on the TRIFLUREX label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLUREX may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils. See precaution in preceding paragraph.

SOYBEANS--Soils Containing Charcoal on Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi: Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which result from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to tie up TRIFLUREX and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLUREX are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLUREX. In the actual wind row or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLUREX.

Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils 1 1/2 pints
- Medium soils 2 1/2 pints
- Fine soils 3 pints

SOYBEANS --Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: See page 30 on rhizome johnsongrass control.

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SOYBEANS--Wild Cane Control: Wild cane (shattercane) can germinate from greater soils depth than most other weed seeds. Several "flushes" or germinating times are common in one season. Commercially acceptable control of wild cane can be obtained with increased rates of TRIFLUREX.

Land preparation--work your land to destroy existing grasses and weeds. Thoroughly mix crop residues into soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Application--Apply TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils, and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation--Deep incorporation is essential to good wild cane control. Incorporate TRIFLUREX thoroughly with a disc only set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation-- Cultivations during the crop season will also contribute to control.

Precaution: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLUREX is used according to these recommendations.

SOYBEANS --TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone Tank-Mix: The TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix effectively controls, in addition to the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIFLUREX (See page 7), the broadleaf weeds listed on page 9. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix should be applied from 2 weeks before planting up to planting in 10 to 40 gallons of water with any low-pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with herbicide tips and screens no finer than 50 mesh in nozzle and in-line strainers.

<u>Broadcast Rates Per Acre</u>	<u>TRIFLUREX 4EC</u>	<u>Lexone 50 WP</u> or <u>Sencor 50 WP</u>
Coarse soils *	1 pint	1 pound
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	3/4 pound
Fine soils **	2 pints	1 pound
	or	
	<u>TRIFLUREX 4 EC</u>	<u>Lexone 4L</u> or <u>Sencor 4L</u>
Coarse soils *	1 pint	1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	3/4 pint
Fine soils **	2 pints	1 pint

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

**Silty clay loam soils are transitional soil and may be classified as medium textured soil in some regions of the U.S.

Do not plant any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for incorporation and cultivation.

NOTE: In those areas of the Mid-South where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Lexone may be preferred to the TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX tank-mix.

Special Precautions: Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, the TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix will not harm the treated crop. Over-application may result in crop

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injury or soils residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of the TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seeding disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase possibility of damage from TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result. Caution: Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Sencor may be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing of dust or spray mist. Wash clothing thoroughly with soap and hot water before reuse. Do not contaminate feed or forage. Keep out of reach of children.

Do not use the foliage from soybean treated with the TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone tank-mix for feed or forage. Do not contaminate any body of water nor apply to any area not specified on this label. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants. Dispose of the Sencor or Lexone container by burying with wastes or by burning. (Keep out of smoke).

SOYBEANS--TRIFLUREX Pre-Plant Followed by Sencor or Lexone as an Overlay Treatment for Weed Control in Soybeans: TRIFLUREX effectively control certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. (see page 7). See Sencor or Lexone label for additional weeds controlled. Apply TRIFLUREX as a preplant incorporated herbicide according to the directions on page 17. As a separate operation, make a single application of Sencor or Lexone as either a band or broadcast spray during planting or as a separate operation after planting, but before soybeans emerge. Do not spray Sencor or Lexone over the top of emerged soybeans or injury may result.

Use directions--check the TRIFLUREX, Sencor or Lexone labels for special instructions regarding each chemical.

Special Precautions: Do not use Lexone or Sencor on Tracy, Semmes, Altona, Vansoy or Coker 102 soybeans as these varieties are sensitive to Lexone or Sencor and injury to the crop may result. Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Seed must be planted at least 1 1/2 inches below the soil surface but not more than 2 inches before a Sencor or Lexone application. Do not apply Sencor or Lexone more than once per season. Do not replant areas treated with Sencor or Lexone to any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Injury to soybeans may occur if Lexone or Sencor is used on soils having a calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if used in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.

Caution: Read the TRIFLUREX, Sencor or Lexone labels carefully before using. Note all cautions, precautions and special precautions.

