

PM 25 67891-1

10/15

# ENQUIK

## HERBICIDE - DESICCANT - HARVEST AID

**Active Ingredient:**

1-aminomethanamide dihydrogen tetraoxosulfate .....	79.0%
Inert Ingredients .....	21.0%
TOTAL .....	100.0%

Weight in lbs/gallon @ 68.0°F ..... 12.65 lbs.

EPA Reg. No. 68891-1  
EPA Est. No. 612-CA-004; 612-WA-001; 612-FL-1

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. Entek warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated when used in accordance with the use directions under normal conditions. Entek neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of fitness or of merchantability, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond Entek's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of this material. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for uses stated herein and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability resulting from the handling, storage, and use of this material (except those assumed by Entek in (1) above). Entek shall not be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

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ACCEPTED  
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 Entek International  
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Duplicated Copies Are Not Valid

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**DANGER**

SEE ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS ON NEXT PANEL

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Holding lids apart, flush with gentle stream of water for 30 minutes.

IF ON SKIN: Flood contaminated area with water. Remove contaminated clothing.

IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert give one glass of milk or water to drink; 1/2 glass to children under age 5. Do NOT exceed above quantities in order to avoid vomiting. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information. **GET MEDICAL TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY.**

For further information call the Los Angeles Poison Information Center at (800) 356-3129.

**PELIGRO!**

AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

(TO THE USER: If you cannot speak English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

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Manufactured for

Entek Corporation  
P.O. Box 45C  
Brea, California 92622

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### **DANGER - CORROSIVE:**

Causes irreversible eye damage.

Moderately irritating to skin.

Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

**EYES:** Protective eyewear must be worn.

**SKIN:** Wear suitable protective equipment to protect skin, such as synthetic rubber or non-nylon plastic apron, gloves, pants, and boots. Wash after contact with skin. Shower at the end of the working day. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product may be harmful to wildlife directly sprayed. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label.

#### **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not allow ENQUIK to be heated above 176°F, as the quality of the product may deteriorate. If ENQUIK is heated above 230°F, vigorous decomposition may occur. Do not weld equipment containing ENQUIK.

**CLOTHING:** ENQUIK can attack cotton, nylon, and leather clothing. If ENQUIK contacts clothing of this type, flush with plenty of water to minimize damage. Wear non-nylon plastic protective clothing.

**DO NOT MIX WITH OTHER MATERIALS WITHOUT SPECIFIED AUTHORIZATION, AS HAZARDOUS COMBINATIONS MAY RESULT.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Use this product only as specified on the label. Do not spray or allow spray to contact desirable plants except as directed on the label. Do not apply by air.

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## RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in a manner that will, directly or through drift, expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried (or, if appropriate, dusts have settled).

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with the product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with ENQUIK. Oral warnings must be given which inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, as described under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, until spray has dried. Also, warnings must be given which inform workers of appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure, as described under STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings shall be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER. Area treated with ENQUIK on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing, as described under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, until spray has dried. In case of accidental exposure, follow directions under STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT."

Pre-harvest interval is not restricted.

Plantback (recropping) interval is not restricted.

### CHEMIGATION

**DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH  
ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM**

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

### DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Material crystallizes below 32°F. Do not heat above 176°F.

Materials recommended for use with ENQUIK include polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, CPVC, fiberglass made with reinforced resins such as polyesters and epoxides, most rubbers, and 316 stainless steel.

Do not use with mild steel, leather, or acid-sensitive resins such as delrin and celcon. Do not expose nylon to undiluted ENQUIK.

ENQUIK is moderately corrosive to cast iron, aluminum, and brass. Prolonged use with these metals is not recommended.

**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) all containers and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by procedures approved of by state and local authorities.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

ENQUIK is a contact herbicide and desiccant which destroys plant tissue cellulose. Maximum control is obtained within a few hours. Thorough coverage is critical because ENQUIK is a contact herbicide-desiccant with no systemic activity.

