



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 27, 2019

Rebecca A. Clemmer  
Regulatory Manager  
United Phosphorus, Inc  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Amendments to Ethofumesate labels to satisfy waiver of the Dislodgeable Foliar Residue and Turf Transferable Residue studies as required by the EPA letter dated November 15, 2017  
Product Name: Etho SC  
EPA Registration Number: 70506-106  
Application Date: 01/24/2018  
Decision Number: 556344

Dear Rebecca Clemmer:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. You are permitted to sell or distribute products under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months from the date of this amendment. After this 18-month period, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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EPA Reg. No. 70506-106  
Decision No. 556344

with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Andy Muench by phone at 703-347-8263, or via email at [muench.andrew@epa.gov](mailto:muench.andrew@epa.gov).

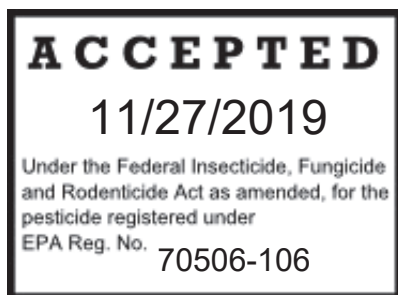
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

GROUP	16	HERBICIDE
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# ETHO SC

## Suspension Concentrate

### BROAD SPECTRUM HERBICIDE

**For selective control of weeds in sugar beets, garden beets, onions, garlic, shallots (in all states) and carrots (in WA and OR only)**

### GRASS SEED HERBICIDE

**For selective control of weeds in certain grass seed crops and commercial sod production in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington**

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>Percent by Weight</b>
Ethofumesate: (2-ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate) .....	42%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	58%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100%

This product contains 4 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

## CAUTION

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact The Rocky Mountain Poison Center at 1-866-673-6671 for emergency medical treatment information.	
FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.	

United Phosphorus, Inc.  
 630 Freedom Business Center  
 King of Prussia, PA 19406  
 1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-106  
 EPA Est. No.  
 Net Contents: \_\_\_\_ Gallons

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**  
**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

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

**All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves (except flaggers, or applicators in cockpits, and enclosed cabs)
- Shoes plus socks

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

**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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 17-.240(d)(6)].

**On-Site Closed Mixing and Loading System Engineering Controls for Liquid Formulations for Commercial Dry Bulk Fertilizer Impregnation**

Handlers must use a closed system designed by the manufacturer to provide dermal and inhalation protection to enclose the pesticide to prevent it from contacting handlers or other people AND the system is functioning properly and is used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's written operating instructions. The handlers:

- must wear the PPE listed on this label
- must wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure
- must have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill, or equipment breakdown, chemical resistant footwear and chemical resistant apron.

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

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms

in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Read entire Directions for Use and Disclaimer of Warranties before using this product.

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.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS**

ETHO SC Herbicide or tank mixes should be used for registered purposes and at directed rates only. (DO NOT OVERTREAT.)

Do not graze livestock on treated crops.

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

If crop is lost due to climatic or soil conditions following application of ETHO SC or tank mixes, do not plant crops other than sugar beets or ryegrass in treated land during same season. Do not retreat field with ETHO SC. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band.

Do not move hand set irrigation equipment within 7 days of application except as permitted by the Worker Protection Standard [170.360.603(d)].

Do not rotate with any crops other than sugar beets or ryegrass for:

- 12 months following preplant incorporated, preemergence, conventional postemergence applications, or split (low rate) applications totaling more than 12 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai/acre);
- 6 months following split (low rate) postemergence applications totaling 12 fl. oz. (0.375 lb. ai/acre) or less

Thorough tillage, including moldboard plowing, should precede the planting of crops other than sugar beets or ryegrass. Do not use ETHO SC on muck or peat soils.

Do not allow spray mixture to stand in tank overnight. Flush and drain spray equipment after each day's use.

Store unused spray mixture in tightly-sealed containers and protect from frost.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

### **SHAKE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USING**

#### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours, or 2 days when applied in commercial sod production.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated 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

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift.

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, aerial) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

#### Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speeds are greater than 15 mph.

#### Temperature Inversions

Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversion or stable atmospheric conditions.

## SUGAR BEETS

### Product Information

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in sugar beets for the control of weed species listed below. It provides effective control of these weeds for up to 10 weeks following application.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

### Use Restrictions

Following a preemergence treatment of ETHO SC Herbicide, do not apply conventional rates of ETHO SC postemergence where more than 6 pints were applied preplant or preemergence. Do not apply more than a total of 1 gallon per acre of ETHO SC in a single growing season. Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A with aircraft. See Use Restrictions for additional information on proper use.

### Weed Species Controlled

#### Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Black nightshade.....	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Common chickweed.....	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common lambsquarters .....	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common purslane.....	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Kochia.....	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb.....	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Pennsylvania smartweed.....	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Redroot pigweed.....	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Russian thistle.....	<i>Salsola kali var. tenuifolia</i>
Wild buckwheat.....	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>

#### Annual Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barnyardgrass* .....	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Canarygrass.....	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>

Green foxtail .....	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Large crabgrass .....	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Volunteer barley.....	<i>Hordeum sp.</i>
Volunteer wheat.....	<i>Triticum sp.</i>
Wild oats** .....	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Yellow foxtail .....	<i>Setaria glauca</i>

\*Control of barnyardgrass may be reduced with ETHO SC + Pyramin® tank mix because of the lower rate of ETHO SC recommended.

\*\*Control of wild oats has been inconsistent in Minnesota and North Dakota.

**ETHO SC alone will also reduce competition from these HARD-TO-CONTROL weeds:**

Annual sowthistle.....	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Puncturevine .....	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Shepherdspurse .....	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Purple nutsedge.....	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Yellow nutsedge.....	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>

Apply tank mixes only in specified regions or States in accordance with directions on label.

**Preplant incorporated and preemergence applications**

**Soil Preparation:** Prepare the soil according to good agricultural practices. Large clods can reduce the effectiveness of ETHO SC Herbicide and tank mixes. Work all existing vegetative growth into the soil before treatment.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide alone or in tank mixes to the soil using standard low-pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Uniformly apply the specified rates of ETHO SC or tank mixes in 10 to 60 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis. Avoid overlaps since crop injury may result. When applying ETHO SC or tank mixes in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied.

Clean and rinse the spray tank and lines thoroughly prior to using ETHO SC.

**Incorporation Equipment:** Where soil incorporation is recommended, use a hooded power or ground-driven rotary tiller rolling cultivator, or similar equipment properly adjusted to uniformly incorporate ETHO SC Herbicide or tank mixes to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Deeper incorporation may reduce effectiveness. Do not apply ETHO SC or tank mixes through soil injection shanks. Incorporation should be accomplished prior to planting. If done after planting, take proper precautions to avoid damaging or moving the crop seed. See below for Layering Application.

**Layering Application:**

**Spring:** Form beds with appropriate bedding equipment. Pre-irrigate field if necessary. Remove bed top with suitable deridging machinery to provide a minimum width of 10" across the top of the bed. Apply ETHO SC Herbicide in a band at the specified rate indicated in the appropriate regional dosage table and cover the treated band with 1 inch of soil using ditchers or discs equipment. Shape the bed with roller shaper and irrigate until the tops of the beds are thoroughly wetted. Irrigate from furrows on both sides of the row.

**Fall:** This method of application can be used when spring moisture is marginal or where irrigation water is not available at planting time. Fall bedding utilizes the winter-accumulated moisture to enhance activation of the herbicide and to aid in germination of the sugar beet crop.



Prepare the field (as for planting: plow, pack, and float, etc.) in the fall, usually late September or October. Apply ETHO SC in a band to the soil surface at the specified rate indicated in the appropriate regional dosage table. Be sure that the soil surface to be treated is free of trash and vegetation.

Cover the treated bands with soil and form bed ridges using ditchers or discs. In the spring when the soil is sufficiently dry to be worked, de-ridge the beds down to within ½” to 1” of treated layer using suitable equipment such as the Kirchner bedder or Oregon North slope harrow. When de-ridging, maintain the original bedding guidance system by using a bull tongue chisel, slide guides or similar equipment. This will ensure that the planter will follow in the treated band. Plant sugar beets in the de-ridged area when the soil conditions allow.