BROADCAST APPLICATION RATES

Soil Texture*	TRIFLUREX 4EC		Sencor 50 WP Post-Plant/Pre-Emergence		Lexone 50 WP Post-Plant/Pre-Emergence	
	Less than 2% Organic Matter	2 to 4 % Organic Matter	Over 4% Organic Matter	1/2 to 2% Organic Matter	More than 2% Organic Matter	
Coarse **	1 pt. DO NOT USE	0.75 lb.	1 lb.	DO NOT USE	0.75lb.	
Medium	1.5 pt. 0.75 - 1 lb.	1-1.25 lb.	1.25-1.5 lb.	0.75 lb.	1 lb.	
Fine	2 pts 1-1.25 lb	1.25-1.5 lb.	1.5-1.75 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	
MS Delta Rate according to soil texture	1.5 lb	1.75 lb.	2 lb.	1.5 lb.	1.5 lb.	

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* Do not use Lexone on sand nor on soils with less than 1/2% organic matter as crop injury may result.

** Do not apply Sencor to sandy soils or to coarse soils (sandy loam, loamy sand) containing less than 2 % organic matter.

SOYBEANS--TRIFLUREX/Amiben: Amiben may be applied in a band over the soybean row at planting time in fields where TRIFLUREX has been applied as a preplant soil incorporated herbicide. (See page 10 for weeds controlled by this treatment). Or Amiben may be applied several days prior to planting as a broadcast tank-mix with TRIFLUREX. The tank mixture should be used as a spring preplant soil incorporated treatment. The tank-mix improves broadleaf weed control of species such as smartweed, velvetleaf, and ragweed. For broadcast treatments, incorporate chemicals immediately and thoroughly to an approximate depth of 2 inches with a disc, field cultivator or similar tool set to cut a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Apply Amiben at a rate of 1 gallon (2.0 pounds acid equivalent) per broadcast acre. Apply TRIFLUREX at a rate of 1 1/2 pints for medium soils and 2 pints for fine soils. Do not use on muck or charcoal soils. Read and observe all directions and cautions on the Amiben label.

BEANS--Castor Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

BEANS--Dry Beans (Kidney, Navy, Pinto, Etc.): Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% matter.

BEANS--TRIFLUREX /Eptam Tank-Mix for Dry Beans: The TRIFLUREX/ Eptam tank-mix effectively controls henbit, black nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLUREX label (see page 7). Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix should be applied from 2 days before planting up to planting. Apply at a broadcast rate of 1 pint of TRIFLUREX and 1 3/4 pints of Eptam 7E per acre or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil texture and weed problem. TRIFLUREX at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for cultivation.

Caution: Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling all products used in mixtures. The combination of TRIFLUREX ad Eptam should not be used on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans and other flatpodded beans, except Romano. Do not use the foliage from a crop treated with the TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix for feed or for grazing.

BEANS--Guar Beans and Mungbeans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils.

BEANS--Lima Beans and Snap Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

CARROTS: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10%% organic matter.

COLE CROPS-- Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower: For direct-seeded cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils and coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of TRIFLUREX. Stunting or reduced stands may occur. For transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium

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soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

CUCURBITS--Cantaloupes, Cucumbers and Watermelons Post-Plant Emerged in Texas Only: Apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true-leaf stage. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soils toward plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the plants.

GREENS--Turnip Greens Grown for Processing and Alf Collard, Kale and Mustard Greens: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

MUSTARD--Grown for Seed in Minnesota and North Dakota Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

OKRA: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

PEANUTS--Spanish Peanuts Grown in Texas and Oklahoma Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the seed.

PEAS--English: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

PEAS--Southern: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

PEPPERS--Transplants Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

POTATOES--Not recommended for use in the State of Maine: Apply TRIFLUREX after planting, up to or immediately following dragoff at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils ; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. TRIFLUREX is not recommended on muck soils.

Set incorporation equipment so that the bed and furrow will be uniformly covered with a layer of TRIFLUREX. If the layer of TRIFLUREX treated soil is not uniform and the herbicide is concentrated over the bed, potato emergence may be retarded and stem brittleness can occur. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts. Cultivation prior to emergence may result in mechanical injury to the elongated potato sprouts.

POTATOES--TRIFLUREX/Eptam Tank-Mix for Potatoes Grown in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas Only: The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix effectively controls henbit, black nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLUREX label (see page 7). Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix may be applied after planting but prior to crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dragged-off, the

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TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drag-off at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint of TRIFLUREX and 1 3/4 pints of Eptam 7E on all soil textures or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil texture and weed problem. TRIFLUREX at 1 pint per acre, alone or on combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for cultivation.

Caution: Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Do not graze or feed forage to livestock from fields treated with the TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix.