Selective control of weeds in crops can be attained. This selectivity is based on the presence of a waxy cuticle on leaf and stem structures of the crop plant, which prevents wetting of the crop plant by ENQUIK. Addition of an agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at 0.125 to 0.50% by volume (1 to 4 pints per 100 gallons) of diluted spray will greatly increase weed control and desiccation. Do not use surfactant when selectivity is desired. As with all herbicides, selective ENQUIK applications should be made on healthy, unstressed crops. Physically damaged or severely stressed crops and seedlings with less than two true leaves may be damaged by untimely application; therefore, close attention to the crop stage is important. Resistant, healthy crops show a minimum of phytotoxicity.

Dosage rates depend on local environmental conditions, the extent of weed infestation, and the amount of foliage to be treated.

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Spray booms should be mounted on the rear of tractors to reduce equipment exposure. Exposed equipment should be triple rinsed after use. The final rinse should include 1 to 2 pounds of baking soda or similar alkaline material to neutralize any residue.

ENQUIK has no residual soil activity.

## MIXING PROCEDURE

Agitation is essential during mixing due to the density and viscosity of the concentrated material.

### ENQUIK Alone

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. Add ENQUIK into mix tank.
4. Add additional water as needed
5. Add an agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant, if used.
6. Continue to agitate for 3 to 5 minutes or until thoroughly mixed.

### ENQUIK as TANKMIX

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. Add tank-mix product to tank.
3. Begin agitation.
4. Add water (leaving room for the ENQUIK to be added).
5. Add ENQUIK to the tank.
6. Add an agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant.
7. Continue to agitate for 3 to 5 minutes or until thoroughly mixed.

**BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Common Name	Latin Name
Annual fleabane	<i>Erigeron ann</i>
Arrowleaf sida	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>
Balsam apple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bristly starbur	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Bur gherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Coffee senna	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
Common bedstraw	<i>Gallium aparine</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common cocklebur	<i>Xanthium pennsylvanicum</i>
Common lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex spp.</i>
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Emsinckla intermedia</i>
Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Florida beggarweed	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
Ground cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza conicera</i>
Japanese honeysuckle (top growth)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lantana (top growth)	<i>Lantana camera</i>
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus formosa</i>
Malva	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Mine's lettuce	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Morningglories:	
Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica spp.</i>

Nettleleaf goosefoot  
Nightshades  
Pennsylvania smartweed  
Pigweeds:

    Prostrate  
    Redroot  
    Smooth  
Pineappleweed  
Plantains  
Poison hemlock  
Poison oak (top growth)  
Prickly lettuce  
Prickly sida  
Puncturevine  
Red clover  
Shepherdspurse  
Sicklepod  
Sowthistle  
Spanish needles  
Spiny amaranth  
Spurge  
Stinging nettle  
Sumac  
Sunflower  
Sweetclover  
Swinecress  
Telegraph plant  
Tropic croton  
Velvetleaf  
Volunteer cucurbits  
White pellitory  
Wild cucumber  
Wild poinsettia  
Wild radish  
Woolly croton

*Chenopodium murale*  
*Solanum spp.*  
*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*

*Amaranthus graecizans*  
*Amaranthus retroflexus*  
*Amaranthus hybridus*  
*Matricaria matricaroides*  
*Plantago spp.*  
*Cicuta maculata*  
*Rhus diversiloba*  
*Lactuca scariola*  
*Sida spinosa*  
*Tribulus terrestris*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
*Cassia obtusifolia*  
*Sonchus oleraceus*  
*Bidens spp.*  
*Amaranthus spinosus*  
*Euphorbia spp.*  
*Urtica dioica*  
*Rhus spp.*  
*Helianthus annuus*  
*Melilotus spp.*  
*Coronopus didymus*  
*Heterotheca grandiflora*  
*Croton glandulosus*  
*Abutilon theophrasti*  
*Curcubita spp.*  
*Parietaria praeternissa*  
*Echinocystis lobata*  
*Euphorbia heterophylla*  
*Raphanus raphanistrum*  
*Croton capitatus*

**GRASSES CONTROLLED**

Wild oats *Avena fatua*

**WEEDS SUPRESSED**

Citronmelon *Citrullus lanatus*  
Common groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*  
Florida pusley *Richardia scabra*  
Spurred anoda *Anoda cristata*  
Texas panicum *Panicum texanum*

## HERBICIDE

### GRASS SEED (For use only in Oregon & Washington)

Apply ENQUIK to control weeds and volunteer seedlings in bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, and perennial ryegrass seed fields.