### Application Information

**Sugar beets grown under rainfall:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, but prior to weed germination. ETHO SC or tank mix does not require mechanical soil incorporation provided that sufficient rainfall occurs shortly following application to activate the chemical. One-half inch of rainfall is usually adequate for activation. In areas where rainfall can be marginal for activation, such as the Red River Valley (Minnesota and North Dakota), it is recommended that ETHO SC or tank mix be applied before or at the time of planting and incorporated into soil.

**Sugar beets grown under furrow irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide alone or in a tank mix to the soil surface preplant or at time of planting, but prior to weed germination, and incorporate into the soil. Where sugar beets are grown in beds, apply ETHO SC or tank mix after bedding and incorporate. Since ETHO SC or tank mix must have moisture to control weeds effectively, irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted.

**Sugar beets grown under sprinkler irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, and irrigate prior to crop and weed germination. Repeat irrigation as necessary to maintain good moisture in upper soil layer. Apply at least one-half inch of water during first irrigation. Do not mechanically incorporate ETHO SC or tank mix into the soil under sprinkler irrigation.

**Cultural Practices Following Application:** When properly applied ETHO SC Herbicide alone or in a tank mix will provide up to 10 weeks control of susceptible weed species. When cultivating fields in which ETHO SC or tank mixes have been banded, exercise care to minimize the movement of untreated soil into the treated band. Where a broadcast application has been made, do not cultivate deeper than two inches, as this reduces the effectiveness of ETHO SC or tank mixes.

### ETHO SC Alone

#### DOSAGE TABLE 1

(All Regions except North Dakota and Minnesota):  
Rate of ETHO SC per Acre<sup>1</sup>

Soil Texture	Broadcast	7-inch Band Width <sup>2</sup> 22” Row	7-inch Band Width <sup>2</sup> 28” Row	7-inch Band Width <sup>2</sup> 30” Row
<b>Coarse Textured Soils:</b> Sands, loamy sands and sandy loams	2 ¼ to 3 ¾ Pints	¾ to 1 ¼ Pints	2/3 to 1 Pints	½ to 1 Pints
<b>Medium Textured Soils:</b> Silt Loams, clay loams which contain less than 3% organic matter	3 ¾ to 6 Pints	1 ¼ to 2 Pints	1 to 1 ½ Pints	1 to 1 ½ Pints



<b>Fine Textured Soils:</b> Silt loams, clay loams, clays which contain more than 3% organic matter	6 to 7 ½ Pints	2 to 2 ½ Pints	1 ½ to 2 Pints	1 ½ to 1 ¾ Pints
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<sup>1</sup>Use the higher rate within each soil texture category on the finer texture soils and/or where kochia, barnyardgrass or black nightshade are expected to be a problem.

<sup>2</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust the rate in proportion to the area actually treated.

**DOSAGE TABLE 2**  
(North Dakota and Minnesota only):  
Rate of ETHO SC per Acre

Soil Texture	Broadcast	7-inch Band Width <sup>1</sup> <b>22" Row</b>
<b>Coarse Textured Soils:</b> Sandy loams only	6 Pints	2 Pints
<b>Medium Textured Soils:</b> Silt loams and clay loams	6 Pints	2 Pints
<b>Fine Textured Soils:</b> Heavy clays	7 ½ Pints	2 ½ Pints

<sup>1</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust the rate in proportion to the area actually treated.

**ETHO SC + Pyramin® (Tank Mix)**

**This tank mix controls these additional broadleaf weeds:**

- Annual sowthistle.....*Sonchus oleraceus*
- Black mustard .....*Brassica nigra*
- Buffalobur .....*Solanum rostratum*
- Coast fiddleneck.....*Amsinckia intermedia*
- Common groundsel.....*Senecio vulgaris*
- Common ragweed .....*Ambrosia artemisifolia*
- Cutleaf nightshade .....*Solanum triflorum*
- Groundcherry .....*Physalis spp.*
- Henbit.....*Lamium amplexicaula*
- Nettleleaf goosefoot .....*Chenopodium murale*
- Prickly lettuce .....*Lactuca serriola*
- Prostrate knotweed.....*Polygonum aviculare*
- Shepherdspurse .....*Capsella bursa-pastoris*

**Mixing Directions:** When mixing ETHO SC Herbicide in the spray tank with Pyramin®, fill the spray tank with 1/2 of the total amount of water to be used and add ETHO SC first. Agitate spray solution thoroughly and continuously. See Pyramin® label for additional mixing directions.

**CALIFORNIA (winter-grown sugar beets only):** Under sprinkler irrigation or where natural rainfall is adequate, apply this tank mix preemergence. See Pyramin® label for precautions regarding application of sprinkler irrigation. Where furrow irrigation is to be used, apply preplant incorporated. Prepare seedbed or form beds for planting. Then use rotary tiller type of incorporation and incorporate not more than 2 inches deep. Plant sugar beets and irrigate. Sub-irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted. Refer to *Dosage Table 3* for specified rates.

**DOSAGE TABLE 3**

(California, winter-grown sugar beets only):

Soil Texture	ETHO SC per Acre		PYRAMIN <sup>®</sup> DF per Acre	
	Broadcast (For calibration purposes only)	10-inch Band Width <sup>1,2</sup> 30" Row	Broadcast (For calibration purposes only)	10-inch Band Width 30" Row
<b>Coarse Textured Soils:</b> Sands, loamy sands and sandy loams	<b>NOT RECOMMENDED</b>			
<b>Medium Textured Soils:</b> Silt loams, clay loams which contain less than 3% organic matter	3 to 3 ¼ Pints	1 to 1 ¼ Pints	4 ½ Pounds	1 ½ Pounds
<b>Fine Textured Soils:</b> Clay loams which contain more than 3% organic matter and clays	4 to 5 ¼ Pints	1 1/3 to 1 ¾ Pints	4 ½ Pounds	1 ½ Pounds

<sup>1</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust rates in proportion to the area actually treated. Do not apply this mixture broadcast.

<sup>2</sup>Use the higher rate of ETHO SC within each soil texture category on the finer-textured soils and/or where volunteer barley or wheat are expected to be a problem.

**Restrictions:** Do not exceed 3/4 inch of sprinkler irrigation per set until the beets have two true leaves. Do not use the tank mix under conditions where Pyramin<sup>®</sup> alone is not recommended. Before use, read the Pyramin<sup>®</sup> label for additional information and precautions.

**CENTRAL AND EASTERN STATES, INCLUDING MICHIGAN AND OHIO:** This tank mix controls the additional weeds, common ragweed, and other broadleaf weeds specified in the weed table. Apply preemergence at the time of planting or shortly after, but before weed germination, using specified rates listed in *Dosage Table 4*. Do not mechanically incorporate the herbicides into the soil as crop injury may result. Do not use this tank mix where Pyramin<sup>®</sup> alone is not recommended. Before use, read the Pyramin<sup>®</sup> label for additional information and precautions.

**DOSAGE TABLE 4**

(Central and Eastern States Only):

Soil Texture	ETHO SC per Acre			PYRAMIN <sup>®</sup> FL per Acre		
	Broadcast	7-inch Band Width <sup>1</sup>		Broadcast	7-inch Band Width <sup>1</sup>	
22" Row		28" Row	22" Row		28" Row	
<b>Coarse Textured Soils:</b> Sandy loams only	3 Pints	1 Pint	¾ Pint	2 ¼ Quarts	¾ Quart	½ Quart
<b>Medium Textured Soils:</b> Silt and clay loams which contain less than 3% organic	4 Pints	1 ¼ Pints	1 Pint	3 Quarts	1 Quart	¾ Quart

Soil Texture	ETHO SC per Acre			PYRAMIN <sup>®</sup> FL per Acre		
	7-inch Band Width <sup>1</sup>			7-inch Band Width <sup>1</sup>		
	Broadcast	22" Row	28" Row	Broadcast	22" Row	28" Row
matter						
<b>Fine Textured Soils:</b> Clay loams which contain more than 3% organic matter and clays	5 Pints	1 ½ Pints	1 ¼ Pints	3 Quarts	1 Quart	¾ Quart

<sup>1</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust the rate in proportion to the area actually treated.

