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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SEP 13 2004

James K Hines
Tri Corp
10260 Westheimer Road - Suite 230
Houston, TX 77042

Dear Mr. Hines:

Subject: Delete Use on Eggplants and Onions and Label Updates
Trilin 5
EPA Registration No. 67959-3
Griffin L.L.C. Submission Dated November 12, 2002

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. Assure that the label reflects the transfer of ownership as specified by EPA's letter dated February 20, 2004.
 - b. Wherever it appears on the label assure that the brand name reads "Trilin 5". See page 17 under Dry Bean heading. Correct "Trilin" to read "Trilin 5".
2. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. The amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

-2-

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. James Stone at 703-305-7391.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated
SEP 13 2004

3157

TRILIN[®] 5
HERBICIDE

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

67959-3

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Trifluralin

(a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine) 50.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS 49.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 5 pounds trifluralin per gallon
Contains Petroleum Distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING – AVISO

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-324-7598.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

See label for additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

4157

Griffin LLC
Valdosta, GA 31601

Net Contents _____

EPA Reg. No. 1812-353
EPA Est. No.: _____

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

Causes substantial, but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category H on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, Loaders and Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Goggles or face shield and
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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 use 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

5/57

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. Do not apply in a manner which will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. 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 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 areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

4/57

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. Do not store near heat or flame.

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

CHEMIGATION

Refer to labeling entitled Chemigation Use Instructions (citrus crops, fruit and nut crops and vineyards) for use directions on chemigation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless the labeling on chemigation is followed.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control.

Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

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

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

WIND

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

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Trilin 5 is a preemergence herbicide which is incorporated into the soil to provide long-lasting control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Trilin 5 controls weeds as they germinate. Trilin 5 will not control established weeds.

GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY Trilin

Grasses

Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.
Brachiaria (Signalgrass)	<i>Brachiaria</i> sp.
Bromegrass (Cheatgrass) (Downy Brome)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Cheat (chess)	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Crabgrass (Large Crabgrass) (Smooth Crabgrass)	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Foxtail (Bottlegrass)	<i>Setaria</i> spp.

(Bristlegrass)	
(Giant Foxtail)	
(Green Foxtail)	
(Foxtail Millet)	
(Pigeongrass)	
(Robust Foxtail)	
(Yellow Foxtail)	
Itchgrass (Raouigrass)	<i>Rotthoellia exaltata</i>
(See Sugarcane for special instructions)	
Johnsongrass (from seed)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
(Rhizome – see cotton and soybeans sections for special instructions)	
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Panicum	
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
(Spreading Panicgrass – see cotton and soybeans sections for special instructions)	
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
(See sugarcane for special instructions)	
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
(See special instructions in Cotton and Soybeans)	
(Buffalograss)	
(Coloradograss)	
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
(See soybean section for suppression or partial control)	
Sandbur (Burggrass)	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Stinkgrass (Lovegrass)	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Wild Cane (Shattercane)	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
(See soybean section for special instructions)	
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>

Long term and continued use of trifluralin has resulted in the selection of tolerant populations in certain species of weeds. This situation is limited to a few weeds and is generally geographically specific. Weed species known to have some trifluralin tolerant population are goosegrass, green foxtail (pigeongrass) and Palmer amaranthus (Palmer pigweed). Trilin 5 is not recommended for the control of goosegrass, tolerant green foxtail or Palmer amaranthus. Consult State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems.

Broadleaf Weeds

Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
(See Fruit and Nut Crops and Vineyards for special instructions)	
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
(Florida Purslane)	

(Mexican Clover)	
(Pusley)	
Goosefoot	<u>Chenopodium hybridum</u>
Henbit (fall application only)	<u>Lamium amplexicaule</u>
Knotweed	<u>Polygonum aviculare</u>
Kochia	<u>Kochia scoparia</u>
(Fireweed)	
(Mexican Fireweed)	
Lambsquarters	<u>Chenopodium album</u>
Pigweed	<u>Amaranthus spp.</u>
(Carelessweed)	
(Prostrate Pigweed)	
(Redroot)	
(Rough Pigweed)	
(Spiny Pigweed)	
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only)	<u>Tribulus terrestris</u>
(Caltrop)	
(Goathead)	
Purslane	<u>Portulaca oleracea</u>
Russian Thistle (Tumbleweed)	<u>Salsola kali</u>
Stinging Nettle (Nettle)	<u>Urtica dioica</u>

SOIL PREPARATION

Crop Residues or Existing Weeds

Ground cover such as crop residues or existing weeds can interfere with the incorporation of Trilin 5 into the soil. A manageable level of such ground cover will allow the Trilin 5 to be uniformly incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. If the level of the ground cover is such that this cannot be done you must till the soil prior to the application of Trilin.

Roughness

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

General Soil Conditions

To assure incorporation, soil moisture conditions should be such that any large clods can be broken up during the incorporation process.

SOIL TEXTURE GUIDE

The amount of Trilin 5 you apply will vary with the soil texture and organic matter. A fine textured soil will require more Trilin 5 per acre than a coarse soil. Choose the proper rate for each application based on the following soil texture group and specific crop recommendations. Do not exceed recommended rates.

Soil Texture:	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>
Soil Classification:	Sand	Loam	Sandy Clay
	Loamy Sand	Silt	Clay Loam
	Sandy Loam	Silt Loam	Silty clay
		Silty Clay Loam*	Clay
		Sandy Clay Loam*	

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

MIXING AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Start with a clean spray tank. Fill the sprayer $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of Trilin 5, continue agitation and finish filling the tank.

Trilin 5 Tank Mix in Water

Vigorous, continuous agitation is required for all tank mixes. (Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks). Avoid stirring or splashing air into the mixture during the filling operation to prevent foaming. To do this, place the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank. Do not allow the mixture to siphon back into the water source.

Mixing Order

Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ full with clean water. Start the agitation. Add dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L) to the water and agitate until the product(s) are completely dispersed in the water. Allow additional mixing and dispersion time when using dry flowable products. Continue agitation and fill tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ full, add the Trilin 5, mix thoroughly. Then add any solution (S) formulations, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and through application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. In this case, it is important to resuspend all of the material in the bottom of the tank before continuing the spray application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Sometimes it is more difficult to resuspend settled material than it is to suspend it originally.

Read and carefully follow all label instructions for each material added to the tank. Premixing dry and flowable formulations with water (slurring) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the tank will help assure good initial dispersion in the tank water. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

If you see a buildup of material on the walls of the spray tank, wash the tank with soapy water between fillings, rinse and continue the spraying operation. Clean the tank lines, and screens thoroughly after use. As the spray volume decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to insure proper calibration and uniform

application. Do not apply Trilin 5 when the wind can cause drifting of spray particles which can result in non-uniform application. Trilin 5 should not be applied to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding as poor weed control may result.

Ground Application

Apply Trilin 5 in 5 to 40 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre (broadcast spray), use any properly calibrated, low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly.

Aerial Application

Apply Trilin 5 in 5 to 10 gallons of water or liquid fertilizer per acre. Adjust pump pressure, nozzle arrangements, speed and height to provide a uniform application to the soil surface. Use swath markers or flagmen to assure proper application spray widths.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Equipment - General Directions

Use incorporation equipment that mixes Trilin 5 into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed, or erratic weed control and/or crop injury may result. Incorporation equipment such as a disc will mix approximately half as deep as the equipment is set to operate. For example, a disc set to cut 4 inches deep will incorporate most of the Trilin 5 within the top 2 inches of soil.

Incorporation Before Planting

Trilin 5 must be incorporated one time within 24 hours after application. Then any time prior to planting, a second incorporation is necessary, this time running the equipment in a different direction from the first. You should incorporate Trilin 5 uniformly into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Incorporation After Planting

For effective weed control, Trilin 5 needs to be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Incorporation in Bedded Culture

For effective weed control, Trilin 5 needs to be incorporated into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed.

Application Prior To Bedding

Apply Trilin 5 and incorporate it one time with recommended equipment. The bedding operation serves as the second incorporation. Do not expose untreated soil during postbedding operations.*

Application After Bedding

Knock off beds to planting height before applying Trilin 5. Apply and incorporate it with recommended equipment that will conform to the bed shape. Do not leave untreated soil exposed.*

13/5/1

*Avoid removal of untreated soil from the soilbed before or during the planting operation. This would expose untreated soil. Allowing weeds to grow in the drill row.

Recommended Equipment

Any recommended incorporation tool may be used alone or in combination with any other recommended tool. Two incorporation passes are required unless specifically stated. The second incorporation should not be deeper than the first.

Disc: Set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph.

Field Cultivator: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 mph or more. A field cultivator is defined as an implement with 3 to 4 rows of sweeps spaced at intervals of 7 inches or less staggered so that no soil is left unturned. Chisel points should not be used.