Field preparation should include removal of straw and excessive crown growth so that good spray contact can be made with the germinating weeds and volunteer grass seedlings. ENQUIK should not be applied until fall rain or irrigation has germinated weeds and volunteer grass seedlings. Bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, and orchardgrass volunteer seedlings between the one-leaf and three to four-leaf stage of development can be controlled by ENQUIK. Volunteer perennial ryegrass seedlings should be between the one-leaf and three-leaf stage of development for good control. Older seedlings may require repeat applications.

Apply 15 to 20 gallons of ENQUIK in 40 to 50 gallons of total spray volume per acre. The desired ENQUIK concentration range is 35 to 40%. The use of large spray volumes and high pressure will enhance coverage and penetration into the canopy. The activity of ENQUIK herbicide is reduced during cold (below 45°F), wet conditions; however, frost after application may enhance burndown activity. Apply ENQUIK from September through mid-November, or for perennial ryegrass, March through early April. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

- ) Application should not be made during rain or when rain is imminent. Twelve hours or more without rain is preferred. ENQUIK herbicide works more slowly under cool, moist conditions. Do not apply more than three applications per year.

Spring applications of ENQUIK can also be made on perennial ryegrass fields to control or suppress weeds and reduce leaf diseases and stem growth. Apply before early-April in fields where nitrogen carryover and growing conditions have provided for good tillering. Do not use when the seed heads are in the boot stage or where burndown could reduce yields.

Seed crops that are under stress from insects, disease, or nematodes may be injured from ENQUIK applications. Drought or other environmental stresses following ENQUIK application may result in stand damage.

Certain liquid phosphate fertilizers such as phosphoric acid can be combined with ENQUIK where ENQUIK-fertilizer applications are desired.



**ONIONS (Green and dry bulb), Leeks, Shallots, Spring Onions, and Garlic (Not for use in Florida & Texas)**

The selectivity of ENQUIK herbicide is based on the presence or absence of a waxy cuticle. The growth habit and waxy surface of onions make them resistant to damage by ENQUIK herbicide. Therefore, the use of surfactants is not recommended.

For use as a post-emergence herbicide to control escaped annual broadleaf weeds, the first treatment may be made when the onion's first true leaf reaches the height of the flag leaf (usually 1 to 2 inches) and the crop is not under any stress. Application to transplants can be made when onions have recovered from transplanting stress and are actively growing (usually 2 to 3 weeks after transplanting). Apply ENQUIK only from late fall through early spring or when onions are small and slow growing. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

WEED CONTROL TABLE - ONIONS				
Weed Species	Weed Diameter			
	<1"	2"	3"	>3"
	Gallons per Acre ENQUIK			
Carolina geranium	10	12	13	15*
Common lambsquarter**	12	14	15	15*
Common ragweed**	12	15	14	15*
Cutleaf evening primrose	10	11	12	15*
Henbit	10	12	12-14	15*
Mustard spp.	10	12	14	15*
Swinecress	12	12	15	15*
Wild radish	10	12	12-14	15*

\* Repeat application may be necessary for satisfactory control  
 \*\* Weed size refers to height rather than diameter

Apply 10 to 15 gallons of ENQUIK in a total spray volume of 20 to 50 gallons per acre. A maximum of three applications per crop may be applied. Apply to small, actively growing weeds for best results (see WEED CONTROL table, above). Where weeds form a dense canopy, a second application 3 to 7 days later may be required for satisfactory weed control. **DO NOT USE A SURFACTANT.** Do not apply to onions which are under stress from drought, transplanting, previous herbicide applications, etc. Do not treat weeds which are under drought stress or which are wet from irrigation, rainfall, or dew, as weed control may be reduced. ENQUIK application will normally result in some crop leaf injury; however, recovery is rapid and usually complete within 10 to 14 days.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 0.1 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Avoid applications within 5 days after a pesticide treatment containing a surfactant. For best results, avoid treatment when rain is expected within 12 hours. Do not apply to green onions larger than 8 inches in height to avoid tissue scarring.