SAFFLOWER: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

SUGAR BEETS: Apply TRIFLUREX as a broadcast, ovetop spray when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall at a rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils. Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before a TRIFLUREX application to reduce the possibility of girdling. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

SUGARCANE--Plant Care Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX twice a year at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. Make the TRIFLUREX applicaton in the fall on firmly packed beds immediately after the seed pieces are planted. Make the TRIFLUREX application in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Loosine rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before the spring application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

SUGARCANE--Applications up to Layby for Plant Cane or Ratoon Cane Grown in Louisiana and Texas only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for rll soil textures. Make the TRIFLUREX application in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Make the TRIFLUREX application after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. A rolling cultivator or bed chopper maybe used to incorporate TRIFLUREX layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 3 to 4 nches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph.

SUGARCANE--Raoulgrass Control in Louisiana Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate per acre of 4 pints for all soil textures. Make TRIFLUREX application in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Make the TRIFLUREX application after the beds have been shaved of false shaved. Loosen rainpacked beds 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Care should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. A rolling cultivator or bed chopper may be used to incorporate TRIFLUREX layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 33 to 4 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 ,ph.

SUNFLOWER: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

TOMATOES: For direct-seeded tomatoes apply TRIFLUREX at blocking or thinning at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants and incorporate. For transplant tomatoes apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils, 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils,

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1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--New Plantings of Vineyards, Citrus and Pecan Trees: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--For Non-Bearing Established Plantings of Citrus and Pecan Trees and Bearing Plantings of Grapefruit, Lemon, Orange, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine Trees: Apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. In these established plantings, apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil around the trees and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees. Note: If crops are planted between trees, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted. For continued weed control in citrus trees, apply TRIFLUREX 2 times a year at an interval of approximately 4 to 6 months.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS
Western United States

GENERAL

These recommendations are given as the broadcast (overall) rates of TRIFLUREX per acre. For band application, use proportionately less. TRIFLUREX is not recommended for peat soils exceeding 20% organic matter or on any muck soils. Do not exceed recommended rates at any time. Where a rate range is shown, use the lighter rate for more coarse soils or soils with lower organic matter.

COTTON--Pre-emergence applications: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting, at planting or immediately after planting using the following broadcast rates per acre;

- Coarse soils 1 pint
- Medium soils 1 1/4 - 1 1/2 pints
- Fine soils 1 /2 pints
- Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter 1 1/2 - 2 pints
- Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2 pints

When incorporating after planting (post-plant), care must be taken not to disturb the seed. Seedling disease may weaken cotton plants and increase the possibility of damage from TRIFLUREX. To control seedlings disease, use a good fungicide program.

COTTON--Fall Application: See page 29 on Fall Application.

COTTON--Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: See page 30 for Rhizome Johnsongrass control.

COTTON--TRIFLUREX/Caparol Tank-Mix for Cotton in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas: The TRIFLUREX/Caparol combination will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLUREX label (see page 7) plus those listed on page 11 for TRIFLUREX/Caparol. This combination will also control shallow-germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coffeeweed. NOTE: This combination will not control sunflower, rhizome johnsongrass, deep germinating seedlings of cocklebur and sandbur or established perennials such as Bermudagrass. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation and incorporation. Apply the tank mix combination to the flat soil surface before discing.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

	<u>TRIFLUREX 4 EC</u>	<u>Caparol 80W</u>
Coarse soils *	1 pint	2 pounds
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pounds
Fine soils	2 pints	2 1/2 pounds

* Do not use on sands loamy sands. For band applications use proportionately less. TRIFLUREX is not recommended for use on muck soils.

Mixing Directions: Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol 80W label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is thoroughly mixed the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLUREX 4EC and continue filling. Agitate during the filling and spraying operation. Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation. If by-pass agitation is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Incorporation Directions: The first incorporation of TRIFLUREX/Caparol should be immediately following application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment. (See incorporation equipment on page 13 for further instructions).

Precautions: DO not apply more than the recommended rate for your soil texture. The combination of TRIFLUREX/Caparol should not be used under the following conditions because crop injury may result. On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings get well established.

Crop rotations: Cabbage, okra, onions and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application or TRIFLUREX plus Caparol. Winter barley, winter rye and winter wheat can be planted in the fall also, if they are plowed down and not used for food or feed. Refer to the Caparol label for directions, cautions and precautions.

COTTON--TRIFLUREX/Cotoran Tank-Mix: See page 16.