**Preplant and Preemergence Use Restrictions**

ETHO SC Herbicide applied alone or in tank mixes according to label directions and under normal growing conditions may cause temporary leaf fusion, distortion, and stunting. Crop injury may occur during early growth when crop is stressed due to herbicide residue carry over, highly saline or alkaline soils, unusually cold and wet weather or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides.

Unusually dry, windy weather, which dries the upper soil layer, following application of ETHO SC, may reduce effectiveness.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher than specified rates may cause beet injury and/or carry over problems.

**Crop Planting Restrictions:** If crop is lost due to unfavorable growth conditions following treatment, do not replant with crops other than sugar beets or ryegrass in treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed in treated band. Do not retreat field with conventional rates of ETHO SC in the same season.

**Postemergence Application**

**Application Information**

The tank mixes of ETHO SC Herbicide plus BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> or BETANEX<sup>®</sup> Herbicides applied postemergence broaden and enhance the control of weeds. The choice of tank mixes is dependent upon weed species present. ETHO SC alone is not recommended for postemergence use.

Tank mixes of ETHO SC plus BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> or BETANEX<sup>®</sup> applied postemergence control the following weeds:

**Annual Broadleaf Weeds**

- Annual sowthistle.....*Soncus oleraceus*
- Black nightshade.....*Solanum nigrum*
- Hairy nightshade.....*Solanum sarrachoides*
- Coast fiddleneck.....*Amsinckia intermedia*
- Common chickweed.....*Stellaria media*
- Common lambsquarters.....*Chenopodium album*
- Common ragweed.....*Ambrosia artemisifolia*
- Groundcherry.....*Physalis lanceifolia*
- Kochia\*.....*Kochia scoparia*
- Ladysthumb.....*Polygonum persicaria*
- London rocket.....*Sisymbrium irio*
- Nettleleaf goosefoot.....*Chenopodium murale*
- Pennsylvania smartweed.....*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*
- Prostrate pigweed.....*Amaranthus gracizans*
- Purslane.....*Portulaca oleraceus*

Redroot pigweed .....	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherdspurse .....	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Wild buckwheat .....	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild mustard.....	<i>Brassica kaber</i>

\*Spray kochia while in the rosette stage, less than one inch in diameter.

### Annual Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
Canarygrass.....	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>

Additionally, a tank mix of ETHO SC plus BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> applied postemergence also controls the following annual grass weeds:

Green foxtail .....	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Pigeon grass (Yellow foxtail) .....	<i>Setaria glauca</i>

**Mixing the Spray:** Add ETHO SC to the water in the spray tank followed by BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> or BETANEX<sup>®</sup> while agitating the spray solution thoroughly. Refer to the BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> or BETANEX<sup>®</sup> labels for additional precautions and information on mixing.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply the mixture using standard low pressure (20-60 psi) spray equipment. Ensure that the sprayer is thoroughly clean. Carefully calibrate spray equipment before use and checked frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Uniformly apply the specified rates in 20-60 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis or 5-10 gallons of water per acre in a band. Avoid overlaps, since crop injury may result. When applying in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied. Do not use strainer smaller than 50-mesh.

**Moisture Following Application/Residual Weed Control:** Rainfall or sprinkler irrigating within 6 hours of spraying may reduce weed control; however, with conventional rates, moisture after this period of time is advantageous for moving ETHO SC into the top layer of soil where it can be absorbed by the roots of sprayed and germinating weeds to provide optimum control. One-half inch or more of sprinkler irrigation is required to activate ETHO SC on most soil types.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

### Use Restrictions

Following a preemergence treatment of ETHO SC Herbicide, do not apply conventional rates of ETHO SC postemergence where more than 6 pints were applied preplant or preemergence. Do not apply more than a total of 1 gallon of ETHO SC in a single growing season. See use restrictions for additional information on proper use.

### Split (Low Rate) Applications

Split (low rate) applications of ETHO SC Herbicide + BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> or BETANEX<sup>®</sup> Herbicides may be applied to sugar beets to control early germinating weeds (the tank mix of ETHO SC + BETANEX<sup>®</sup> may be used in all sugar beet areas except California). The first spray must be applied when the earliest emerging weeds have reached cotyledon size. See *Dosage Table 5* for broadcast rates. See *Dosage Tables 6 and 7* for equivalent band rates. For band applications, apply in 5-10 gallons of water per acre. Any weeds which are not completely controlled by the first treatment will usually be checked and controlled by repeat applications. Make the repeat application 5 to 7 days after the preceding application or when another flush of weeds germinates. If second application is delayed, conventional applications as described below will be necessary.

**DOSAGE TABLE 5  
DOSAGE CHART FOR BROADCAST APPLICATION**

Sugar Beet Stage	Pints/Acre Broadcast	
	ETHO SC + BETAMIX®	ETHO SC + BETANEX®
Cotyledon	0.25 + 1.50	0.25 + 1.50
2 Leaf	0.33 + 2.00	0.33 + 2.00
4 Leaf	0.50 + 3.00	0.50 + 3.00

**DOSAGE TABLE 6  
BETAMIX® OR BETANEX® DOSAGE CHART FOR BAND APPLICATION**

Broadcast Equivalent	Band Width	BAND-RATE – ROW SPACING		
		22"	28"	30"
1.5 pints/acre	5"	5.5 fl. oz.	4.3 fl. oz.	4.0 fl. oz.
	7"	7.6 fl. oz.	6.0 fl. oz.	5.6 fl. oz.
2.0 pints/acre	5"	7.3 fl. oz.	5.7 fl. oz.	5.3 fl. oz.
	7"	10.2 fl. oz.	8.0 fl. oz.	7.5 fl. oz.
3.0 pints/acre	5"	10.9 fl. oz.	8.6 fl. oz.	8.0 fl. oz.
	7"	15.3 fl. oz.	12.0 fl. oz.	11.2 fl. oz.

**DOSAGE TABLE 7  
ETHO SC DOSAGE CHART FOR BAND APPLICATION**

Broadcast Equivalent	Band Width	BAND-RATE – ROW SPACING		
		22"	28"	30"
0.25 pints/acre	5"	0.9 fl. oz.	0.7 fl. oz.	0.7 fl. oz.
	7"	1.3 fl. oz.	1.0 fl. oz.	0.9 fl. oz.
0.33 pints/acre	5"	1.2 fl. oz.	0.9 fl. oz.	0.9 fl. oz.
	7"	1.7 fl. oz.	1.3 fl. oz.	1.2 fl. oz.
0.5 pints/acre	5"	1.8 fl. oz.	1.4 fl. oz.	1.3 fl. oz.
	7"	2.5 fl. oz.	2.0 fl. oz.	1.9 fl. oz.

**Conventional Applications**

**Timing of Application:** Apply the tank mix ETHO SC + BETANEX® or ETHO SC + BETAMIX® when sugar beets have at least 4 fully expanded true leaves. Apply at rates specified in Dosage Tables. Use the higher rate of ETHO SC where increased residual weed control is desired. Where Eptam® has been applied preplant (fall or spring applied), do not apply ETHO SC + BETAMIX® or BETANEX® tank mix before the sugar beets have 6 expanded true leaves.

See Postemergence Use Restrictions for additional information on proper use.

**ETHO SC + BETAMIX® (Tank Mix)**

ETHO SC Herbicide applied postemergence in a tank mix with BETAMIX® Herbicide broadens and enhances the control of troublesome weeds. Furthermore, preemergence control of susceptible weeds which may germinate following treatment can be obtained provided overhead moisture is sufficient to activate ETHO SC.