**PEANUTS**

Apply as an over-the-top cracking/early post-emergence spray to peanuts for control of escaped annual broadleaf weeds. Peanuts may be treated with ENQUIK from true ground crack until 30 days after emergence (approximately 40 days after planting). Do not apply to peanuts once they are in full bloom. Apply 5 to 8 gallons of ENQUIK in a total spray volume of 20 to 40 gallons per acre. The desired concentration range of ENQUIK is 20 to 25%. Do not exceed two applications per season. Allow at least 10 days between treatments. Application can only be made until the crop reaches 25% canopy cover. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed.

ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

The high rate of surfactant should be used during periods of dry weather or where weeds approach the maximum size outlined in the WEED CONTROL table. Weeds should be treated when small and actively growing. Do not treat weeds stressed from drought or wet from irrigation, rainfall, or dew, as poor weed control may result. Do not treat if peanuts are stressed from prior herbicide injury, drought, nematode, or thrips damage, or during periods of saturated soil conditions, as increased peanut injury and/or delayed recovery may result. Peanut foliage contacted with ENQUIK will incur slight injury; however, recovery is normally complete within 10 days. Refer to WEED CONTROL table for rates on various weeds.

Tankmixes: Follow the precautions listed above regarding the treatment of stressed peanuts.

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WEED CONTROL TABLE				
PEANUTS - ENQUIK ALONE				
Weeds Controlled	ENQUIK 5 gallons/acre		ENQUIK 8 gallons/acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Bristly starbur	2-4	3"	6-8	6"
Bur gherkin	1	2"	3	4"
Citronmelon	S	S	1	2"
Coffee senna	C-1	1"	2	3"
Common cocklebur	1	2"	4-6	3"
Florida beggarweed	1-2	2"	5	4"
Florida pusley	C-2	<1"	4	1"
Morningglories:				
Ivyleaf	1-2	3"	4	5"
Smallflower	2-3	3"	8	8"
Tall	1-2	3"	4	5"
Prickly sida	C-1	1"	2-3	2"
Redweed	3	2"	6	4"
Sicklepod	1	2"	3	3"
Texas panicum	S	S	2	<1"
Tropic croton	1-2	2"	4-6	4
Wild radish		2" diameter		4" diameter

C = Cotyledon  
S = Suppression only

**Lasso 4E or Dual 8E:** ENQUIK may be tankmixed with either Lasso 4E or Dual 8E to provide residual control in addition to the contact kill obtained with ENQUIK alone. Tankmix 5 to 8 gallons of ENQUIK herbicide with the label rate of either Lasso 4E or Dual 8E in 20 to 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Tankmixtures of ENQUIK and Lasso 4E should be applied at the ground crack stage of growth. Tankmixtures of ENQUIK and Dual 8E may be applied through 30 days after emergence. An agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant should be used at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not exceed one application per season.

**GRAMOXONE SUPER (STARFIRE):** ENQUIK may be tankmixed with Gramoxone Super to aid in control of escaped annual grasses, certain broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge. Tankmix 3 to 5 gallons of ENQUIK with 6 to 8 ounces of Gramoxone Super (Starfire) in 20 to 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. ENQUIK + Gramoxone Super (Starfire) may be applied up to 28 days after ground crack. Do not exceed two applications per season. An agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant should be used at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mix. The high rate of surfactant should be used during periods of dry weather or where weeds approach the maximum size outlined in the WEED CONTROL table.