ALFALFA--Established Alfalfa Only: Apply TRIFLUREX to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils and 2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with a minimum of damage to the established alfalfa.

BEANS--Castor Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints with 5 to 10% organic matter.

BEANS-- Dry Beans (Kidney, Navy, Pinto, Etc.): Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

BEANS--TRIFLUREX/Eptam Tank Mix-for Dry Beans: The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix effectively controls henbit, nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed in the TRIFLUREX label (see page 7). Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix may be applied up to 2 days before planting. Apply at a broadcast rate of 1 pint of TRIFLUREX and 1 3/4 pints of Eptam 7E per acre or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil texture and weed problem. TRIFLUREX at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for cultivation. Caution: Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. The combination of TRIFLUREX and Eptam should not be used on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), lima beans and other flatpodded beans,

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except Romano. Do not use the foliage from a crop treated with the TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix for feed or for grazing.

BEANS--Fall Application in Dry Beans Grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only: See page 29 on Fall Application.

BEANS--Guar Beans and Mungbeans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils.

BEANS--Lima Beans and Snap Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

BEANS--Soybeans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

BEANS--Fall Application on Soybeans: See page 29 on Fall Application.

BEANS--Rhizome Johnsongrass Control in Soybeans: See page 30.

BEANS--TRIFLUREX/Amiben Tank-Mix for Soybeans: See page 20.

BEANS--TRIFLUREX/Sencor or TRIFLUREX/Lexone Tank-Mix for Soybeans: See page 18.

BEANS--TRIFLUREX Pre-Plant Followed by Sencor or Lexone as an Overlay Treatment of Weed Control in Soybeans: See page 19.

CARROTS: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

COLE CROPS--Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower: For direct-seeded cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse, medium and fine soils and 1 1/2 pints on soils with 2 to 10% organic matter. For transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

CUCURBITS--Cantaloupes, Cucumbers and Watermelons Post Plant Emerged Only: Apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true-leaf stage. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the plants.

GREENS--Turnip Greens Grown for Processing and all Collard, Kale and Mustard Greens: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

HOPS: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX while the crop is at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2 to 10% organic matter.

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MUSTARD--Grown For Seed in Montana and North Dakota Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils, and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

OKRA: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

PEANUTS--Spanish Peanuts Grown in Texas and Oklahoma Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the seed.

PEAS--Dry Peas and English Peas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

PEAS--Fall Application in Dry Peas and English Peas Grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only: See page 29 on Fall Application.

PEAS--Southern Peas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

PEAS--TRIFLUREX/Avadex BW Tank-Mix for Weed Control in Peas Grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: The tank mix combination of TRIFLUREX plus Avadex BW will provide control of wild oats in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds by TRIFLUREX (see page 7).

Application rates: Broadcast 3/4 pint of TRIFLUREX on coarser textured soils; 1 pint of TRIFLUREX on fine soils. Use 1 1/4 quarts of Avadex BW for all soil textures.

Incorporation Directions: Apply TRIFLUREX plus Avadex BW tank mix and incorporate from 3 weeks before seeding up to immediately before seeding. TRIFLUREX and Avadex BW must be thoroughly incorporated into the top 2 inches of the soil by two incorporations. The first incorporation should be made as soon as possible on the day of application. The second incorporation should be made as soon as possible but before seeding. Incorporate with a disc-type implement set to cut 4 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph or with a field cultivator set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 mph or more. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches may result in erratic weed control.

NOTE: Do not apply to lentils. Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the northwest; but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oats. Do not graze livestock on treated crops. Refer to the cautions, precautions and directions on the Avadex BW label.

PEPPERS--Transplants Only: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

POTATOES: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX after planting, before emergence on all soil textures or after the potato plants have fully emerged on coarse and medium soils at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Set incorporation equipment so that the bed and furrow will be uniformly covered with a layer of TRIFLUREX. If the layer of TRIFLUREX treated soil is not uniform and the herbicide is concentrated over the bed, potato emergence may be retarded and stem brittleness can occur. When applying and incorporating TRIFLUREX after potato plants have fully emerged, do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil. Likewise do not completely cover foliage at subsequent cultivations. Care

should be taken so that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

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POTATOES--Split Application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only: On all soils apply and incorporate 3/4 pint of TRIFLUREX before planting and 3/4 pint after planting when potato plants have fully emerged. Do not apply to soils containing 2% or more organic matter. Follow incorporation directions listed above for application to potatoes after planting.