Combination Seedbed Conditioners: Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of at least 5 mph. These implements are defined as three or more tillage devices combined and used as a single tool. For example, 2 to 3 rows of field cultivator C- or S- shaped shanks with an effective sweep spacing of 6 to 9 inches (staggered so that no soil is left unturned) followed by a spike tooth or flextine harrow followed by a ground driven reel or basket. Trilin 5 can be incorporated with one pass when using combination seedbed conditioners when soil conditions allow for optimum mixing of soil. Soil conditions such as excessive trash, roughness, cloddiness, moisture extremes or high clay content which prevent optimum soil mixing action will require two incorporations.

Rolling Cultivator: Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of 6 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are effective for use on coarse and medium textured soils only, except when used in sugarcane, where the rolling cultivator may be used on fine textured soils.

Bed Conditioner (Do-All): Set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operate at a speed of 4 to 6 mph. The do-all is adequate for use on coarse or medium textured soils only. When using the do-all in bedded culture, only one incorporation pass is required. However, two passes with the do-all are required in flat planted culture.

Mulch Treader (other similar disc-type implements): Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 5 to 8 mph.

P.T.O. Driven Equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes): Adjust to incorporate Trilin 5 into the top 2 to 3 inches of the seedbed using rotors spaced to give a clean sweep of the soil. Only one incorporation is necessary. P.T.O. driven equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph.

Other equipment, including the flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe), is also recommended but only for the special programs for which it is specified in this label.

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

Soil treated with Trilin 5 may be shallow cultivated without reducing the product's weed control activity. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated soil since this may bring untreated soil to the surface, and poor weed control may result.

FALL APPLICATION

GENERAL: (Areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall)

See specific crop recommendations. For all crops for which there are no specific fall application instructions and for crops where Trilin 5 is recommended for preemergence application, use the rates listed for spring applications. Do not apply Trilin 5 in the fall for sugarbeets, potatoes and direct seeded tomatoes.

In most states apply and incorporate Trilin 5 any time between October 15 and December 31. In Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota and California, apply and incorporate anytime between September 1 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded over winter. On bedded ground knock beds down to desired height before planting, move some treated soil from beds into furrows. Where soil is left over winter, be careful not to turn up untreated soil during spring bedding operations.

Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during seedbed preparation, destroy these weeds before planting. Do not apply in the fall to soils which are wet, are subject to prolonged periods of flooding or where rice was grown the previous year.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, Trilin 5 will not harm the treated crop. Over application may result in crop injury or a soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of Trilin 5 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 Trilin 5. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yield may result.

In Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, sugarbeets, red beets or spinach should not be planted for 12 months after a spring application, or for 14 months after fall application. Plow the land to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting sugar beets to prevent the possibility of crop injury. Sorghum (milo), proso millet, corn or oats should not be planted for 14 months after a spring application or for 16 months after a fall application to avoid crop injury. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after a spring application or 20 months after a fall application. In those portions of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas where at least 20

inches of irrigation and/or rainfall (total) was used to produce the crop, sorghum or oats should not be planted for 12 months after an application.

If less than 20 inches of total water was used to produce the crop, do not plant sorghum, proso millet or oats for 18 months after an application. Cool, wet weather conditions during the early stage of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

In all other areas receiving greater than 20 inches rainfall per year, moldboard plow before planting sugar beets where a spring application of Trilin 5 was made the previous season. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of rhizome johnsongrass and other higher rate programs.

Vegetable Growing Areas

Vegetable crops other than those listed on this label should not be planted within 5 months following the application of Trilin 5.

FERTILIZER USE DIRECTIONS

APPLICATION WITH LIQUID FERTILIZERS

Trilin 5 may be mixed with most liquid fertilizer materials. The combination with solutions and suspension-type fertilizers will provide weed and grass control equal to the same rates of Trilin 5 applied in water. Follow Trilin 5 label recommendations regarding rates per acre, crops, incorporation directions, special instructions and precautions.

Individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and applications are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

Compatibility Testing for Tank Mix Partners

Trilin 5 alone or in tank mixture with dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L) or solutions (S) may not combine properly with some liquid fertilizer materials. Small quantities always should be tested before full-scale mixing. This will determine whether a compatibility agent is needed, and which agent does the best job. The seven agents listed below have been thoroughly tested. There are many other surfactants on the market which were not designed for use with liquid fertilizer. Use the following test to select the correct agent for your mixture.

1. Put 1 pint of the liquid fertilizer solution in a quart jar.
2. Add 1 to 4 teaspoonful(s) of the dry flowable, WP, AS, F or L formulation (depending on the recommended rate per acre) to the liquid fertilizer. Close jar and agitate until the materials are dispersed evenly in the fertilizer. If the materials do not disperse well, it may be necessary to slurry the chemicals in water before addition to the fertilizer.
3. After dispersing the materials (Step 2), add 3 to 4 teaspoons of Trilin 5 to the jar and shake well. Add solution herbicides to the mixture last and agitate. Observe the jar for about 10

16/57

minutes. If the materials rise to the surface and form a thick layer (oily curds) which will not redisperse when agitated, a compatibility agent is needed. If the mixture is easily redispersed in its original state with slight agitation, no agent is needed but good agitation must be provided in the fertilizer spray tank.

4. If the need for a compatibility agent is shown on Step 3, using a clean quart jar, start at Step 1 above, add 0.5 teaspoon of the compatibility agent to the liquid fertilizer, mix well, then repeat Steps 2 and 3.

An effective compatibility agent will cause the mixture to remain uniformly mixed with little or no separating or oil rising to the surface for one half hour or longer. If slight separation does occur 2 or 3 inversion s of the jar should give a uniform remix. If only curds form which will not redisperse, more agent or another agent should be tried.

Use a clean jar for each test. The compatible mixture will have a uniform appearance and will be relatively easy to keep mixed with general agitation of the jar.

LIQUID FERTILIZER MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Trilin 5 in Liquid Fertilizer – Emulsifiable concentrates such as Trilin 5, can be mixed with liquid fertilizers. In all cases, continuous agitation is required to prevent the Trilin 5 from rising to the surface as an oily layer. When necessary, (see Testing for Tank Mix Compatibility in Liquid Fertilizers, above) a compatibility agent can be used to cause Trilin 5 to emulsify properly (i.e., have a milky appearance rather than an oily layer). The use of compatibility agents is especially important when tank mixing emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with dry flowables, wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), liquids (L) or solutions (S) in liquid fertilizer. If the emulsion is not properly formed and the Trilin 5 rises to the surface of the fertilizer as an oil ("oils out") the oil may combined with the wettable powder, flowable, or suspension to form oily curds (viscous phase) which is difficult to redisperse. Any one of the compatibility agents listed below is helpful in causing liquid concentrates to form non-oiling mixtures with liquid fertilizers. These compatibility agents can be used at rates as low as 1.5 to 2 pints per ton of liquid fertilizer and should be mixed well with the fertilizer before adding the liquid concentrate. Read the label on the compatibility agent and follow the directions.

- 1 - Sponto 168D (Witco Chemicals Company, Chicago, IL)
- 2 - Compat (Farm Chemicals Incorporated, Aberdeen, NC)
- 3 - Unite (Hopkins Ag Chemicals, Madison, WI)
- 4 - T-Mulz 734-2 (Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.)
- 5 - Rigo Compatibility Agent (Rigo Company, Buckner, KY)
- 6 - Amoco Spray Mate (Amoco Oil Company, Chicago, IL)
- 7 - Kem-Link (Universal Coop., Minneapolis, MN)

All of the above are phosphate, ester-type surfactants designed to be used with liquid fertilizers. They usually do not work as compatibility agents in tank mixtures in plain water.

17/57

Compat, T-Mulz 734-2, Rigo Compatibility Agent, Kem-Link and Amoco Spray Mate are not for use in California.

Application

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

Incorporation

Follow normal Trilin incorporation procedures.

APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

Dry bulk fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with Trilin 5. Application of dry bulk fertilizers impregnated with Trilin 5 has provided weed and grass control equal to the same rates of Trilin 5 applied in water.

All Trilin 5 label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions and precautions must be followed.

Apply a minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry fertilizer impregnated with Trilin 5 at the recommended rates. Any commonly used dry fertilizers can be used for Trilin 5 impregnation, except 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, ribbons or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Apply Trilin 5 uniformly to the fertilizers.

Rates

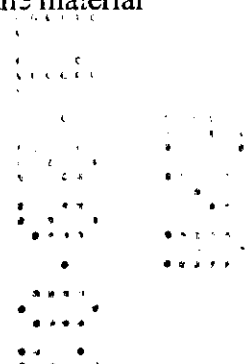
Check specific crop recommendations for the rate of Trilin 5 per acre. See the rate table which follows to determine the amount of Trilin 5 to be impregnated into the ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be applied per acre (see rate chart below).

Application

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

Incorporation

Follow Trilin 5 incorporation procedures.