WEED CONTROL TABLE				
PEANUTS - ENQUIK + Gramoxone Super (Starfire) Tankmix Combination				
Weeds Controlled	3 gallons + 6 oz/acre		5 gallons + 8 oz/acre	
	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height	Leaf Stage	Maximum Height
Bristly starbur	4	2"	6-8	4"
Common cocklebur	2-3	3"	4-6	5"
Florida beggarweed	2-3	3"	5	4"
Florida pusley	C-2	<1"	4	1"
Morningglories:				
Ivyleaf	1	2"	3	4"
Smallflower	2	2"	4-5	4"
Tail	1	2"	3	4"
Redweed	3-4	2"	5	3"
Sicklepod	2-3	3"	4-5	5"
Texas panicum	3-4	3"	5-6	4"
Tropic croton	1-2	2"	3-4	4"

C = Cotyledon

**VEGETABLE ROW MIDDLES** (Cucurbits, Cole Crops, Fruiting Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables - Apply Only to Raised-Bed Grown Vegetable Row Middles)

For Use Only Within the States of Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia

Apply 5 to 10 gallons of ENQUIK as a directed, shielded spray to vegetable row middles for control of escaped broadleaf weeds. ENQUIK may be applied a maximum of three times per crop. ENQUIK herbicide is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK herbicide should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25%, which is 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

A total spray volume of 20 to 50 gallons per acre with a dilution rate of water:ENQUIK not to exceed 6:1 is recommended for best results. Do not exceed a concentration of 25% ENQUIK. ENQUIK should be applied to small, actively growing weeds. Where weed populations are dense, a second application may be required 3 to 7 days later. Do not apply to weeds which are wet from rainfall or dew, or to weeds under drought stress, as reduced weed control may result. Avoid spray contact with desirable foliage as injury may result.

**Tankmix with Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra:** ENQUIK may be tankmixed with Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra to aid in control of escaped grasses and broadleaf weeds. Five to ten gallons of ENQUIK may be tankmixed with the labelled rate of

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Gramoxone Super (Starfire) or Gramoxone Extra (refer to Gramoxone Super or Gramoxone Extra label) in a total spray volume not to exceed a 6:1 water:ENQUIK ratio. **Read and follow label instructions for all products in a tankmix. The more restrictive label must be followed.**

## DESICCANT

### PEPPERMINT (Not for use in Florida & Texas)

The amount of ENQUIK desiccant to apply, the need for supplemental vegetative management practices, and the timing of applications depend upon the amount of vegetative growth in the field. Avoid direct exposure to wildlife. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed. Recommendations:

#### Growth

#### Treatment Options

2 - 4 inches

A. Apply 15 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 45 to 50 gallons of total spray per acre; clean up remaining green tissue using spot sprays in 4 to 5 days; or

B. Apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 gallons of total spray per acre; 5 to 7 days later apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 40 to 45 gallons of total spray per acre.

4 - 6 inches  
moderate vigor

Clip with flail mower and spread the clippings evenly; after clippings dry, follow either A or B above.

7 + inches vigorous

Apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 gallons of total spray per acre. After 3 to 4 days, flail mow and spread clippings evenly. When clippings are dry, apply 10 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 45 to 50 gallons of total spray per acre.

The desired ENQUIK concentration range for all the above options is 20 to 33%.

Mint stands that are suffering from insect, disease, nematode, or environmental stress may be damaged from ENQUIK desiccant applications. The above stresses following ENQUIK desiccant application may also result in stand damage. Do not apply more than three applications per year.

Row (baby) mint has been successfully treated with ENQUIK desiccant. ENQUIK desiccant treatment should be delayed if the mint has an established root system with adequate stores of carbohydrates. Row mint that is under stress or that does not have an established root system, such as row mint in rocky soils, may be damaged by ENQUIK desiccant applications.

ENQUIK desiccant is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressure hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK desiccant should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.25%, which is 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Certain liquid phosphate fertilizers such as phosphoric acid can be combined with ENQUIK herbicide-desiccant where combination ENQUIK-fertilizer applications are desirable.