**Weed Species Controlled**

**Group I: Weeds controlled up to the 6-leaf stage**

Redroot pigweed .....*Amaranthus retroflexus*

Wild mustard.....*Brassica kaber*  
 Nettleleaf goosefoot.....*Chenopodium murale*  
 London rocket.....*Sisymbrium irio*  
 Common lambsquarters.....*Chenopodium album*

**Group II: Weeds controlled up to the 4-leaf stage**

Common chickweed.....*Stellaria media*  
 Black nightshade.....*Solanum nigrum*  
 Common ragweed.....*Ambrosia artemisifolia*  
 Shepherdspurse.....*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
 Groundcherry.....*Physalis lanceifolia*  
 Pennsylvania smartweed.....*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*  
 Ladysthumb.....*Polygonum persicaria*  
 Prostrate pigweed.....*Amaranthus gracizans*  
 Coast fiddleneck.....*Amsinckia intermedia*

**Group III: Weeds controlled up to 2-leaf stage**

Annual sowthistle.....*Soncus oleraceus*  
 Kochia\*.....*Kochia scoparia*  
 Common purslane\*\*.....*Portulaca oleracea*  
 Prostrate pigweed.....*Amaranthus gracizans*  
 Wild buckwheat.....*Polygonum convolvulus*  
 Green foxtail\*\*\*.....*Setaria viridis*  
 Yellow foxtail (pigeongrass)\*\*\*.....*Setaria glauca*  
 Annual bluegrass\*\*\*.....*Poa annua*  
 Canarygrass\*\*\*.....*Phalaris canariensis*

\*Spray kochia while in the rosette stage, less than 1" in diameter

\*\*Group II weed in California

\*\*\*For best control, overhead moisture required

**DOSAGE TABLE 8**

Rate of ETHO SC Per Acre <sup>1</sup>					Rate of BETAMIX <sup>®</sup> Per Acre <sup>1</sup>				
Broadcast Rate	Band <sup>2</sup> Width (in.)	Row Spacing			Broadcast Rate	Band <sup>2</sup> Width (in.)	Row Spacing		
		22"	28"	30"			22"	28"	30"
2 ¼ -3 Pints	7	¾-1 Pint	½-¾ Pint	½-2/3 Pint	4 ½-6 Pints	7	½-2 Pints	1-1 ½ Pints	1 1/3 Pints

<sup>1</sup>Use the higher rate on larger weeds and sugar beets.

<sup>2</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust rates in proportion to the area actually treated.

**ETHO SC + BETANEX<sup>®</sup> (Tank Mix)**

**ALL AREAS EXCEPT CALIFORNIA:** ETHO SC Herbicide applied postemergence in a tank mix with BETANEX<sup>®</sup> Herbicide broadens and enhances the control of troublesome weeds. Furthermore, preemergence control of susceptible weeds which may germinate following treatment can be obtained provided overhead moisture is sufficient to activate ETHO SC.

**Weed Species Controlled**

**Group I: Weeds controlled up to the 6-leaf stage**

Redroot pigweed.....*Amaranthus retroflexus*  
 Wild mustard.....*Brassica kaber*  
 Nettleleaf goosefoot.....*Chenopodium murale*

London rocket .....*Sisymbrium irio*  
 Common lambsquarters .....*Chenopodium album*

**Group II: Weeds controlled up to the 4-leaf stage**

Common chickweed.....*Stellaria media*  
 Black nightshade.....*Solanum nigrum*  
 Common ragweed .....*Ambrosia artemisifolia*  
 Shepherdspurse .....*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
 Groundcherry .....*Physalis lanceifolia*  
 Pennsylvania smartweed.....*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*  
 Ladysthumb.....*Polygonum persicaria*

**Group III: Weeds controlled up to 2-leaf stage**

Annual sowthistle.....*Soncus oleraceus*  
 Common purslane .....*Portulaca oleracea*  
 Kochia\* .....*Kochia scoparia*

\*Spray kochia while in the rosette stage, less than 1" in diameter

**DOSAGE TABLE 9**  
**(All areas except California)**

Rate of ETHO SC Per Acre <sup>1</sup>					Rate of BETANEX <sup>®</sup> Per Acre <sup>1</sup>				
Broadcast Rate	Band <sup>2</sup> Width (in.)	Row Spacing			Broadcast Rate	Band <sup>2</sup> Width (in.)	Row Spacing		
		22"	28"	30"			22"	28"	30"
2 ¼-3 Pints	7	¾-1 Pint	½-¾ Pint	½-2/3 Pint	4 ½-6 Pints	7	1 ½-2 Pints	1 1/8-1 ½ Pints	1-1 1/3 Pints

<sup>1</sup>Use the higher rate on larger weeds and sugar beets.

<sup>2</sup>For other band or row widths, adjust rates in proportion to the area actually treated.

**Postemergence Use Restrictions**

Make only one conventional application of ETHO SC + BETANEX<sup>®</sup> or BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> tank mix during each growing season.

Do not apply ETHO SC + BETANEX<sup>®</sup> or BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> tank mix to sugar beets later than 90 days prior to harvest.

**Crop Planting Restrictions:** If crop is lost due to unfavorable growth conditions following treatment, do not replant with crops other than sugar beets or ryegrass in treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band. Do not retreat field with conventional rates of ETHO SC in the same season.

**ETHO SC + BETANEX<sup>®</sup> OR BETAMIX<sup>®</sup> MAY CAUSE SUGAR BEET INJURY OR STAND LOSS IF THE CROP IS UNDER STRESS FROM ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

- Rapid climatic changes from cool, overcast days, to hot (80°F or over), bright days. When the air temperature is, or is likely to be, above 80°F on the day of spraying, apply in the evening when the temperature is lower.
- Frost within seven days following treatment
- Windy or drought conditions
- Use of a preplant or preemergence herbicide or other chemicals
- Insect or disease injury
- Close cultivation



If stress conditions are present, delay application until crop has recovered. DO NOT OVERTREAT. The use of higher-than-specified rates may cause beet injury and/or carry over problems. Do not spray while dew is present. Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of application may reduce weed kill. If ETHO SC is applied on fields with heavy crop residue, such as from a previous corn crop, reduced weed control may occur. Do not allow spray drift to contact adjacent crops which may be injured by spray drift. IMPORTANT: This tank mix may cause temporary growth retardation and/or chlorosis or tip-burn on sugar beets. Sugar beets usually resume normal growth within 10 days.

### **ETHO SC Mixtures with Fertilizers**

#### **ETHO SC Impregnation on Dry Bulk Fertilizers**

ETHO SC Herbicide may be impregnated on many dry bulk fertilizers (See “1” below.) and applied and incorporated into the soil before planting for the control of labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds in sugar beets. All ETHO SC label and supplementary literature instructions and restrictions regarding rates per acre, soil type and soil incorporation, application, and other directions must be followed. All individual State regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the ETHO SC fertilizer mixtures. A minimum of 200 pounds and a maximum of 700 pounds of approved fertilizer ingredients (See “2” below.) impregnated with the appropriate amount of ETHO SC must be applied per acre. For impregnating the pesticide on dry fertilizers, use a closed rotary drum type mixer equipped with suitable spraying equipment. Position the spray nozzles inside of the mixer to provide uniform spray coverage of the tumbling fertilizer. Spray the ETHO SC uniformly onto the fertilizer using a fine spray pattern.

The physical properties of fertilizers vary, particularly in liquid absorptive capacity. When absorptivity is sufficient, simple spray impregnation of the fertilizer with ETHO SC provides a satisfactory dry mixture. If the absorptivity is not adequate, use of a highly absorptive powder is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. Microcel E (Johns-Manville Products Corporation) is the recommended absorbent powder. Add it separately and uniformly to the prepared pesticide/fertilizer mixture in a quantity that is sufficient to provide a suitably free-flowing mixture. Generally, less than 2% by weight of Microcel E is required.

Calibrate the amount of ETHO SC actually required in the formulation of specific fertilizer mixtures carefully for each production operation. This is necessary to ensure that the amount of ETHO SC actually contained in the fertilizer mixture applied to the soil represents the correct dosage rate.

When bulk fertilizers are impregnated with ETHO SC, apply them immediately; DO NOT STORE THEM.