18/57

**Rate Chart For Impregnating Fertilizer With Trilin 5
(Trilin 5 Added to a Ton of Fertilizer)**

Fertilizer Rate Per Acre	Trilin 5 Rate Per Acre				
	0.8 pint	1.2 pint	1.6 pints	2.4 pints	3.2 pints
200 lbs	4 qts / ton	6 qts / ton	8 qts / ton	12 qts/ton	16 qts/ton
250 lbs	3.2 qts/ton	4.8 qts/ton	6.4 qts/ton	9.6 qts/ton	12.8 qts/ton
300 lbs	2.7 qts/ton	4 qts/ton	5.6 qts/ton	8 qts/ton	10.8 qts/ton
350 lbs	2.3qts/ton	3.6 qts/ton	4.8 qts/ton	6.8 qts/ton	9.2 qts/ton
400 lbs	2 qts/ton	3 qts/ton	4 qts/ton	6 qts/ton	8 qts/ton
450 lbs	1.8 qts/ton	2.7 qts/ton	3.6 qts/ton	5.4 qts/ton	7.2 qts/ton

For rates other than those listed above use the following formula to calculate the amount of Trilin 5 to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 \text{Pints} & & & & \text{Quarts Trilin 5} \\
 \text{Trilin 5} & \times & \frac{1000}{\text{lbs. fertilizer}} & = & \text{per ton of} \\
 \text{Per Acre} & & \text{per acre} & & \text{fertilizer}
 \end{array}$$

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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

These recommendations are given as the broadcast rates of Trilin 5 per acre. For band applications, decrease the amount in proportion to the amount of surface treated per acre. Apply anytime after January 1 when the soil can be worked and is suitable for good incorporation. Trilin 5 can be applied in the fall – see previous paragraphs and specific crops for recommendations. Where a range is shown, use the lower rate for coarser soils or soils with lower organic matter. Trilin 5 should not be used on soils containing 10% or more organic matter.

**ALFALFA
Established**

In areas receiving less than 20 inches average annual rainfall per year, apply Trilin 5 in established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils and 1.6 pints on medium and

fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with minimum damage to the established alfalfa.

Use Restrictions:

Do not cut or graze alfalfa hay within 20 days after application or alfalfa forage within 21 days after application of Trilin. Do not apply more than 2 lbs a.i. per application. Do not apply more than 4 lbs active ingredient per acre per year .

**ASPARAGUS
Established**

Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5 .

Trilin 5 can be applied to established asparagus as a single or as a split application. In the winter or early spring, apply to asparagus after ferns are removed but before spear emergence. Or, apply after harvest in the late spring or early summer before turning begins. Trilin 5 will suppress volunteer seedling asparagus and field bindweed if you use the following recommended rates and application schedules.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5				
	Split Application		Single Application		
	Before Harvest	After Harvest	Before Harvest	After Harvest	
		+		OR	
	(Pints)		(pints)		
Coarse	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	
Medium	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	
Fine	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	

In any single calendar year, the maximum Trilin 5 to apply is 1.6 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2.4 pints on medium soils and 3.2 pints on fine soils.

**BEAN
Dry**

Trilin 5 Alone

Apply Trilin before planting using the following rates:

TRILIN 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2 -5% organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Fall application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 between October 15 and December 31. Use a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation.

TRILIN 5 / EPTAM Tank Mix

The Trilin 5 / Eptam tank mix effectively controls all of the following weeds in addition to those weeds listed for Trilin 5:

- Henbit (spring applications) Oat Wild
- Nightshade, Black Ragweed, Common
- Nightshade, Hairy Smartweed, Pennsylvania
- Nutsedge Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5. The tank mix should be applied from 2 days prior to planting up to planting. Incorporate immediately after application.

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Eptam 7E (pints)
Coarse	0.8	0.8	2.5 - 3.5 **
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2	2.5 - 3.5
Fine	1.2	1.6	2.5 - 3.5

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

** Use Eptam 7E at a rate of 2.5 pints per acre to control annual grasses, 3.5 pints to control nutsedge and additional broadleaf weeds.

PRECAUTION

Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all

21/57

products used in the mixtures. The combination of Trilin 5 and Eptam should not be used on soybeans, black-eyed peas (beans), limas and other flatpodded beans, except Romano. Do not use foliage from a crop treated with this tank mix for feed or for grazing.

BEAN

Guar and Mungbean

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints per acre on fine soils.

BEAN

Lentil

(Except CA)

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 before planting. Plant no deeper than 1.5 inches when temperature and moisture in seed bed promote fast germination and emergence.

Broadcast Rates/Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Spring Application (pints)	Fall Application (pints)
Coarse	0.8	1.0
Medium	0.8	1.0
Fine	1.2	1.4

Use 1.2 pints per acre on soils with 2-5% organic matter.

PRECAUTION

Lentil tolerance to trifluralin is marginal. Injury may occur under conditions of plant stress such as cold weather, low fertility and disease or insect damage. Spring application may increase the probability of stand reductions.

BEAN

Lima Bean and Snap Bean

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse and 1.2 pints per acre on medium soils and fine soils.

CARROT

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall* (pints)	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall* (pints)
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 – 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

CASTOR BEAN

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 – 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

CELERY

Direct seeded and transplant in areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 – 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

COLE CROPS

Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage & Cauliflower

Transplant

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to transplanting only. (Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage and Cauliflower).

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

DIRECT SEEDED

For direct-seeded cole crops, apply and incorporate Trilin 5 before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2-5% organic matter. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of Trilin 5. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.

CORN (FIELD) AND GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)

Apply Trilin 5 to field corn or grain sorghum (8 inches or taller) as an over-the-top or directed spray to effectively control weeds listed for Trilin 5.

Soil Preparation

Cultivate before a Trilin 5 application to insure loose, friable soil, to remove established weeds and to cover the base of plants with soil.

Application Directions

Trilin 5 should be applied and incorporated at the recommended rates for the soil texture when the crop is well established (8 inches or taller). Trilin 5 may be applied either as an over-the-top spray or as a directed spray. Drop nozzles should be used if foliage prevents uniform coverage of soil surface. Soil incorporation may be accomplished with only one pass of a sweep-type cultivator or a properly adjusted rolling cultivator. The sweep-type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Set the middle sweeps so as to avoid exposing untreated soil. Adjust the incorporation tools to prevent crop injury.

24/57

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.6 – 0.8*
Medium	0.8 – 1.2
Fine	1.2 - 1.6

*Corn Only: Apply 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia to control fall panicum and Texas panicum.

TRILIN 5 FOR SHATTERCANE CONTROL AND TRILIN 5 / ATRAZINE TANK MIX FOR ADDITIONAL WEED CONTROL

Trilin 5 applied as an over-the-top spray or as a directed spray in field corn / grain sorghum will control shattercane in addition to those other weeds listed on the label for Trilin 5. Use rates listed above. Trilin 5 can be tank mixed with atrazine for additional weed control in field corn / grain sorghum.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Atrazine 4L (pints)*
Coarse (sandy loam only)	0.6 – 0.8	2.4
Medium	0.8 – 1.2	4.75
Fine	1.2 – 1.6	6.0

*When using AAtrex 4L use the rates listed above. For other atrazine formulations, use equivalent rates. When using AAtrex NineO 1 pint of 4L = 0.55 pound of NineO. One pint of 4L equals 0.62 pounds of Atrazine 80W.

Apply and incorporate the Trilin 5/Atrazine tank mix as directed on the Trilin 5 label for field corn and grain sorghum.

Check the Atrazine label for additional directions and precautions prior to use.

Precaution

Do not apply Trilin 5 to corn grown for seed. Do not apply to corn or sorghum as a preplant or preemergence treatment or crop injury may occur.

COTTON

Trilin 5 can be applied and incorporated before planting, immediately after planting, and from four true leaf stage to layby.

Preemergence

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 – 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Incorporation with Bedding Implements

Bedding implements (listers and hippers) may be used to incorporate Trilin 5 into the soil for weed control in cotton.

Since bedding equipment does not provide thorough incorporation under all conditions, it is important to closely follow the directions below to optimize weed control performance. Weed control resulting from single pass incorporation with bedding implements will be reduced compared to conventional double pass incorporation. Apply the amount of Trilin 5 recommended on the label.

Soil Preparation – See general soil preparation.

Bedder Use Directions – Either a lister or disc bedder may be used. Operate the bedder in the manner recommended by the equipment manufacturer in order to bed to the desired height. A ripper shank, sweep or chisel shank should be mounted on the bedder behind the spray nozzles and ahead of the bedder tool to help distribute Trilin 5 in the center of the bed. The use of bed tillage equipment such as rolling cultivators, P.T.O. driven rod weeders or bed conditioners after the bedding operation will provide additional mixing of the soil.

Weather conditions, cultural practices, bed tillage and planting procedures will determine location of the Trilin 5 in the soil. Weed control obtained will be dependent upon location of the Trilin 5 at the time of planting

If Trilin 5 is moved during bed tillage or planting, a band application of Trilin 5 at planting or a postemergence application of Trilin 5 may be required to ensure good weed control.