POTATOES--TRIFLUREX/Eptam Tank-Mix, Application After Planting: The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix effectively controls henbit, nightshade and nutsedge (nutgrass) in addition to all of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLUREX label. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix may be applied after planting, up to or immediately following dragoff at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint of TRIFLUREX and 1 3/4 pints of Eptam 7E on all soil textures or up to the label recommended rate for each herbicide depending on soil textures and weed problem, TRIFLUREX at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLUREX procedures for cultivation.

POTATOES--TRIFLUREX/Eptam Tank-Mix, Application Before Planting in Washington, Idaho and Oregon Only: TRIFLUREX/Eptam may also be applied before planting at a broadcast rate of 3/4 pint of TRIFLUREX and 3 1/2 pints of Eptam 7E on all soil textures and incorporated immediately.

Caution: Do not use this tank-mix before and after planting in the same season. Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Do not graze feed forage to livestock from fields treated with TRIFLUREX/Eptam tank-mix.

SAFFLOWER--Fall Application: See page 29 on Fall Application.

SUGAR BEETS: Apply TRIFLUREX as a broadcast, overtop spray when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall at a rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium and fine soils. Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before TRIFLUREX application to reduce the possibility of girdling. Set incorporate machinery to throw soil toward the plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

SUGAR BEETS--Incorporation with a Tine-Tooth Harrow in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming Only: A properly operated tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe) can provide adequate incorporation of TRIFLUREX for effective weed control in sugar beets. Operate the tine-tooth harrow 2 times over the field in opposite directions at a speed of 3 to 6 mph and set the harrow to cut 1 to 2 inches deep. Care should be taken to insure that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

SUGARCANE--Post-Plant in Hawaii Only for Control of Most Annual Grasses, Including Guineagrass: Surface apply TRIFLUREX after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane), before weeds and cane emerge at a broadcast rate per acre of 6 to 8 pints for all soil textures. In plant cane, the beds should be forced or rolled before application. In ratoon cane, if the crop residue are present, TRIFLUREX will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

SUNFLOWER: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

TOMATOES: For direct-seeded tomatoes apply TRIFLUREX at blocking or thinning at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5 % organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants and incorporate. For transplant tomatoes apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter, and 2 pints

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on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter. Do not apply TRIFLUREX after transplanting.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--New Plantings of Almond, Citrus, Nectarine, Peach, Pecan and Walnut Trees: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 1 1/2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 to 2 pints on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--New Plantings of Vineyards: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 to 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils; 1 1/2 to 3 pints on medium soils and 3 to 4 pints on fine soils or soils with 2 to 10% organic matter. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated vines.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--Post-Plant Applications on Bearing or Non-Bearing Established Plantings of Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Plum, Prune, Tangelo, Tangerine and Walnut Trees: Apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. In the established plantings, apply TRIFLUREX as a directed spray to the soil around the trees or vines and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees or vines. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Note: If crops are planted between the trees or vines, label directions for those specific crops apply to the area which is interplanted. For continued weed control in citrus trees, apply TRIFLUREX 2 times a year at an interval of approximately 4 to 6 months.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: See page 30.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--Field Bindweed Control in Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine and Walnut Trees in California Only: For the control of field bindweed in the state of California, apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIFLUREX must be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. The layer of TRIFLUREX prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation--Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying TRIFLUREX. This tillage is necessary to prevent trash from interfering with the operation of the spray blade.

Equipment--This operation requires a spray blade capable of running 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the soil. The spray blade should be equipped with nozzles located under the blade and directed so that the TRIFLUREX spray will be trapped under the soil which is flowing over the blade as it is pulled through the soil. Use a sufficient number of nozzles with spacing to completely and uniformly apply TRIFLUREX underground in a thin horizontal layer.

Application--Some soils develop cracks as they dry after rainfall or irrigation. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the TRIFLUREX layer. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also aids the control of germinating seeds.

WHEAT (WINTER)--TRIFLUREX for Preplant Pre-Emergence Control of Cheatgrass and Other Weeds in Winter Wheat Grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana: When applied as directed, TRIFLUREX will provide effective pre-emergence control of cheatgrass and a number of other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIFLUREX in winter wheat grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The growth, development and yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected, provided the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLUREX.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

Apply TRIFLUREX anytime during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Broadcast TRIFLUREX at the following rates per acre according to soil texture.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>TRIFLUREX 4EC</u>
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Coarse soil	1 1/2 pints
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints

Incorporation Directions--Shallow incorporate TRIFLUREX into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep. Operate the equipment in 2 different directions at a speed 3 to 6 miles per hour. The first incorporation must be within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation may be done at any time but before planting. Do not till the soil with a disc after the TRIFLUREX has been applied and incorporated with a flexible tine harrow.