#### **ETHO SC Impregnation on Dry Bulk Fertilizers**

##### 1. Approved dry fertilizer ingredients for use with ETHO SC

	N	P	K
Ammonium nitrate	34	0	0
Ammonium sulfate	21	0	0
Ammonium phosphate-sulfate	16	20	0
Diammonium phosphate	18	46	0
Monoammonium phosphate	11	56	0
Potassium chloride	0	0	60
Potassium sulfate	0	0	52
Single superphosphate	0	20	0
Triple superphosphate	0	46	0
Urea	45	0	0
ETHO SC Physical Data			
Density	1.14 g/cm <sup>3</sup>		
Pounds/gallon	9.50		

Flashpoint	Non combustible
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## 2. Rate Chart for the Impregnation of Dry Bulk Fertilizers with ETHO SC

### Gallons of ETHO SC Per Ton of Dry Bulk Fertilizer

Fertilizer Rate lb/acre	Impregnation Rate		
	2.25 pt./acre	3 pt./acre	4.5 pt./acre
200	2.80	3.75	5.63
250	2.25	3.00	4.50
300	1.88	2.50	3.75
350	1.59	2.16	3.19
400	1.41	1.88	2.81
450	1.25	1.69	2.50
500	1.13	1.50	2.25
550	1.03	1.38	2.06
600	0.94	1.25	1.88
650	0.87	1.13	1.75
700	0.80	1.08	1.62

### ETHO SC with Liquid Fertilizer

The following procedure is suggested for evaluation of physical compatibility of ETHO SC Herbicide in mixtures with liquid fertilizers for spray tank applications.

#### Material Required

1. ETHO SC - components of tank sizes if intended for use
2. Liquid fertilizer to be used
3. Adjuvant for fertilizer tank mix: Compex\* or E-Z Mix\*\*
4. Two (or more) one quart, wide mouth containers with lids or stoppers
5. Measuring spoons (25 ml pipette or graduated cylinder provides more accurate measurement)
6. Measuring cup, 8 fl. oz. (237 ml)

\*Compex, Kalo Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, MO

\*\*E-Z Mix, United Agri-Products, Greeley, CO

#### Procedure

1. Pour one pint (473 ml) of the liquid fertilizer into each of the quart containers.
2. Add adjuvant(s) to one or more of the containers and mix; follow label directions of adjuvant.
3. Add the ETHO SC and tank mix components to the containers (see rate table below).
4. Close the containers with lids or stoppers and mix contents by inverting the containers ten times.
5. Inspect the surface and body of mixture:
  - a. immediately after mixing,
  - b. after allowing mixtures to stand quietly for 30 minutes,
  - c. immediately after mixing again (invert the containers ten more times).

If uniform mixture does not occur, do not use the spray tank mixture. If any of the mixtures remain uniform for 30 minutes, that mixture may be used in spray tank applications. Should any of the mixtures separate after 30 minutes but remix readily into a uniform mixture with inversion of the container, the mixture may be used provided that the adequate agitation is maintained in the spray tank. If a ETHO SC + fertilizer mixture utilizing an adjuvant is satisfactory, but the one without adjuvant is not, be sure to use the adjuvant in the spray tank at the rate specified on the label which was used in the test.

If non-dispersible oil, sludge, or clumps of solids form in the mixtures, do not use those combinations for spray tank application.

#### Rate Table for ETHO SC Mixtures with Liquid Fertilizers

Gal. of Liquid Fertilizer to be applied per acre	*ml or tsp of ETHO SC to be added to 1 pint of fertilizer	
	ml	Tsp.
20	17.6	3.6
30	12.0	2.4
40	9.0	1.9
50	7.1	1.5
60	6.0	1.2

\*Based on field rate of 3.0 lb. ai/acre (3/4 gal/acre) in the fertilizer volumes indicated. Adjust amount of ETHO SC added proportionately to correspond with intended field use rate specified on ETHO SC label for soil type. Add the proportionate amount of tank mix component (e.g. Pyramin®) if intended for use, based on volume of ETHO SC used in test.

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### BEETS, TABLE (GARDEN)

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#### Product Information

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in table beets for the control of the weed species listed below.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil textures. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

#### WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

##### Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)  
 Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)  
 Common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)  
 Common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*)  
 Eastern black nightshade (*Solanum ptycanthum*)  
 Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)  
 Ladysthumb (*Polygonum persicaria*)  
 Pennsylvania smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*)  
 Redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)  
 Russian thistle (*Salsola kali* var. *tenuifolia*)  
 Wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*)

##### Annual Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)  
 Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)  
 Canarygrass (*Phalaris canariensis*)  
 Green foxtail (*Setaria viridis*)  
 Large crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)  
 Volunteer barley (*Hordeum* sp.)  
 Volunteer wheat (*Triticum* sp.)  
 Wild oats\*\* (*Avena fatua*)  
 Yellow foxtail (*Setaria glauca*)  
 \*\* Control of wild oats has been inconsistent in Minnesota and North Dakota.

ETHO SC alone will also reduce competition from these Hard-to-Control weeds:

Annual Sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*)

Purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*)

Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)Shepherdspurse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)

Apply tank mixes only in specified regions or States and in accordance with directions on label.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Table Beets Grown Under Rainfall:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, but prior to weed germination. ETHO SC or tank mix does not require mechanical soil incorporation provided that sufficient rainfall occurs shortly following application to activate the chemical. One-half inch of rainfall is usually adequate for activation. In areas where rainfall can be marginal for activation, apply ETHO SC before or at the time of planting and incorporated into the soil.

**Table Beets Grown Under Furrow Irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix to the soil surface preplant or at a time of planting, but prior to weed germination. Where table beets are grown in beds, apply ETHO SC or tank mix after bedding and incorporate. Since ETHO SC must have moisture to control weeds effectively, irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted.

**Table Beets Grown Under Sprinkler Irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, and irrigate prior to crop and weed germination. Repeat irrigation as necessary to maintain good moisture in upper soil layer. Apply at least one-half inch of water during first irrigation. Do not mechanically incorporate ETHO SC into the soil under sprinkler irrigation.

**Cultural Practices Following Application:** When properly applied, ETHO SC alone can provide up to 6 weeks control of susceptible weed species. When cultivating fields in which ETHO SC has been banded, exercise care to minimize the movement of untreated soil into the treated band. Where a broadcast application has been made, do not cultivate deeper than two inches, as this reduces the effectiveness of ETHO SC.

#### ETHO SC ALONE

##### DOSAGE FOR BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

Table Beet Stage	ETHO SC Fluid Ounces/Acre Broadcast
Preemergence	60
Postemergence	
2-Leaf	5.25
4-Leaf	5.25
6-Leaf to 8-Leaf	10.5
Do not exceed 96 fluid ounces (0.75 gallon) of product per season.	

#### PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE USE RESTRICTIONS

ETHO SC applied alone or in tank mixes according to label directions and under normal growing conditions may cause temporary leaf fusion, distortion and stunting. Crop injury may occur during early growth when crop is stressed due to herbicide residue carryover, highly saline or alkaline soils, unusually cold and wet weather or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides.

Unusually dry, windy weather, which dries the upper soil layer, following application of ETHO SC, may reduce effectiveness.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher than specified rates may cause beet injury and/or carry over problems.

**Crop Planting Restrictions:** If crop is lost due to unfavorable growth conditions following treatment, do not replant with crops other than sugar beets, table beets, garlic, onions, shallots or ryegrass in treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band. Do not retreat field with preemergence rates of ETHO SC in the same season.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS**

Do not apply more than a total of 0.75 gallons of ETHO SC in a single growing season. See “Use Restrictions” for additional information on proper use.

### **PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS**

**Soil Preparation:** Prepare the soil according to good agricultural practices. Large clods can reduce the effectiveness of ETHO SC and tank mixes. Work all existing vegetative growth thoroughly into the soil before treatment.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in tank mixes to the soil using standard low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Carefully calibrate spray equipment before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Uniformly apply the specified rates of ETHO SC or tank mixes in 10 to 60 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis. Avoid overlaps since crop injury may result. When applying ETHO SC or tank mixes in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied.