Precaution

Do not incorporate with the bedder if the soil is too wet for good mixing.

POSTPLANT

When incorporating Trilin 5 after planting (postplant), be careful not to disturb the seed.

POSTEMERGENCE – Directions for Use

Trilin 5 can be used as a post-emergence soil incorporated application in cotton. Trilin 5 may be applied after the final bed preparation anytime from the four true leaf stage up to layby but not less than 90 days before harvest.

Application Directions

Trilin 5 may be applied to cotton from the four true leaf stage as either a broadcast application or as a post directed spray. Drop nozzles should be used if cotton foliage prevents uniform coverage of the soil surface. Refer to Trilin 5 label for ground and aerial application directions.

Application Rates

Apply Trilin 5 to cotton at the following broadcast rates per acre.

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>Trilin 5 (pints)</u>
Coarse	0.6 – 0.8
Medium	0.8 – 1.2
Fine	1.2 - 1.6

Incorporation Directions

Final beds should be established before the Trilin 5 application is made. The soil surface should be free of existing weeds and excessive trash or clods. Trilin 5 should be incorporated within 24 hours following application and may be accomplished in one pass with a sweep type or a rolling cultivator. The sweep type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Set sweeps to provide maximum soil mixture and to insure movement of treated soil into the crop row. One pass with the sweep cultivator properly set will provide adequate soil incorporation. The rolling cultivator should be set to provide maximum soil mixing and to insure movement of treated soil into the crop row. The rolling cultivator should be operated at 6 to 8 mph.

Care should be taken to insure that middle sweeps do not expose untreated soil. One pass with the rolling cultivator properly set will provide adequate incorporation.

Rotational Crops

Wheat or barley can be planted in fall following this application at recommended rates.

Special Precautions

Do not apply to cotton before the four true leaf stage or crop injury may result.

Soil treated with Trilin 5 may be shallow cultivated, rotary hoed or hand hoed without reducing the weed control activity of the product. Do not cultivate deeper than the treated layer of soil (1 to 2 inches) since this may bring untreated soil to the surface and poor weed control may result.

Fall Application

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 anytime between October 15 and December 31. The ground may be left flat or bedded-up over the winter. On bedded grounds, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from the beds into the furrows. Where soil is left flat over winter, be careful not to turn up untreated soil during spring bedding operations. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding, destroy these weeds before planting. In the fall, do not apply Trilin 5 to soils which are wet ~~soil~~ or subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre – Fall Application Only

In Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri bootheel, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre.

In Arizona, California and Nevada, apply and incorporate Trilin 5 at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils and 1.6 pints on medium and fine soils. For cotton grown in other states, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 pints on medium soils, 1.6 pints on fine soils, 1.2 pints on coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter and 1.6 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

COTTON - SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS

Fall Panicum

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 at the broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils.

Rhizome Johnsongrass

In all cotton-producing states except Arizona and California you can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome johnsongrass by applying in accordance with the following directions for two consecutive years.

Soil Preparation

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

Application

Choose the cultivation program which best meets your cultural practices:

Spring Application -- Apply Trilin 5 any time before planting in the spring for 2 years in a row. Use a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on all soils.

OR

Fall Application – Apply Trilin 5 between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application.

Incorporation

Deep incorporation is essential for good rhizome johnsongrass control. Incorporate Trilin 5 thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation

Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season to remove escaped plants are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. You cannot obtain commercially acceptable control with only 1 year of Trilin 5 use.

Crop Rotation

In the season following application using methods for control of rhizome johnsongrass described above, plant only rice and those crops for which Trilin 5 can be applied as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

PIGWEEED AND SEEDLING JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia, Trilin 5 may be applied preplant at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 to 1.6 pints on medium soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils.

ADDITIONAL WEEDS AND GRASS CONTROL (Texas Gulf Coast)

In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, Trilin 5 may be applied up to 2 weeks prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.6 pints on medium and fine soils.

PRECAUTION

Cotton should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions have passed, especially when using higher rate programs. Cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle causes additional stress to the cotton plant. This may result in reduced stands, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

COTTON - TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

TRILIN 5 / CAPAROL TANK MIX for Cotton Grown in California, Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas

The Trilin 5/Caparol will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Trilin 5 alone plus the following weeds.

Annual Morningglory	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)
Groundcherry (Annual)	Ragweed
Malva	Smartweed
Mustard	Wild Oat

29/57

The tank mix also controls shallow germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coffeeweed.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Caparol (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	2
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	2.5
Fine	1.6	2.5

*Do not use on sands and loamy sands. For band application use proportionately less.

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 with the partially filled tank of water, add Trilin 5 and continue filling. Agitate continuously during the filling and spraying operation.

Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without agitation. If bypass agitation is used, the bypass line should stop at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Additional Precautions

The combination of Trilin 5 / Caparol should not be used in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, or where flooding over the beds is likely to happen. Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions. These conditions may cause crop injury. On mulch planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings are well-established.

Crop Rotations

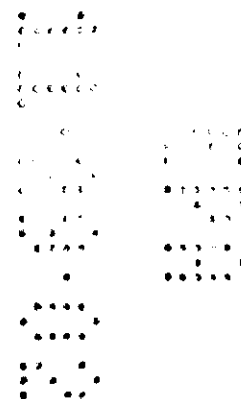
Cabbage, okra, onions and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application of Trilin 5 plus Caparol. Winter barley, winter rye and winter wheat can be planted in the fall, if they are plowed down and not used for food or feed. Refer to the Caparol label for directions and precautions.

TRILIN 5 / COTORAN TANK MIX (except in Arizona and California)

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

The Trilin 5 / Cotoran tank mix effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for Trilin 5 alone plus these additional weeds:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Buttonweed | Ragweed |
| Cocklebur | Ryegrass |
| Groundcherry, Wright | Sesbania |
| Jimsonweed | Sicklepod |
| Morningglory | Smartweed |
| Prickly Sida (Teaweed) | Tumbleweed |



30/67

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Cotoran 80W (pounds)
Coarse	0.8	1.25
Medium	1.2	2
Fine	1.6	2.5

Mixing Directions

Carefully follow the procedures on the Cotoran 80W 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 Trilin 5 and continue filling. Agitate continuously throughout the filling and spraying operations. Do not leave the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation. If bypass agitation is used, the bypass line should stop at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Apply in 15 – 40 gallons of water per acre.

Additional Precautions

Do not plant crops other than cotton on the treated land within 6 months after the application of Trilin 5 plus Cotoran, or crop injury may result. Do not feed foliage from treated cotton plants or gin trash to livestock. Do not mix Trilin 5 plus Cotoran with liquid fertilizer.

West Texas Only

Do not use tank mix of Trilin 5 plus Cotoran on sandy, loamy sand or fine sandy loam soils. Do not use on cotton planted in furrows.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi Only

Use 1 pound Cotoran 80W in tank mix with Trilin 5 on sandy loam soils low in organic matter.

New Mexico

Do not plant treated land with crops other than cotton until 1 year after the last application. Do not use on sandy or coarse textured soils of less than 1% organic matter.

TRILIN 5 PREPLANT FOLLOWED BY KARMEX OVERLAY

For cotton grown east of the Mississippi River plus Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, incorporate Trilin before planting. Then follow with a preemergence application of Karmex. This will effectively control all the weeds controlled by Trilin 5 alone plus these additional weeds:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Annual Groundcherry | Ragweed |
| Annual Morningglory | Shepherdspurse |
| Dogfennel | Velvetgrass |
| Pennycress | Wild Lettuce |
| | Wild Mustard |

31/57

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Karmex 80W (pounds)
Coarse	0.8	1/3
Medium	1.2	2/3
Fine	1.6	1

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not use Karmex on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. Do not allow livestock to graze on cotton treated with Karmex. Consult the Karmex label for additional instructions and precautions.

COTTON: USE RESTRICTION

Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 2.0 lbs a.i. / A (1.6 pints Trilin 5 / A) per application and do not apply more than 2.0 lbs a.i. / A per crop year (either fall application through lay-by application or preplant plus post plant through lay-by)

COTTONWOOD TREES

Grown for Pulpwood
(Except California)

New Plantings:

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 before planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	1 - 1.2
Fine	1.2 - 1.6

Use 1.2 to 1.6 pints on soils with 2-5% organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter. Use lower rate in areas receiving less than 20 inches total rainfall and irrigation.

Established Plantings:

Apply as a directed spray to the soil and use incorporation methods not injurious to the crop.

Broadcast Rates/Acre

Soil Textures	Trilin 5 (pints)
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All Soil Textures	1.6 - 3.2
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Application rate within the rate range may be adjusted according to weed pressure.

Johnsongrass Suppression:

Proper soil preparation before application is necessary for satisfactory results. Use a chisel plow or similar implement to bring rhizomes to the soil surface. Then work the soil twice using a tandem disc to cut rhizomes into small (2 to 3 inch) pieces and to destroy emerging Johnsongrass.