Seeding Directions--Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will be sure to place the seed below the zone of soil into which TRIFLUREX has been incorporated.

Wheat planted in direct contact with TRIFLUREX treated soil may suffer crop injury in the form of delay in emergence and development.

WHEAT (WINTER)--Fallow Soil Application of TRIFLUREX for Weed Control in Winter Wheat Grown in Washington and Oregon: Uniformly applied TRIFLUREX at the recommended rate and shallowly incorporated into fallow soil as much as four months ahead of planting time, will effectively control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat grown in Washington and Oregon. The growth, development, or yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected, provided the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLUREX with deep or semi-deep furrow-drills.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>TRIFLUREX 4EC</u>
Coarse soils	1 1/2 pints
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints

Apply TRIFLUREX any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation--Shallow incorporate TRIFLUREX into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (also called Flextine or Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operated at 3 to 6 mph. Thorough incorporation requires two passes of the equipment in different directions over the field. The first pass must be made within 24 hours after application of TRIFLUREX. The second pass may be delayed for several weeks but should be made before seeding. Do not till the soil with a disc after TRIFLUREX has been applied with a flexible tine harrow.

Precaution: Use only deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drills. Please seed below the zone of soil into which TRIFLUREX has been incorporated. Do not plant wheat directly into the zone of soil treated with TRIFLUREX as injury to the crop or a delay in its emergence and development may occur.

FALL APPLICATION

GENERAL

Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX anytime between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from tops into furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, take care during spring bedding operations to prevent turning up untreated soil. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during listing, destroy these weeds before planting. Do not fall apply TRIFLUREX to soils which are wet or in poor condition. Do not fall apply TRIFLUREX to soils which are subject to

prolonged periods of flooding or soils where rice was grown the previous year.

COTTON--Alabama, Northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri Bootheel, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

COTTON--Arizona, California and Nevada: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

COTTON-- States Other Than Those Listed Above: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

SOYBEANS--Alabama, Arkansas, Northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southeastern Missouri Bootheel, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2 1/2 pints fine soils.

SOYBEANS--Eastern United States Other Than Those States Listed Above: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint coarse soils; 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 to 2 1/2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

SAFFLOWER--Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 1/2 pints on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils; and 2 1/2 pints on fine soils.

DRY BEANS AND PEAS--Idaho, Oregon and Washington: Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pints on medium soils; and 1 1/2 pints on fine soils.

OTHER CROPS--Eastern United States Only: For all other crops for which TRIFLUREX is recommended as a pre-emergence application, use the rates listed for normal spring applications. Do not fall apply TRIFLUREX for sugar beets, potatoes and direct-seeded tomatoes.

RHIZOME JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL

SOYBEANS--Eastern United States and the State of Texas: Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with a double-rate TRIFLUREX program when applied for 2 years in a row.

Soil Preparation--Proper preparation of the soil before application is very important for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the top of the soil. Then follow with a disc before application to cut the rhizomes into small (2 to 3 inch) pieces. This should also destroy any emerged johnsongrass.

Application--Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices.

- Spring Application--Apply TRIFLUREX anytime in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils; 4 pints on fine soils; 3 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 4 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter; or
- Fall Application--Apply TRIFLUREX between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for control of rhizome Johnsongrass; or

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- Split Application--Apply as directed under both spring and fall applications for 2 years in a row using the following broadcast rates per acre:

	<u>Spring</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>Fall</u>
Coarse soils	1 pint		1 pint
Medium soils	1 1/2 pints		1 1/2 pints
Fine soils	2 pints		2 pints
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	1 1/2 pints		1 1/2 pints
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	2 pints		2 pints

Incorporation--Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome johnsongrass control. Incorporate TRIFLUREX thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation--Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate TRIFLUREX use.

Precautions: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLUREX is used according to these recommendations. In the season following either the 1 or 2 year treatments, plant only those crops for which TRIFLUREX has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

COTTON--All Cotton Producing States except Arizona and California: Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with a double-rate TRIFLUREX program when applied for 2 years in a row.

Soil preparation--Proper preparation of the soil before application is very important for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the top of the soil. Then follow with a disc before application to cut the rhizomes into small (2 to 3-inch) pieces. This should also destroy any emerged johnsongrass.