NOTE: Row mint, weak stands, or stressed stands on excessively dry or rocky soils may be damaged by high rates of ENQUIK.

### POTATOES

) ENQUIK desiccant effectively desiccates all potato varieties for normal harvest. ENQUIK will effectively desiccate early harvested varieties such as red potatoes and early russets. Vigorously growing vines must be rolled with weighted rollers, or pruned with rolling coulters or topped one week prior to desiccation. Any of these operations will minimize sprouting and enhance vine kill and skin set.

Apply 20 gallons of ENQUIK in 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre. The desired ENQUIK concentration range is 50%. Thorough coverage of the basal stem area is important to assure complete desiccation.

) When excessive vegetation can prevent the spray from reaching the base of the plant, the upper canopy must be removed so the spray can contact the base of the plant. This can be done by beating, rolling, or split applications of ENQUIK. Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed. If direct wildlife exposure is likely, roll, flail, or otherwise reduce foliage prior to ENQUIK application.

Beating should be done a few days before application of ENQUIK to allow the trash (leaves, stems, etc.) to dry and fall between the rows. Rolling can also be used to open up the canopy.

Split applications of ENQUIK may also be used in cases of excessive vegetation. The first application is recommended at 15 gallons of ENQUIK in 30 to 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre. The second application should be applied two days later at 10 to 15 gallons of ENQUIK desiccant in 30 to 40 gallons of total spray volume per acre, depending upon the amount of vegetation remaining.

ENQUIK desiccant is strictly contact in nature, so thorough coverage is essential. Flat fan and hollow cone type nozzles are recommended. They may be either 80° or 110° with not larger than 04 orifices, or high pressures hollow cone types. Flooding-type fans and cone types which produce

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large droplets CANNOT BE USED. ENQUIK desiccant should be applied using a high quality, agriculturally-approved, nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125 to 0.50%, which is 1 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Apply using a minimum boom pressure of 40 psi.

Avoid ENQUIK desiccant applications on recently irrigated or saturated soils. Allow at least 48 hours after rain or irrigation to improve desiccant activity. For best results, avoid treatment when rain is expected within ten hours.

Potatoes may be harvested as soon as adequate skin set has occurred and tubers separate easily from the stolons.

### Enquik + Diquat Tankmix

Tankmix combinations of Enquik and Diquat can be used to desiccate vines of all potato varieties for normal harvest and early-harvested varieties such as reds and early russets. Vigorously growing vines must be rolled with weighted rollers, pruned with rolling coulters, or topped one week prior to desiccation. Any of these operations will minimize sprouting and enhance vine kill and skin set.

Apply 10 to 15 gallons of Enquik with 1 pint of Diquat in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply at 50 psi. For tankmixes of Enquik and Diquat, use a high quality, nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons to obtain satisfactory vine desiccation. Thorough coverage of the basal stem area is important to assure complete desiccation.

When excessive vegetation can prevent the spray from reaching the base of the plant, the upper canopy must be removed so the spray can contact the base of the plant. This can be done by beating, rolling, or split applications of Enquik-Diquat.

Do not apply where ground-nesting birds may be directly sprayed. If direct wildlife exposure is likely, roll, flail, or otherwise reduce foliage prior to Enquik application.

Beating should be done a few days before application of Enquik to allow the trash (leaves, stems, etc.) to dry and fall between the rows. Rolling can also be used to open up the canopy.

Avoid Enquik-Diquat applications on recently irrigated or saturated soils. Allow at least 48 hours after rain or irrigation to improve desiccant activity. For best results, avoid treatment when rain is expected within 10 hours. Avoid treatment when the soil contains less than 65% available moisture.

If one application does not result in adequate desiccation, a second application can be made 5 days after the initial application.

Allow 7 days after application before harvesting.

**NOTE:** Read and follow the label and precautions for all products used in any tankmix combination as the rates or timing of application, etc., may change.