Broadcast Rates/Acre

Soil Textures _____ Trilin 5 (pints)

All Soil Textures 3.2

Incorporation: Incorporate twice with a tandem disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operated at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation: Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivation with tillage implements or spot spraying with effective postemergence herbicides will improve the level of Johnsongrass control.

CUCURBITS

(Cantaloupe, Cucumber and Watermelon)

POSTPLANT EMERGED in Western United States including Texas

Apply as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true leaf stage.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall		Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	
	(pints)*		(pints)*	
Coarse	0.8		0.8	
Medium	1.0 - 1.2		1.2	
Fine	1.2		1.6	

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

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

FLAX

Fall Application

Trilin 5 may be applied and incorporated in the fall for weed control in spring seeded flax. Ground cover from existing weeds or previous crop should be at a manageable level so that there is no interference with incorporation.

Apply at the broadcast rates per acre of 0.8 pint on coarse soil, 1.2 pints on medium soil and 1.6 pints for fine soils.

Incorporation Directions

Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation should be performed in the spring prior to seeding flax. The incorporation operations should result in a thorough mixing of Trilin 5 with the soil. Otherwise, erratic weed control may result.

Incorporation Equipment

Use machinery that mixes Trilin 5 thoroughly with the soil. Recommended equipment includes:

Disc – Set to cut 3 to 4 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 5 mph or more. The field cultivator used alone or in combination with the double-disc will provide effective incorporation providing the following instructions are used:

1 – Two passes over the field with a field cultivator with second pass running at an angle to the first. Do not set cultivator to cut deeper than 4 inches. Be sure a depth of not greater than 4 inches is maintained on the second pass since untreated soil may be turned up.

2 – Field cultivator used for the first pass and the double-disc used for the second pass.

3 – Double-disc used on the first pass and the field cultivator 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.

Mulch Treader (or other similar disc-type implements) – Set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 8 mph in two different directions.

Special instructions for Flax:

1 – Incorporation operations or any other tillages performed in the spring prior to seeding should be relatively shallow so as to maintain a firm seedbed, and the seedbed should be packed just prior to seeding.

2 – Seeding should be done with a press drill or hoe drill. Seed into a moist seedbed no more than 1.5 inches deep.

3 – Flax should not be seeded until the seedbed has warmed up.

4 – Refer to special precautions statement on this label regarding stresses that can lead to crop injury or yield reduction.

Note: Do not delay the first incorporation more than 24 hours after application.

GREENS

(Turnip greens grown for processing,
Collards, Kale and Mustard Greens)

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting at 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1.2 pints on medium and fine soils.

HOPS

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 while the crop is dormant. Use a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils and soils with 2-10% organic matter.

IRRIGATION WATER RINGS NON-BEARING CITRUS TREES

(Except CA)

Apply to non-bearing citrus trees through irrigation water rings to provide preemergence weed control. Mix at a rate of 10 fluid ounces of Trilin 5 per 500 gallons of water. Agitate until uniformly dispersed in tank.

Apply 10 gallons of the mixture per four foot diameter water ring per tree. Trilin 5 should be applied at the second or third watering and should not be applied in combination with any other pesticide.

KENAF

(Except CA)

Apply and incorporate as a preplant soil treatment.

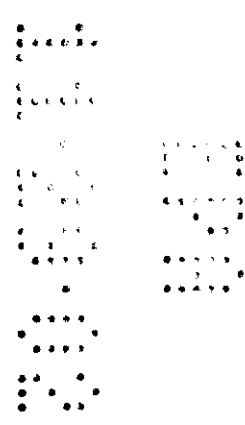
Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.6 - 0.8
Medium	0.8 - 1.2
Fine	1.2 - 1.6

Application rate within the range may be adjusted according to weed pressure.

PRECAUTION

Kenaf treated with Trilin 5 must not be used for food, forage or feed.



LUPINE (Except CA)

Apply and incorporate before planting

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

MUSTARD

Grown for seed or processing for food in Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota. Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting at 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1.2 pints on medium and fine soils.

OKRA

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

PEA Dry and English

TRILIN 5 ALONE

Apply and incorporate before planting at a rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils.

Fall application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Apply and incorporate anytime between October 15 and December 31 at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Destroy established weeds during seedbed preparation. Do not apply Trilin 5 in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

Trilin 5 / FAR-GO tank mix in Idaho Oregon and Washington

The tank mix combination of Trilin 5 plus Far-Go will provide control of wild oat in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Trilin 5.

Application Rates

Broadcast 0.6 pint of Trilin 5 per acre on coarse and medium soils, 0.8 pint on fine soils. Use 1.25 quarts of Far-Go per acre for all soil textures.

Incorporation Directions

Apply and incorporate up to 3 weeks prior to planting. Follow recommended incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

PRECAUTION

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 oat. Do not use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage. Refer to the precautions and directions on the Far-Go label.

PEANUT

(Spanish Peanut in Oklahoma and Texas)

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils. When incorporating after planting, take care not to disturb the seed.

PEPPER

TRANSPLANT ONLY

Apply and incorporate prior to transplanting only

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall		Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall	
	(pints)*		(pints)*	
Coarse	0.8		0.8	
Medium	1.0 - 1.2		1.2	
Fine	1.2		1.6	

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

POTATO
(Except Maine)

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 after planting, before emergence, or immediately following dragoff or after the potato plants have fully emerged.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5	
	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Set incorporation equipment so that the bed and furrow will be uniformly covered with a layer of treated soil. If the layer of treated soils 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 Trilin 5 after potato plants have fully emerged, do not completely cover foliage at subsequent cultivations. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage potato seed pieces or elongating sprouts.

Split Application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington

In all soils, apply and incorporate 0.6 pint of Trilin 5 per acre before planting and 0.6 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 potato after planting.

Trilin 5 / EPTAM tank mix in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas

The Trilin 5 / Eptam tank mix effectively controls the following weeds in addition to those weeds controlled by Trilin 5.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Henbit (spring applications) | Oat, Wild |
| Nightshade, Black | Ragweed Common |
| Nightshade, Hairy | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Nutsedge | Velvetleaf (Buttonweed) |

Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5. The tank mix may be applied after planting but before crop emergence. In areas where potatoes are normally dragged off, the tank mix should be applied and incorporated up to or immediately following drag off.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Eptam 7E (pints)
Coarse	0.8	0.8	1.75 - 7 **
Medium	0.8 - 1.2	0.8 - 1.2	1.75 - 7
Fine	0.8 - 1.2	0.8 - 1.6	1.75 - 7

* Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils with 2-5% organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

** Use the higher rate of Eptam 7E for nutsedge control.

PRECAUTION

Read the Eptam label before using. Observe precautions and limitations of products used in mixtures. Do not graze or feed foliage to livestock from fields treated with Trilin 5 / Eptam tank mix.

Trilin 5 / EPTAM application before planting in Washington, Idaho and Oregon

Trilin 5 / Eptam may be applied prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 0.6 pint of Trilin 5 per acre and 3.5 pints of Eptam 7E per acre on all soil textures. Incorporate immediately.

PRECAUTION

Do not use this tank mix both before and after planting in the same season. Read the Eptam label before using. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Do not use foliage from treated plants for feed or forage.

RAPESEED (CANOLA), CRAMBE*

(*Except CA)

Trilin 5 as a broadcast application will control certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in rapeseed.

Follow recommended procedures for soil preparation and application of Trilin 5. Trilin 5 may be applied in the fall or early spring prior to seeding. Set incorporation equipment to incorporate to a depth of 3-4 inches with equipment specified in this label.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	1.2
Fine	1.6

SAFFLOWER

Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5. Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting or in the fall between October 15 and December 31.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 to 2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

FALL APPLICATION in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 any time 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. Apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.6 pints on medium and 2 pints on fine soils. Do not apply Trilin 5 in the fall to soils which are wet or are subject to prolonged periods of flooding.

SOUTHERN PEA

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

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SOYBEANS

TRILIN 5 ALONE PREEMERGENCE

Follow recommended soil preparation, application, and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	1.2
Fine	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 -2 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

Fall Application

Apply and incorporate any time between October 15 and December 31. Ground may be left flat or bedded-up over winter. On bedded ground, knock down beds to desired heights 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 preparation of seedbed. If weeds become established in furrows due to the uncovering of untreated soil during listing, destroy these weeds before planting. Do not apply to soils which are wet, are subject to prolonged periods of flooding, or where rice was grown the previous year.

For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri bootheel, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, apply and incorporate Trilin 5 at a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils.

For soybeans grown in states other than those listed above, apply and incorporate at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 pints on medium soils; 1.6 pints on fine soils, 1.2 pints on coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter and 1.6 to 2 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR SOYBEANS

FALL PANICUM

Apply Trilin 5 broadcast at the broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils.