Clean and rinse the spray tank and lines thoroughly prior to using ETHO SC.

### **POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

#### **Application Information**

ETHO SC applied postemergence broadens and enhances the control of weeds.

**Mixing the Spray:** Add ETHO SC to the water in the spray while agitating the spray solution thoroughly.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply the mixture using standard low pressure (20-60 psi) spray equipment. Ensure that the sprayer is thoroughly clean. Carefully calibrate spray equipment before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Uniformly apply the specified rate in 10-40 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis or 5-10 gallons of water per acre in a band. Avoid overlaps, since crop injury may result. When applying in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied. Do not use strainer smaller than 50-mesh.

**Moisture Following Application/Residual Weed Control:** Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of spraying may reduce weed control; however, with preemergence rates, moisture after this period of time is advantageous for moving ETHO SC into the top layer of soil where it can be absorbed by the roots of sprayed and germinating weeds to provide optimum control. One-half inch or more of sprinkler irrigation is required to activate ETHO SC on most soil types.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

ETHO SC may cause crop injury or stand loss if the crop is under stress from one or more of the following conditions:

- Rapid climatic changes from cool, overcast days, to hot (80°F or over), bright days. When the air temperature is, or is likely to be, above 80°F on the day of spraying, apply in the evening when the temperature is lower.
- Frost within seven days following treatment.
- Windy or drought conditions.
- Use of a preplant or preemergence herbicide or other chemicals.
- Insect or disease injury.
- Close cultivation.

If stress conditions are present, delay application until crop has recovered.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher than specified rates may cause beet injury and/or carry over problems.

Do not spray while dew is present.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of application may reduce weed kill.

If ETHO SC is applied on fields with heavy crop residue, such as from a previous corn crop, reduced weed control may occur.

Do not allow spray drift to contact adjacent crops which may be injured by spray drift.

## ONION (DRY BULB); GARLIC (BULB); SHALLOT (BULB)

### Product Information

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in onion, garlic, and shallot for the control of the weed species listed below.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

#### WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

##### Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)  
 Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)  
 Common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)  
 Common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*)  
 Eastern black nightshade (*Solanum pytcanthum*)  
 Kochia (*Kochia scoparia*)  
 Ladysthumb (*Polygonum persicaria*)  
 Pennsylvania smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*)  
 Redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)  
 Russian thistle (*Salsola kali var. tenuifolia*)

##### Annual Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)  
 Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)  
 Canarygrass (*Phalaris canariensis*)  
 Green foxtail (*Setaria viridis*)  
 Large crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)  
 Volunteer barley (*Hordeum sp.*)  
 Volunteer wheat (*Triticum sp.*)  
 Wild oats\*\* (*Avena fatua*)  
 Yellow foxtail (*Setaria glauca*)  
 \*\* Control of wild oats has been inconsistent in Minnesota and North Dakota.



Wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus*)

ETHO SC alone will also reduce competition from these hard-to-control weeds:

Annual Sowthistle ( <i>Sanchnus oleraceus</i> )	Purple nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> )
Puncturevine ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> )	Volunteer potato ( <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> )
Shepherdspurse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )	Yellow nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )

Apply tank mixes only in specific regions or States and in accordance with directions on label.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Onion, garlic and shallot grown under rainfall:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, but prior to weed germination. ETHO SC or tank mix does not require mechanical soil incorporation provided that sufficient rainfall occurs shortly following application to activate the chemical. One-half inch of rainfall is usual adequate for activation. In areas where rainfall can be marginal for activation, apply ETHO SC before or at the time of planting and incorporated into the soil.

**Onion, garlic and shallot grown under furrow irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix to the soil surface preplant or at time of planting, but prior to weed germination. Where these crops are grown in beds, apply ETHO SC or tank mix after bedding and incorporate. Since ETHO SC must have moisture to control weeds effectively, irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted.

**Onion, garlic, and shallot grown under sprinkler irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, and irrigate prior to crop and weed germination. Repeat irrigation as necessary to maintain good moisture in upper soil layer. Apply at least one-half inch of water during first irrigation. Do not mechanically incorporate ETHO SC into the soil under sprinkler irrigation.

**CULTURAL PRACTICES FOLLOWING APPLICATION:** When properly applied, ETHO SC alone can provide up to 6 weeks control of susceptible weeds species. When cultivating fields in which ETHO SC has been banded, take care to minimize the movement of untreated soil into the treated band. Where a broadcast application has been made, do not cultivate deeper than two inches, as this reduces the effectiveness of ETHO SC.

#### ETHO SC ALONE

##### DOSAGE FOR BROADCAST APPLICATION TO ONION, GARLIC AND SHALLOT

Use Pattern	ETHO SC Fluid Ounces/Acre Broadcast
Preemergence, soil surface	
Coarse Soils (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)*	16
Medium and Fine Soils**	32
Postemergence	
Up to 4 foliar applications at evenly spaced intervals, with last application 30 ( $\pm$ 2) days before harvest	16
*On coarse soils: Do not exceed 48 fluid ounces (0.375 gallon) of product per season	



**\*\* On medium and fine textured soils: Do not exceed 96 fluid ounces (0.75 gallon) of product per season.**

### **PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE USE RESTRICTIONS**

ETHO SC applied alone or in tank mixes according to label directions and under normal growing conditions may cause temporary leaf fusion, distortion and stunting. Crop injury may occur during early growth when crop is stressed due to herbicide residue carryover, highly saline or alkaline soils, unusually cold and wet weather or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides.

Unusually dry, windy weather, which dries the upper soil layer, following application of ETHO SC, may reduce effectiveness.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher than specified rates may cause crop injury and/or carry over problems.

**Crop Planting Precautions:** If crop is lost due to unfavorable growth conditions following treatment, do not replant with crops other than sugar beets, table beets, garlic, onions, shallots, or ryegrass in treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band. Do not retreat field with preemergence rates of ETHO SC in the same season.

### **PRECAUTIONS**

Do not apply more than a total of 0.75 gallon of ETHO SC in a single growing season. See "Use Precautions" for additional information on proper use.

### **PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS**

**Soil Preparation:** Prepare the soil according to good agricultural practices. Large clods can reduce the effectiveness of ETHO SC and tank mixes. Work all existing vegetative growth thoroughly into the soil before treatment.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply ETHO SC herbicide alone or in tank mixes to the soil using standard low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Uniformly apply the specified rates of ETHO SC or tank mixes in 10 to 60 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis. Avoid overlaps since crop injury may result. When applying ETHO SC or tank mixes in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied.

Thoroughly clean and rinse the spray tank and lines prior to using ETHO SC.

### **POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION**

#### **Product Information**

ETHO SC applied postemergence broadens and enhances the control of weeds.

**Mixing the Spray:** Add ETHO SC to the water in the spray while agitating the spray solution thoroughly.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply the mixture using standard low pressure (20-60 psi) spray equipment. Ensure that the sprayer is thoroughly clean. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Uniformly apply specified rate in 10-40 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis or 5-10 gallons of water per acre in a band. Avoid overlaps, since

injury may result. When applying in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage being applied. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh.

**Moisture Following Application/Residual Weed Control:** Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of spraying may reduce weed control; however with preemergence rates, moisture after this period of time is advantageous for moving ETHO SC into the top layer of soil where it can be absorbed by the roots of sprayed and germinating weeds to provide optimum control. One-half inch or more of sprinkler irrigation is required to activate ETHO SC on most soil types.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

ETHO SC may cause crop injury or stand loss if the crop is under stress from one of more of the following conditions:

- Rapid climatic changes from cool, overcast days, to hot (80°F or over), bright days. When the air temperature is, or is likely to be, above 80°F on the day of spraying, apply in the evening when the temperature is lower.
- Frost within seven days following treatment.
- Windy or drought conditions.
- Use of a preplant or preemergence herbicide or other chemicals.
- Insect or disease injury.
- Close cultivation.