Application--Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices.

- Spring Application--Apply TRIFLUREX anytime in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils; 4 pints on fine soils; OR
- Fall Application--Apply TRIFLUREX between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for control of rhizome johnsongrass.

Incorporation--Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome johnsongrass control. Incorporate TRIFLUREX thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation--Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate TRIFLUREX use.

Precautions: Plant cotton after early season adverse, wet weather conditions have passed. Crop injury in the form of reduced stands and delayed growth will occur under adverse, cool wet weather conditions early in the season and may result in delayed maturity and reduced yields when TRIFLUREX is used according to these recommendations. High quality seed accompanied by a good fungicide program to control seedling diseases in addition to other recommended cultural and

chemical practices should be used to minimize crop injury from TRIFLUREX. In the season following either the 1 of 2-year treatments, plant only those crops for which Trifluralin has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

TREES AND VINEYARDS--Western United States Only: Commercially acceptable control of rhizome johnsongrass can be obtained with post-plant applications in bearing and non-bearing established plantings of vineyards, almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerines and walnut trees with a TRIFLUREX program when applied for 2 years in a row.

Soil preparation--Work the soil thoroughly to bring the rhizomes nearer the surface.
Application--Apply TRIFLUREX at a broadcast rate per acre of 4 pints on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.
Incorporation--Incorporate TRIFLUREX thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate 2 times at 4 to 6 mph.
Cultivation--Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of TRIFLUREX use.

Precautions: Do not use the 2-quart rate on new plantings as injury may result. Do not interplant orchards or vineyards with other crops. If TRIFLUREX-treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to othr crop uses, plant only those crops for which TRIFLUREX has been registered as a pre-plant treatment.

SOYBEANS, RED RICE CONTROL--Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas Only: Suppression or partial control of red rice in soybeans can be obtained when TRIFLUREX is applied as directed at double the normal rate the first year (not to exceed 4 pints per acre) and at the normal rate the second year. Follow normal TRIFLUREX directions for soil preparation and soil incorporation.

Application: Year 1

Apply and incorporate TRIFLUREX the first year anytime in the spring before planting at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils 2 pints
- Medium soils 3 pints
- Fine soils 4 pints
- Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter . . 3 pints
- Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 4 pints

Application: Year 2

Apply TRIFLUREX the second year at the following normal label broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils 1 pint
- Medium soils 1 1/2 pints
- Fine soils 2 pints
- Coarse soils wih 2 to 5% organic matter . . . 1 1/2 pints

If a combination of high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal are present in the soil, apply TRIFLUREX the second year at the following rates labeled for charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi:

- Coarse soils 1 1/2 pints
- Medium soils 2 1/2 pints
- Fine soils 3 pints

For more information on charcoal soils see page 17.

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CROP ROTATION

The program for red rice control in soybeans is a 2-year program. Use the rates listed for first year application and plant soybeans. The second year use the normal TRIFLUREX rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level and plant treatment or injury may result. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

PRECAUTIONS

Plant soybeans after early adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLUREX is used according to these double-rate recommendations.

TRIFLUREX APPLIED ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH SENCOR WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS

GENERAL

TRIFLUREX alone and TRIFLUREX plus Sencor may be mixed with most fluid (liquid) fertilizer materials. TRIFLUREX alone and TRIFLUREX plus Sencor with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers has provided weed and grass control as claimed on the respective labels. All recommendations for TRIFLUREX alone or TRIFLUREX plus Sencor tank-mix combinations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions cautions and special precautions must be followed. All individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or the company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

TRIFLUREX alone and TRIFLUREX plus Sencor and some fluid fertilizer materials may not be combine properly. Small quantities should always be tested before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint fertilizer mixture in a quart jar.
2. Add 2 teaspoons of TRIFLUREX and 2 level teaspoonfuls of Sencor as usage dictates.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. Watch mixture for several seconds, check again 30 minutes later.
5. If the mix does not separate, or if agitation only needed to resuspend the Sencor, the combination may be used. If the mixture separates, get very thick or syrupy, DO NOT combine for field application.
6. Mixing ability may be improved by adding a compatibility agent. The suggested compatibility agents are Kalo Laboratories' Compex, Witco Chemicals' Sponto 168D and Rohm and Haas' Triton QS-44. All agents are used in the same way. Follow the procedure outlined above and add 1/10 teaspoonful of the compatibility agent in Step 2. Complete the other steps to determine if the compatibility agent solves the problem. If a compatibility agent is needed, Compex should be used at the rate of 5 to 15 pints per ton of fluid fertilizer. Triton QS-44 should be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per ton of fluid fertilizer. Sponto 168D and Triton QS-44 are recommended when fluid fertilizer blends are used and are particularly useful in high potash grades of fluid fertilizer such as 2-6-12. Compex is recommended for use only in high nitrogen grade fluid fertilizer such as 28-0-0. If Compex is used, follow compatibility test procedure adding 1/4 teaspoonful of Compex.