PIGWEEED AND SEEDLING JOHNSONGRASS

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri,

4/157

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and southern Virginia, Trilin 5 may be applied at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 to 1.6 pints on medium soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils. Exception: in the state of Louisiana, 2.4 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

ADDITIONAL WEED AND GRASS CONTROL (Texas Gulf Coast)

In the Texas Gulf Coast counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, Trilin 5 may be applied up to 2 weeks prior to planting at a broadcast rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.6 pints on medium soils and 2.4 pints on fine soils.

CHARCOAL SOILS in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi

Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (5-10%) and charcoal from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to bind Trilin 5 and reduce its weed control activity. Under these conditions, higher rates of Trilin 5 are necessary for weed control. Increased rates, however, can cause crop injury if charcoal or organic matter is not present to bind some of the Trilin 5. In the burn row a high level of charcoal is present; consequently, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of Trilin 5.

Apply at the broadcast rate of 1.6 to 2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 2.4 pints on fine textured soils. Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

RED RICE in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas Only

You can obtain suppression or partial control of red rice when you apply Trilin 5 at the following recommended rates. Follow recommended soil preparation and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

Apply and incorporate in the spring before planting

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5	
	Application Year 1 (pints)	Application Year 2 (pints)
Coarse	1.6	0.8
Medium	2.4	1.2
Fine	3.2	1.6
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter	2.4	1.2
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter	3.2	1.6 - 2

If a combination of high organic matter (5 to 10%) and charcoal are present in the soil, apply Trilin 5 the second year at the following rates for charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	1.2 - 2
Medium	2
Fine	2.4

For more information on charcoal soils (see above).

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 rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level and plant only these crops for which Trilin 5 has been registered as a preplant treatment, or crop injury may result. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

RHIZOME JOHNSONGRASS (Eastern United States and the State of Texas)

You can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome johnsongrass with a double rate program applied for 2 consecutive years in accordance with the following directions.

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 two times before application to cut rhizomes into small (2 to 3 inch) pieces and to destroy any emerged Johnsongrass.

Application

Choose the application program that best fits your cultural practices.

Spring Application – Apply Trilin 5 anytime in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row. Use a broadcast rate of 1.6 pints per acre on coarse soils, 2.4 pints on medium soils and 3.2 pints on fine soils, 2.4 pints on coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter and 3.2 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

OR

Fall Application – Apply Trilin 5 between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for the control of rhizome johnsongrass.

OR

Split Application - Apply Trilin 5 at the same rate in both spring and fall for 2 years in a row using the following table.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 Spring and Fall (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	1.2
Fine	1.6
Coarse soils with 2-5% organic matter	1.2
Soils with 5-10% organic matter	1.6

Incorporation

Deep incorporation is essential for good rhizome johnsongrass control. Incorporate Trilin 5 thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation

Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season to remove escaped plants are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control.

Crop Rotation

In the season following a double rate treatment, plant only rice and those crops for which Trilin 5 can be applied as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

RHIZOME JOHNSONGRASS

Trilin 5 / Sencor or Trilin 5 / Lexone Tank Mix

Trilin 5 may be used with Sencor or Lexone for rhizome johnsongrass control and for the control of those weeds listed for Trilin 5 alone. For the additional weeds controlled by Sencor or Lexone in tank mix see below. Follow procedures for soil preparation, incorporation, and cultivation recommended in the Soybean – Rhizome johnsongrass section.

Apply Trilin 5 / Sencor or Lexone up to two weeks before planting for two consecutive years at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Lexone 50 WP/4L or Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds/pints)	Lexone (Dry Flowable) or Sencor (Dry Flowable) (lbs.)
Coarse*	1.6	1/2	1/3
Medium	2.4	3/4	1/2
Fine	3.2	1	2/3

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

Read and follow all additional precautions listed for the Trilin 5 / Sencor or Lexone tank mix (see below).

Wild Cane (Shattercane)

Follow recommended soil preparation and application procedures for Trilin 5.

Wild cane (shattercane) can germinate throughout the growing season and from deeper soil depth than most other weed seeds. Commercially acceptable control of wild cane can be obtained with the following increased rates of Trilin 5. Apply at the broadcast rate of 0.8 pints per acre on a coarse soil, 1.6 pints on a medium soil and 2 pints on a fine textured soil.

Incorporation

Deep incorporation is essential for good wild cane control. Incorporate Trilin 5 thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two passes are necessary with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation

Cultivations during the crop season will also contribute to control.

PRECAUTION

Soybeans should be planted after early season adverse weather conditions have passed, especially when using higher rate program. Cool, wet weather early in the growth cycle causes additional stress to the soybean plant. This may result in reduced stands, delayed maturity and reduced yields.

SOYBEAN – TANK MIXES AND OVERLAYS

TRILIN 5 / SENCOR OR TRILIN 5 / LEXONE TANK MIX

The Trilin 5 / Sencor or Trilin 5 / Lexone tank mix effectively controls the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Trilin 5 plus these additional weeds:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Jimsonweed | Ragweed, Common |
| Mallow, Venice | Sesbania, Hemp |
| (Flower-of-an-hour) | Smartweed, Pennsylvania |
| Mustard, Wild | Velvetleaf |
| Prickly Sida | |

Control of cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseweed) may be erratic. Control may be improved with timely cultivation. Where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Lexone may be preferred to the Trilin 5 / Sencor or Lexone tank mix.

Follow recommended procedures for soil preparation, incorporation, and cultivation of Trilin 5. Mix according to instructions under general mixing and application directions. The tank mix can be applied from 2 weeks prior to planting up to planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Lexone 50 WP/4L or Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds/pints)	Lexone (Dry Flowable) or Sencor (Dry Flowable) (lbs.)
Coarse*	1.6	1/2	1/3
Medium	2.4	3/4	1/2
Fine	3.2	1	2/3

* Do not use SENCOR or LEXONE on coarse soils with less than 1% organic matter.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not plant any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Over application, uneven application or improper soil incorporation may result in crop injury, herbicide residue or

erratic weed control. Additional stress factors are seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration or drought. Any of these may weaken crop seedlings and possible damage from the tank mix is increased. These factors may also delay crop development or reduce yields when Sencor or Lexone is applied. Observe all precautions and limitations on the Sencor and Lexone labels. Do not use the foliage from soybeans treated with the tank mix for feed or forage.

TRILIN 5 PREPLANT FOLLOWED BY SENCOR OR LEXONE AS AN OVERLAY

Apply Trilin 5 as a preplant incorporated herbicide. As a separate operation, make a single application of Sencor or Lexone as either a band or broadcast spray either during planting or as a separate operation after planting, but before the soybeans emerge. Do not spray Sencor or Lexone over the top of emerged soybeans, or crop injury may result.

Use Directions

Follow directions on the Sencor or Lexone labels for specific instructions regarding each herbicide.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)	Lexone 50 WP/4L* or Sencor 50 WP/4 (pounds/pints)	Lexone (Dry Flowable) or Sencor (Dry Flowable) (lbs.)
Coarse**	0.8 - 1	3/4 or 3/4 - 1	1/2 or 1/2 - 1/3
Medium	1.2	3/4 - 1 or 3/4 - 1.5	1/2 - 2/3 or 1/2 - 1
Fine	1.6	1 or 1 3/4	2/3 or 2/3 - 1 1/6

*Lexone rates are given first, followed by Sencor rates.

** Do not apply Lexone or Sencor to sand or soils with less than 1/2 % organic matter. Do not apply Sencor to coarse soils (sandy loam and loamy sand) containing less than 2% organic matter.

Additional Sencor and Lexone Precautions

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

SUGAR BEET

Apply Trilin 5 as a broadcast, otop spray when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall at rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils and 1 to 1.2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use the higher rate for medium and fine soils in areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.

46/57

PRECAUTION

Exposed beet roots should be covered with soil before an application to reduce the possibility of girdling.

INCORPORATION WITH THE TINE-TOOTH HARROW in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming -- A properly operated tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe) can incorporate Trilin 5 for effective weed control in sugar beet. Operate the tine-tooth harrow 2 times over the field the second time in opposing directions at a speed of 3 to 6 mph. Set the harrow to cut 1 or 2 inches deep. Be careful that the tine-tooth harrow does not damage the sugar beet taproot. Follow recommended application procedures and broadcast rates per acre for sugar beet (See preceding paragraph).

SUGAR CANE
Plant Cane

Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 twice a year at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Make the first application in the fall on firmly packed beds immediately after the seed pieces are planted. Make the second application in the spring before or shortly after the cane emerges. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before the spring application. Take care that incorporation machinery does not damage the seed pieces or emerging shoots.

POSTPLANT in Hawaii for control of most annual grasses, including guineagrass -- Surface apply Trilin 5 after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (for ratoon cane) before weeds and cane emerge. Use a broadcast rate of 4.8 to 6.4 pints per acre for all soil textures. In plant cane, the beds should be formed or rolled before application. In ratoon cane, the crop residues should be removed before application. If large amounts of crop residue are present, Trilin 5 will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or sprinkle irrigate immediately after application.