If stress conditions are present, delay application until crop has recovered.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher-than-specified rates may cause beet injury and/or carry over problems.

Do not spray when dew is present.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of application may reduce weed kill.

If ETHO SC is applied on fields with heavy crop residue, such as from a previous corn crop, reduced weed control may occur.

Do not allow spray drift to contact adjacent crops which may be injured by spray drift.

## CARROT

(For Use in Washington and Oregon Only)

### Product Information

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in carrot for the control of volunteer potatoes and the weed species listed below.

Residual use of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

#### WEED SPECIES CONTROLLED

##### Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)

Common chickweed (*Stellaria media*)

##### Annual Grass Weeds

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*)

Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)

Common lambsquarters ( <i>Chenopodium album</i> )	Canarygrass ( <i>Phalaris canariensis</i> )
Common purslane ( <i>Portulaca cleracea</i> )	Green foxtail ( <i>Setaria viridis</i> )
Kochia ( <i>Kochia scorparia</i> )	Large crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> )
Ladysthumb ( <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> )	Volunteer barley ( <i>Hordeum sp.</i> )
Pennsylvania smartweed ( <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> )	Volunteer wheat ( <i>Triticum sp.</i> )
Redroot pigweed ( <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> )	Wild oats ( <i>Avena fatua</i> )
Russian thistle ( <i>Salsola kali var. tenuifolia</i> )	Yellow foxtail ( <i>Setaria glauca</i> )
Wild buckwheat ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> )	

ETHO SC alone will also reduce competition from these hard-to-control weeds:

Annual Sowthistle ( <i>Sanchnus cleraceus</i> )	Purple nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> )
Puncturevine ( <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> )	Volunteer potato ( <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> )
Shepherdspurse ( <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> )	Yellow nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )

Apply tank mixes only in specific Regions or States and in accordance with directions on label.

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Carrot grown under rainfall:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, but prior to weed germination. ETHO SC or tank mix does not require mechanical soil incorporation provided that sufficient rainfall occurs shortly following application to activate chemical. One-half inch of rainfall is usually adequate for activation. In areas where rainfall can be marginal for activation, apply ETHO SC before or at the time of planting and incorporated into the soil.

**Carrot grown under furrow irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix to the soil surface preplant or at time of planting, but prior to weed germination. Where carrots are grown in beds, apply ETHO SC or tank mix after bedding and incorporate. Since ETHO SC must have moisture to control weeds effectively, irrigate until tops of beds are thoroughly wetted.

**Carrot grown under sprinkler irrigation:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in a tank mix preemergence at time of planting or shortly after, and irrigate prior to crop and weed germination. Repeat irrigation as necessary to maintain good moisture in upper soil layer. Apply at least one-half inch of water during irrigation. Do not mechanically incorporate ETHO SC into the soil under sprinkler irrigation.

**Cultural practices following application:** When properly applied, ETHO SC alone can provide up to 6 weeks control of susceptible weed species. When cultivating fields in which ETHO SC has been banded, take care to minimize the movement of untreated soil into the treated band. Where a broadcast application has been made, do not cultivate deeper than two inches, as this reduces the effectiveness of ETHO SC.

**ETHO SC ALONE**  
**DOSAGE FOR BROADCAST APPLICATIONS TO CARROT**

Use Pattern	ETHO SC Fluid Ounces/Acre Broadcast
Preemergence, soil surface Coarse Soils (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	48
Medium and Fine Soils	64
Postemergence 1-Leaf to 4-Leaf Stage	64
Do not exceed 128 fluid ounces (1 gallon) of product per season.	

**PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE RESTRICTIONS**

ETHO SC applied alone or in tank mixes according to label directions and under normal growing conditions may cause temporary leaf fusion, distortion and stunting. Crop injury may occur during early growth when crop is stressed due to herbicide residue carryover, highly saline or alkaline soils, unusually cold and wet weather or improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides.

Unusually dry, windy weather, which dries the upper soil layer, following application of ETHO SC, may reduce effectiveness.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher than specified rates may cause crop injury and/or carry over problems.

**Crop Planting Restrictions:** If crop is lost due to unfavorable growth conditions following treatment, do not replant with crops other than sugar beets, table beets, carrots, garlic, onion, shallots, or ryegrass in treated land during the same season. If fields are replanted to sugar beets, reseed into treated band. Do not retreat field with preemergence rates of ETHO SC in the same season.

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

Do not apply more than a total of 1 gallon of ETHO SC in a single growing season. See “Use Restrictions” for additional information on proper use.

**PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS**

**Soil Preparation:** Prepare the soil according to good agricultural practices. Large clods can reduce the effectiveness of ETHO SC and tank mixes. Work all existing vegetative growth thoroughly into the soil before treatment.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply ETHO SC alone or in tank mixes to the soil using standard low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Spray equipment be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Uniformly apply the specified rates of ETHO SC or tank mixes in 10 to 60 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis. Avoid overlaps since crop injury may result. When applying ETHO SC or tank mixes in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage rate being applied.

Thoroughly clean and rinse the spray tank and lines prior to using ETHO SC.

## POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

### Application Information

ETHO SC applied postemergence broadens and enhances the control of weeds.

**Mixing the Spray:** Add ETHO SC to the water in the spray while agitating the spray solution thoroughly.

**Spray Equipment:** Apply the mixture using standard low pressure (20-60 psi) spray equipment. Ensure that the sprayer is thoroughly clean. Calibrate spray equipment carefully before use and check frequently during application to see that it is functioning properly. Uniformly apply the specified rate in 10-40 gallons of water per acre on a broadcast basis or 5-10 gallons of water per acre in a band. Avoid overlaps, since injury may result. When applying in a band, check to make certain that the band width is accurate for the dosage being applied. Do not use strainer smaller than 50-mesh.

**Moisture Following Application/Residual Weed Control:** Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of spraying may reduce weed control; however with preemergence rates, moisture after this period of time is advantageous for moving ETHO SC into the top layer of soil where it can be absorbed by the roots of sprayed and germinating weeds to provide optimum control. One-half inch or more of sprinkler irrigation is required to activate ETHO SC on most soil types.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activity of Norton SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter increases.

ETHO SC may cause crop injury or stand loss if the crop is under stress from one of more of the following conditions:

- Rapid climatic changes from cool, overcast days, to hot (80°F or over), bright days. When the air temperature is, or is likely to be, above 80°F on the day of spraying, apply in the evening when the temperature is lower.
- Frost within seven days following treatment.
- Windy or drought conditions.
- Use of a preplant or preemergence herbicide or other chemicals.
- Insect or disease injury.
- Close cultivation.

If stress conditions are present, delay application until crop has recovered.

**DO NOT OVERTREAT:** The use of higher-than-specified rates may cause crop injury and/or carry over problems.

Do not spray when dew is present.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation within 6 hours of application may reduce weed kill.

If ETHO SC is applied on fields with heavy crop residue, such as from a previous corn crop, reduced weed control may occur.

Do not allow spray drift to contact adjacent crops which may be injured by spray drift.

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## RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, BENTGRASS, AND KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEED CROPS

(For use in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington only)

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### Product Information

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in ryegrass, tall fescue, and bentgrass seed crops in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. It effectively controls or reduces competition from those weed species listed below. ETHO SC may be applied preemergence to new seedlings of annual and perennial ryegrass or postemergence to perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, or bentgrass. Application to bentgrass is restricted to plantings which have been established for one year or longer. Soil should be moist at time of application. ETHO SC is less effective when applied to dry soil. Rainfall or overhead irrigation shortly after application is necessary for activation.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activation of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter/thatch increases.

### Weeds Controlled

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
Seedling rattail fescue.....	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Seedling volunteer wheat.....	<i>Triticum spp.</i>
Seedling volunteer barley.....	<i>Hordeum spp.</i>
Soft chess.....	<i>Bromus mollis</i>
Seedling wild oats.....	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Downy brome.....	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Common chickweed.....	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common vetch.....	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Common velvetgrass.....	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Mannagrass.....	<i>Glyceria spp.</i>
Barnyardgrass.....	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Canarygrass.....	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Green foxtail.....	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Large crabgrass.....	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Yellow foxtail.....	<i>Setaria glauca</i>

**Spray equipment:** Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and a rate of delivery. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Avoid overlapping of spray swath. Shut off boom while starting, turning, or stopping to avoid overlapping. Apply in 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre at low pressure (20 to 50 psi).