MIXING

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If a compatibility agent is needed, add it to the fluid fertilizer before adding TRIFLUREX alone or TRIFLUREX plus Sencor combination. If compatibility is a problem, mix 2 quarts of water with 1 quart of TRIFLUREX alone or TRIFLUREX plus Sencor combination before pouring into the fertilizer.

TRIFLUREX alone or in combination with Sencor may be poured directly into the fluid fertilizer and mixed thoroughly. Wettable powders should be mixed with the liquid fertilizer before adding TRIFLUREX. Continued agitation is needed until application is complete.

APPLICATION

Spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture normally with a properly calibrated applicator. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface.

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRIFLUREX incorporation procedures.
TRIFLUREX APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

GENERAL

Dry bulk fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with TRIFLUREX. Application of dry bulk fertilizers impregnated with TRIFLUREX has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of TRIFLUREX applied in water. All TRIFLUREX label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, cautions and special precautions must be followed. All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

LIMITATIONS

Apply a minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer impregnated with TRIFLUREX at the recommended rates. Any common used dry fertilizers can be used for TRIFLUREX impregnation except straight coated ammonium nitrate and straight limestone. These materials will not absorb the herbicide. Blends containing mixtures of these materials can be impregnated.

IMPREGNATION

Use any closed drum, belt, ribbon or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. The nozzle or nozzles used to spray the TRIFLUREX on to the fertilizer should be placed to provide uniform spray coverage.

RATES

Check the crop section to determine the rate of TRIFLUREX per acre. See the rate table which follows to determine the amount of TRIFLUREX to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be applied per acre. (See rate chart below.)

APPLICATION

Spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture normally with a properly calibrated applicator. Be certain the material is applied to the soil surface.

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRIFLUREX incorporation procedures.

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RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH TRIFLUREX

TRIFLUREX added to a Ton of fertilizer

Fert. Rate/ Acre	TRIFLUREX Rate Per Acre				
	<u>1 pint</u>	<u>1 1/2 pints</u>	<u>2 pints</u>	<u>3 pints</u>	<u>4 pints</u>
200 lb	10 pt or 5 qt/ton	15 pt or 7 1/2 qt/ ton	10 pt or 2 1/2 gal/ ton	15 qt. 3 3/4 gal /ton	20 qt or 5 gal/ton
250 lb	8 pt or 4 qt/ton	6 qt or 1 1/2 gal/ton	8 qt or 2 gal/ton	12 qt or 3 gal/ton	16 qt or 4 gal/ton
300 lb	6 3/4 pt or 3 1/3 qt/ ton	10 pt or 5 qt/ ton	14 pt or 1 3/4 gal/ ton	20 pt or 2 1/2 gal/ ton	27 pt or 13 1/3 qt/ ton
350 lb	5 3/4 pt or 2 3/4 qt/ ton	9 qt or 1 1/8 gal/ ton	12 pt or 1 1/2 gal/ ton	17 pt or 2 1/4 gal/ ton	23 pt or 2 7/8 gal/ ton
400 lb	5 pt or 2 1/2 qt/ ton	7 1/2 pt or 1 gal/ ton	5 qt or 1 1/4 gal/ ton	15 pt or 1 7/8 gal/ ton	10 qt or 2 1/2 gal/ ton
450 lb	4 1/2 pt or 2 1/2 qt/ ton	3 1/3 qt or 7/8 gal/ ton	4 1/2 qt or 1 1/8 gal/ ton	13 1/3 pt or 1 3/4 gal/ ton	9 qt or 2 1/4 gal/ ton

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

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Pints TRIFLUREX} \\ \text{Per Acre} \end{matrix} \times \frac{1000}{\text{lbs Fertilizer/A}} = \begin{matrix} \text{Quarts TRIFLUREX per} \\ \text{Ton of Fertilizer} \end{matrix}$$