APPLICATIONS UP TO LAYBY FOR PLANT CANE OR RATOON CANE Grown in Louisiana or Texas -- Apply and incorporate Trilin 5 at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do this in the spring from before or shortly after the cane emerges up to layby. Apply the Trilin 5 after the beds have been shaved or false shaved. Loosen rain-packed beds 2 to 3 inches deep before application. Be careful that incorporation machinery does not damage seed pieces or emerging shoots. You may use a rolling cultivator or bed chopper to incorporate layby applications in sugarcane on all soil textures. Follow normal incorporation directions for the rolling cultivator. Set bed chopper to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary.

ITCHGRASS (RAOULGRASS) CONTROL in Louisiana -- Apply and incorporate on either plant or ratoon cane at a broadcast rate of 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Directions above for sugarcane layby application in Louisiana and Texas should be followed.

47/57

SUNFLOWER

Apply and incorporate in the spring or in the fall between October 15 and December 31. Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures for Trilin 5.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils with 2-5 % organic matter and 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

TOMATO

For direct-seeded tomato, apply Trilin 5 at blocking or thinning as a directed spray to the soil between rows and beneath the plants and incorporate. For transplant tomato, apply and incorporate Trilin 5 preplant, postplant or at lay-by.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Trilin 5

Soil Texture	Areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*	Areas receiving greater than 20" average annual rainfall (pints)*
Coarse	0.8	0.8
Medium	1.0 - 1.2	1.2
Fine	1.2	1.6

*Use 1.2 to 1.6 pints per acre on coarse and medium textured soils and 1.6 pints per acre on fine soils with 2-5 % organic matter. Use 1.6 pints on all soils with 5-10% organic matter.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS AND VINEYARDS

For areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall

For new planting of vineyards, citrus, pecan trees and vineyards apply and incorporate Trilin 5 before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 pints on medium soils and

1.6 pints on fine soils, 1.2 pints on fine soils with 2-5% organic matter and 1.6 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

For non-bearing, established plantings of citrus and pecan trees and bearing plantings of grapefruit, lemon, orange, pecan, tangelo, and tangerine trees, apply at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures.

For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall -- For new plantings of almond, apricot, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, and walnut trees apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse soils, 1 to 1.2 pints on medium soils, 1.2 pints on fine soils, 1.2 to 1.6 pints on soils with 2-5% organic matter and 1.6 pints on soils with 5-10% organic matter.

For new plantings of vineyards, apply and incorporate before planting at a broadcast rate of 0.8 to 1.2 pints per acre on coarse soils, 1.2 to 2.4 pints on medium soils and 2.4 to 3.2 pints on fine soils or soils with 2-10% organic matter. Do not use more than 1.6 pints per acre on heat-treated grape rootings.

For postplant application on bearing or non-bearing established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees, apply at a broadcast rate of 1.6 to 3.2 pints per acre for all soil textures. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

RHIZOME JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL - For areas receiving less than 20" average annual rainfall – You can obtain commercially acceptable control of rhizome johnsongrass with postplant applications in bearing and non-bearing established plantings of vineyards and almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine, and walnut trees with a Trilin 5 program when applied for 2 years in a row.

Soil Preparation

Work the soil thoroughly to bring the rhizomes near the surface.

Application

Apply Trilin 5 at a broadcast rate of 1.6 quarts per acre on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Incorporation

Incorporate thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate at 4 to 6 mph. Two incorporation passes are necessary, with the second pass in a different direction from the first.

Cultivation

Some johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. You cannot obtain commercially acceptable control with only 1 year of Trilin 5 use.

49157

PRECAUTION

Do not use the 1.6 quart rate on new plantings, or crop injury may result. Do not interplant orchards or vineyards with other crops. If the treated vineyards and orchards are diverted to other crop uses plant only those crops for which Trilin 5 has been registered as a preplant treatment for the next cropping season.

BINDWEED CONTROL In California -- Trilin 5 can be used for the control of field bindweed in vineyards and for almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees. Apply at a broadcast rate of 3.2 pints per acre on all soil textures. Trilin 5 must be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin, concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. This layer of Trilin 5 prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

Land Preparation

Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying. 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 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 that will uniformly apply the Trilin 5 underground in a thin, horizontal layer.

Application

Apply in 40 to 80 gallons of water per acre. Operate the spray blade at a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

PRECAUTION

Some soils may crack as they dry after rainfall or irrigation. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the Trilin 5 layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow discing or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also aids the control of germinating seeds.

CHEMIGATION USE INSTRUCTIONS

Citrus, Fruit and Nut Crops and Vineyards

(CA - Citrus Only)

Apply this product only through sprinklers including solid set and hand moved or drip irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product in an irrigation system connected to a public water supply. Crop injury lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticides residue in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustment should the need arise.

50157

Irrigation System Requirements:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and a low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Application Instructions

Application of Trilin 5 through irrigation systems should be used as a supplemental weed control practice to suppress break through weeds at irrigation points.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment, when system connections leak or when emitters do not provide uniform distribution.

Before use, remove scale, pesticide residues and other debris from the mix tank and the pump system. Flush system with clean water.

Calibration and distribution will be more accurately achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution over time. If desired, dilute Trilin 5 with water prior to injection and mix solution sufficiently to assure uniform delivery into the injection system. Sprinkler systems should be calibrated to deliver a volume of 4 to 50 gallons per hour (gph) per emitter. Drip systems should be set at 0.5 – 3 gph per emitter.

Inject Trilin 5 into the system during the last stage of an irrigation cycle. The application interval should be such that at one period of time during the injection the first and last emitters in the system contains Trilin 5 treated water. After application is completed flush equipment with clean water, then continue to irrigate for one and a half to two hours.

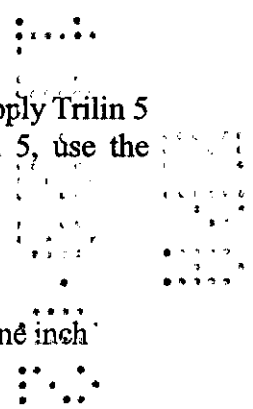
Calculation of Use Rate:

Calculation of use rate is based on wetted area around emitters – NOT on tree acres. Apply Trilin 5 according to the dosages on this label. To determine the correct amount of Trilin 5, use the following formula:

1. Treated area per each emitter = A

$A = 3.14 \times (\text{radius} \times \text{radius})$

Example: If the average distance from emitter to perimeter of wetted area (measured one inch below soil surface) = 13 inches, then $A = 3.14 \times (13'' \times 13'') = 530.7$ square inches



2. The area in square feet wet in each acre = B

$$B = A \times \frac{\text{emitters}}{\text{acre}}$$

144

Example: If there are 300 emitters per acre, then

$$B = \frac{530.7 \times 300}{144} = B = 1105.6 \text{ square feet wetted per acre}$$

144

3. The total area (in square feet) wet by your system = C

$$C = B \times \text{acres covered by system}$$

Example: If the system covers 20 acres, then

$$C = 1105.6 \text{ square feet per acre} \times 20 \text{ acres} = 22,112 \text{ square feet wetted by system}$$

4. The total area (in acres) wet by your system = D

$$D = \frac{22,112}{43,560} = \text{total acreage wetted by system} = 0.51$$

43,560

5. D x desired acre rate of Trilin 5 = amount to be injected into system

Example: If desired rate is 3.2 pints per acre, then

$$3.2 \text{ pints} \times 0.51 \text{ acre} = 1.6 \text{ pints Trilin 5 injected into irrigation system}$$

acre

WHEAT (WINTER)

(Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington)

Trilin 5 may be applied for preplant preemergence control of cheatgrass and other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Trilin 5. 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 Trilin 5.

Apply any time during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Broadcast at a rate of 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.6 pints on fine soils.

Incorporation Directions

Incorporate into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operate at 3 to 6 mph. Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application, followed by a second incorporation in a different direction from the first prior to planting. Do not till the soil with a disc after the Trilin 5 has been incorporated with a flexible tine harrow.

Seeding Directions

Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will place the seed below the zone of soil into which Trilin 5 has been incorporated.

PRECAUTION

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

FALLOW SOIL APPLICATION in Washington and Oregon -- Trilin 5 applied and shallowly incorporated into fallow soil up to four months ahead of planting will control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. The growth development or yield will not be adversely affected as long as the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with Trilin 5. Use deep or semi-deep furrow drills.

Broadcast rates are 1.2 pints per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.6 pints on the fine soils. Apply any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.

Incorporation

Incorporate with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flextine or Melroe) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep and operated at 3 to 6 mph. For thorough incorporation, two passes of the equipment in different directions over the field are necessary. Incorporate one time within 24 hours after application followed by a second incorporation prior to seeding. Do not till the soil with a disc after Trilin 5 has been applied with a flexible tine harrow.