**Soil preparation:** A firm, fine, and level seedbed free of trash and vegetative matter will provide best results from preemergence applications. Large clods can reduce effectiveness of ETHO SC. Work all existing vegetative growth thoroughly into the soil before treatment.

### New Seedings of Annual or Perennial Ryegrass

**Before weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide after seeding and prior to weed emergence. For best results apply to moist soil. Apply 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. Use lower rate for control of common chickweed. For control of rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals and other weeds listed, use 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at earliest possible weed growth stage but no later than the 4-leaf stage. Rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals which are more difficult to control, must be



treated no later than the 2-leaf stage. Apply 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre. Use the highest rate where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are present and where weed infestation is heavy.

### **New Seedlings of Fall-Planted Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue Treated with Diuron Plus Charcoal**

**Timing of application:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide following crop emergence and after sufficient rainfall and/or overhead irrigation has occurred to dissipate the charcoal band (approximately 4 inches). Use dosage rates listed in *Dosage Table 10*. Surface debris may result in reduced weed control. Failure to allow for complete dissipation of the charcoal band may result in reduced weed control within the crop row. For best results, apply ETHO SC to moist soil surfaces.

Before using diuron, read diuron label for rate specifications, timing of applications, directions for use, and precautionary statements. Do not exceed maximum dosage rates of either herbicide.

**NOTE:** Do not apply ETHO SC when crop shows diuron injury.

**DOSAGE TABLE 10**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Rate Per Acre</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Perennial ryegrass and tall fescue	1 1/2 to 3 Pints	For effective control, annual bluegrass must be treated before the 4-leaf stage, rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer wheat must be treated before the 2-leaf stage. Use the lower rate for control of annual bluegrass and common chickweed; use the higher rate for control of rattail fescue, wild oats, and other weeds listed.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at earliest possible weed growth stage but not later than the 4-leaf stage. Rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals which are more difficult to control, must be treated no later than the 2-leaf stage. Apply 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre. Use the highest rate where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are present and where weed infestation is heavy.

### **Established Stands of Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue**

**Before weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide at 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre prior to weed emergence. Use higher rate where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are expected to be a problem. For best results, apply to moist soil. Crop residue and debris will reduce effectiveness of treatment and must be removed or destroyed.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide at earliest possible weed growth stage but not later than 4-leaf stage. Rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals which are more difficult to control, must be treated no later than the 2-leaf stage. Apply 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre. Use the higher rate where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are present. Where weed pressure is very heavy and rattail fescue is at the maximum stage of growth for treating, a rate of 3 pints of ETHO SC is recommended.

### **Established Stands of Bentgrass**

Apply only to well-established stands which have been seeded for not less than 12 months. Straw from previous crop must be removed or destroyed. Failure to do so may result in reduced weed control.

**Before weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC Herbicide at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre prior to weed emergence. Use higher rates where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are expected to be a problem. For best results, apply to moist soil.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at earliest possible weed growth stage, but not later than the 4-leaf stage. Rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals which are more difficult to control, must be



treated no later than the 2-leaf stage. Apply at the rate of 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. Use higher rate when rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are a problem. Do not apply more than 3 pints of ETHO SC per acre on bentgrass.

### **Established Stands of Kentucky Bluegrass (Under Irrigation Only)**

Apply only to established stands which have been seeded for at least 12 months. Remove crop residues, carbon, and debris. Failure to do so may result in reduced weed control. ETHO SC Herbicide is compatible with currently labeled grass seed herbicides. Consult your local fieldman for recommended uses.

**Before weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at 2 pints per acre prior to weed emergence. For best results, apply to moist soil. Apply at least 1/2 inch irrigation within 2 to 3 days after treatment to incorporate ETHO SC.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at 2 pints per acre at earliest possible weed growth stage, but no later than 4-leaf stage. For best results, apply to moist soil. Apply at least 1/2 inch irrigation within 2 to 3 days after treatment to incorporate ETHO SC.

### **Use Restrictions:**

ETHO SC Herbicide may cause stunting and stand reduction of newly seeded perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, if the crop is planted late in the fall and subjected to adverse climatic conditions or pesticides which restrict normal growth.

If vegetative matter or stover from previous crop was burned, sufficient rainfall or overhead irrigation must have occurred to dissipate the charcoal residue remaining after burning prior to ETHO SC treatment. Failure to allow for dissipation of charcoal residue may result in reduced weed control.

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## **COMMERCIAL SOD PRODUCTION**

**(For use in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington only)**

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### **Product Information**

ETHO SC is a selective herbicide for use in established and newly planted tall fescue and perennial ryegrass grown for sod in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. ETHO SC may be applied preemergence or postemergence for control of weed species listed below. Overhead irrigation or rainfall shortly after application is necessary for activation.

Do not harvest treated sod for 16 days following application.

Residual control of weeds is dependent upon soil moisture conditions, rate of herbicide used, and soil texture. The activation of ETHO SC in the soil is reduced as the soil texture becomes finer and organic matter/thatch increases.

### **Weeds Controlled**

Annual bluegrass.....	<i>Poa annua</i>
Large crabgrass .....	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Green foxtail .....	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Yellow foxtail .....	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Canarygrass.....	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Volunteer barley.....	<i>Hordeum sp.</i>
Volunteer wheat.....	<i>Triticum sp.</i>
Wild oats .....	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Rattail fescue.....	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Common velvetgrass.....	<i>Holcus lanats</i>
Mannagrass .....	<i>Glyceria spp.</i>

Downy brome.....*Bromus tectorum*  
 Soft chess .....*Bromus mollis*

**Spray equipment:** Use a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and a rate of delivery. Do not use smaller than 50-mesh strainer. Avoid overlapping of spray swath. Shut off boom while starting, turning, or stopping to avoid overlapping. Apply in 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre at low pressure (20 to 50 psi).

**Soil preparation:** **Work** all existing vegetative matter thoroughly into the soil surface before planting. Large clods, trash, or vegetative matter left on the soil surface will reduce effectiveness of ETHO SC treatment.

### **Newly Planted Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue Grown for Sod**

Apply ETHO SC Herbicide to newly planted areas where crop reaches the 2- to 3-leaf stage of growth. For best results, apply to moist soils.

**Before weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre prior to weed emergence. Use higher rate where rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals are expected to be a problem.

**After weed emergence:** Apply ETHO SC at earliest possible weed growth but no later than the 4-leaf stage. Rattail fescue, wild oats, and volunteer cereals which are more difficult to control, must be treated no later than the 2-leaf stage. Apply ETHO SC at 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre.

### **Established Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue Sod**

For preemergence and/or postemergence control of susceptible weeds, apply ETHO SC Herbicide prior to weed emergence or at earliest possible weed growth stage, but not later than the 4-leaf stage. For best results, apply to moist soils. Apply ETHO SC at 2 1/4 to 3 pints per acre. Repeat applications at 4 to 8 week intervals may be needed to maintain weed control. Do not apply more than 1 gallon of ETHO SC per acre per growing season.

### **Use Restrictions**

ETHO SC Herbicide may cause stunting and stand reduction of newly seeded perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, if the crop is planted late in the fall and subjected to adverse climatic conditions or pesticides which restrict normal growth. If vegetative matter or stover from previous crop was burned, sufficient rainfall or overhead irrigation must have occurred to dissipate the charcoal residue remaining after burning prior to ETHO SC treatment. Failure to allow for dissipation of charcoal residue may result in reduced weed control.

### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Protect ETHO SC Herbicide from freezing temperatures.

**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 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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying.**

*[Containers less than 5 gallons]* Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling

if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

*[For containers larger than 5 gallons]* Triple rinse or pressure rinse as follows:

**Triple rinse:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip.

Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities

#### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

#### READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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