PRECAUTION

Use only deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drills. Place seed below the zone of soil into which Trilin 5 has been incorporated. Do not plant wheat directly into the zone of soil treated, injury to the crop or delay in its emergence or development may occur.

WHEAT (SPRING), DURUM AND BARLEY

TRILIN 5 ALONE

Trilin 5 is recommended as a postplant incorporated treatment to control foxtail (pigeongrass).

Apply at a broadcast rate of 0.8 pint per acre on coarse and medium soils and 1.2 pints on fine soils. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. Use Trilin 5 after seeding but before crop emerges. To incorporate use flextine or diamond harrows operated two times in different directions at speeds of at least 5 mph. Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1.5 inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. Both incorporations must be done within 24 hours.

FALL APPLICATION

Foxtail / Pigeongrass Control

Trilin 5 may be fall applied for foxtail / pigeongrass control in spring wheat, durum and barley planted the following spring. Trilin 5 may be applied to ground that has a manageable trash level, has been fallowed or pre tilled. The first incorporation is required within 24 hours after application. A second incorporation is required prior to planting to destroy emerged weeds and to ensure an even distribution of treated soil.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	0.8
Fine	1.2

Incorporation Directions

Any of the following tools are recommended for fall incorporation. The disc or field cultivator may be used for the spring incorporation pass. Care should be taken to operate the tool at a more shallow depth than the fall incorporation.

1 – Chisel Plow – May be used for the first pass only. Operate at 4 to 5 inches deep at 4 to 6 mph. A chisel plow is defined as having 3 rows of up to 18-inch sweeps on no greater than 12-inch centers. Stagger sweeps so that no soil is left unturned.

2 – Tandem Disc – Operate at 3 to 4 inches at 4 to 6 mph.

3 – Field Cultivator – Operate at 3 to 4 inches deep at 5 mph or more. A field cultivator is defined as having 3 to 4 rows of sweeps with “C” or “S” shaped shanks, spaced 7 inches or less and staggered so that no soil is left unturned.

Planting Directions

Wheat, durum, or barley should be approximately 2 inches deep.

PRECAUTION

While use of this practice may result in a standard reduction, slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

TRILIN 5 / FAR-GO TANK MIX

Trilin 5 / Far-Go applied as a postplant incorporated treatment will control foxtail (pigeongrass) and wild oat.

Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a well-tilled seedbed. Apply Trilin 5 / Far-Go after seeding but before crop emerges. To incorporate, use flex-tine or diamond harrows two times operated in different directions, at speeds of at least 5 mph. Incorporate by operating equipment 1 to 1.5 inches deep. Application and the first incorporation should be done in the same operation if possible. If not, incorporate immediately after application.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 Barley, Durum, Spring Wheat (pints)	Far-Go Durum, Spring Wheat (pints)	Far-Go Barley (pints)
Coarse	0.8	2.5	2
Medium	0.8	2.5	2
Fine	1.2	2.5	2

Precaution

Over application may result in crop injury. Read the Far-Go label carefully before using.

ORNAMENTALS

(Except CA)

Apply and mechanically incorporate Trilin 5 prior to planting new nursery stock liners, ornamentals, trees and woody shrubs and gladioli. Gladioli corms less than 1 inch in diameter may be injured by pre-plant applications. Trilin 5 may also be applied to these and other listed ornamentals (see below) after they are established. When mechanically incorporated after planting, the implement should be adjusted so that treated soil is thrown toward and around the plants in the row.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre

Soil Texture	Trilin 5 (pints)
Coarse	0.8
Medium	1.2
Fine	1.6

For the indicated ornamental groundcovers, apply 0.8 gallon/acre (2.4 oz/1000 sq ft) of Trilin 5 in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre and incorporate within 24 hours with at least a 1/2 inch rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation.

Woody Shrubs	Trees	Ground Cover
Andromeda, Japanese	Almond	Aaronsbeard
Arborvitae, American	Apple, Crabapple	Bellflower, Adriatic
Azalea	Apricot	Bellflower, Poscharsky
Barberry, Japanese	Ash, White	Ceanothus
Barberry, Mento	Baldcypress	Coreopsis
Boxwood, Common	Birch, European White	Cotoneaster
Boxwood, Harlands	Black gum	Coyote Brush
Boxwood, Litteleaf	Cherry	Crown Vetch
Camellia, Japanese	Chestnut, Chinese	Daisy, Trailing African
Camellia, Sasanqua	Cottonwood	Fern, Asparagus
Cherrylaurel, American	Dogwood, Flowering	Gazania
Cinquefoil	Dogwood, Kousa	Germander
Cleyera, Japanese	Douglasfir	Ice Plant, Largeleaf
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	Fir, Balsam	Ivy, Algerian
Cotoneaster, Zabel	Hemlock, Canada	Ivy, English
Deutzia	Honeylocust	Lily-of-the-Nile
Elaeagnus, Silverberry	Larch, Japanese	Lilyturf, Bigblue
Euonymus, Spreading	Locust, Black	Marigold
Euonymus, Winged	Maple, Norway	Myoporum

Euonymus, Wintercreeper
 Firethorn
 Forsythia
 Guava, Pineapple
 Holly
 Honeysuckle
 Indiahawthorn
 Juniper
 Laurel, Mountain
 Lilac, Common
 Mockorange
 Pittosporum, Japanese
 Privet
 Redcedar, Eastern
 Rhododendron
 Spiraea, Vanhoutte
 Virburnum
 Weigela
 Willow
 Yew, Anglojap
 Yew, Japanese
 Yewpine

Maple, Red
 Maple, Silver
 Maple, Sugar
 Oak, Pin
 Oak, Red
 Oak, Scarlet
 Peach
 Pine, Austrian
 Pine, Easter White
 Pine, Japanese Black
 Pine, Loblolly
 Pine, Red
 Pine, Scotch
 Planetree, London
 Plum
 Redbud, Eastern
 Spruce, Colorado
 Spruce, Norway
 Spruce, White
 Sweetgum
 Sycamore
 Tuliptree
 Walnut, Black

Plumbago, Dwarf
 Rockrose
 Rosemary
 Rupturewort
 Snow-in-Summer
 Speedwell
 St. Johnswort
 Stonecrop (Sedum)
 Strawberry, Beach
 Thrift
 Verbena
 Wirevine, Creeping
 Yarrow, Woolly
 Zoysiagrass

Roses and Other Established Flowers

African Daisy
 Aster (perennial)
 Balsam
 Black-eyed Susan
 Calendula
 Carnation
 Centaurea, Velvet
 Chrysanthemum
 Coreopsis
 Cornflower
 Cosmos
 Dahlia
 Dianthus
 Dusty Miller
 Floss Flower
 Forget-me-not

Four O'Clock
 Gaillardia
 Gladiolus
 Golden Glow
 Impatiens
 Ixora
 Lobelia
 Lupine
 Marigold
 Marigold, Cape
 Morningglory
 Nasturtium
 Petunia
 Phlox
 Pincushion flower
 Poppy, California

Portulaca
 Rose
 Salvia
 Shasta Daisy
 Snapdragon
 Snow-on-the-Mountain
 Stock
 Sunflower
 Sweet Allosome
 Sweet Pea
 Sweet Sultan
 Sweet William
 Vinca
 Yarrow
 Zinnia

UNDER PAVED SURFACES (Except CA)

General Use Instructions and Site Preparation

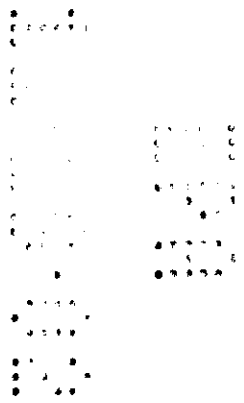
Trilin 5 should be used only where the soil to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If rhizomes, stolens, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

Applications may be made after the final road bed is established or after the base rock has been added. Do not move soils after application of Trilin 5 and do not apply Trilin 5 to soil where asphalt is to be applied directly on top of the treated soil. Paving should follow Trilin applications as soon as possible.

Large Areas: Apply Trilin 5 in sufficient water to insure thorough wetting of the soil surface or penetration of the spray solution through the base rock layer. A minimum of 150 gallons per acre is recommended. Apply uniformly with a ground sprayer. Using a ground sprayer add Trilin 5 to clean water during filling of spray tank. Agitate before spraying.

Small Areas: For treating small areas, a hand sprayer or sprinkling can may be used. Before application determine the amount of water and Trilin 5 necessary to uniformly cover the area to be treated. Shake or stir the spray solution prior to application.

	<u>Gallons / Acre</u>	<u>Ounces / 1000 Sq. Ft.</u>
Trilin 5	2.4 – 3.2	7 – 9.5



WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. Except as may be otherwise provided in any controlling state law, GRIFFIN shall not be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or, at Griffin Corporation's election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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