TRIFLURALIN HF

A selective herbicide for the pre-emergence control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Trifluralin (a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine) ......................................... 43.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS*: ........................................ 57.0%
TOTAL ..................................................... 100.0%

*Contains Petroleum Distillates

Contains 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Below For Additional Precautions And Directions For Use.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-792
EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-001
NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

FIRST AID

If swallowed:
• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:
• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

If on skin or clothing:
• Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled:
• Move person to fresh air.
• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton, shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statements:
When handlers use closed systems, encased cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat and open flame.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, TRIFLURALIN HF will not harm the treated crop. Over application may result in crop injury or a soil residue.

Uneven application or improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seedling disease, cold weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, high salt concentration or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase the possibility of damage. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result.

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

In the Western United States—Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and sugar beet growing areas of Minnesota and North Dakota:
To avoid crop injury in arid areas, do not plant sugar beets, red beets or spinach for 12 months after a TRIFLURALIN HF spring application or for 14 months after a TRIFLURALIN HF fall application. Plow the land to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting sugar beets to prevent the possibility of crop injury. To avoid crop injury do not plant sorghum (milo), corn or oats for 14 months after a spring application or for 16 months after a fall application. If land has not been irrigated, do not plant any of these crops for 18 months after a spring application or 20 months after a fall application.

In the Western United States—Those portions of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas where at least 25 inches of irrigation and/or rainfall (total) was used to produce the crop:
In the Eastern United States:
Moldboard plow before planting sugar beets where a TRIFLURALIN HF spring application was made the previous season. Also note planting restrictions listed in the section on control of rhizome johnsongrass.

In North Dakota Only:
Green Foxtail resistance to Trifluralin and related herbicides in the spring cereal grain production areas: Certain populations of green foxtail (Pigweed) in North Dakota have been identified as resistant to dinitroaniline type herbicides such as trifluralin. Because TRIFLURALIN HF will not control these resistant green foxtail, alternative types of herbicides that are not dinitroanilines should be used. The grower assumes all risk of nonperformance due to dinitroaniline resistance if TRIFLURALIN HF is used to control green foxtail in affected spring cereal grain crops.

In Texas Only:
Do not use in Pecos or Reeves Counties

WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED
TRIFLURALIN HF will not control established weeds.

GRASSES CONTROLLED
Annual bluegrass (Poa annua)
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa sp.)
Brachiaria (Brachiaria sp.)
Bromegrass (Bromus tectorum)
Cheat (Bromus secalinus)
Crabgrass (Digitaria sp.)
Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)
Foxtails (Setaria sp.)
Goosefoot* (Eleusine indica)
(Silver crabgrass)
(Slowergrass)
(Wiregrass)
(Yardgrass)
Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)
(See Sugarcane section for special instructions.)
Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)
(Jointed and rhizome)
(See Soybean section for special instructions on rhizome control.)
Junglerice (Echinochloa colomon)
Racotgrass (Rottboellia exalata)
(Siegaurencan section for special instructions.)
Sandbur (Cenchrus incertus)
Sprangletop (Leptochloa filiformis)
Stinkgrass (Eragrostis cilianensis)
Texas panicum (Panicum teurium)
(Buffalograss)
(Colorsadegrass)
(See Corn, Cotton, and Soybean sections for special instructions.)
Wild Cane (Sorghum bicolor)
(Shattercane)
(See Soybean section for special instructions.)
*May be locally resistant.

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED
Carpetweed (Mollugo verticillata)
Chickweed (Stellaria media)
Field Bindweed (Convolulus arvensis)
(See Trees and Vineyard section for special instructions.)
Florida pusley
(Mexican clover)
(Pusley)
Goosefoot
Henbit
(Knotweed)
Lambquarts
Pigweeds
(Carelessweed)
(Prostrate pigweed)
(Redroot)
(Rough pigweed)
(Spiny pigweed)
Puncturevine (Western U.S. only)
(Caltrop)
Purslane (Portulaca oleracea)
Stinging nettle (Nettle)

TRIFLURALIN HF will not control certain resistant weeds such as cocklebur, jimsonweed, kochia, nutsedge (nutgrass), ragweed, Russian thistle, velvetleaf or Venice mallow.

Weeds controlled in soybeans by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor® or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone.

Weeds controlled in dry beans and potatoes by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor® or TRIFLURALIN HF/Cotoran® tank-mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone.

Weeds controlled in cotton by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Cotoran® tank mix or Cotoran Venice mallow.

Weeds controlled in dry beans and potatoes by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Eptam® and/or EPTC tank-mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone.

Weeds controlled in dry beans and potatoes by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Eptam® and/or EPTC tank-mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone.

Weeds controlled in cotton by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Captor® tank mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone. (See Cotton section for special instructions.)

Weeds controlled in cotton by the TRIFLURALIN HF/Captor® tank mix in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone. (See Cotton section for special instructions.)

Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed: Control of cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseweed) may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation. Where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Metribuzin 75 may be preferable to a tank mix.

Cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed: Control of cocklebur, morningglory and giant ragweed (horseweed) may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of weed germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and the amount and timing of soil moisture. Control may be improved with timely cultivation. Where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Metribuzin 75 may be preferable to a tank mix.
Weeds controlled in cotton by an overlay treatment of Diuron 80 post plant pre-emergence in fields where TRIFLURALIN HF has been applied as a preplant soil incorporated herbicide in addition to those controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone. (See Cotton section for special instructions.)

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for 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.

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, such as barrier laminate or viton, and shoes plus socks.

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

SOIL TEXTURE

One key to getting good results with TRIFLURALIN HF is to know your soil texture so that you can apply the correct rate. The amount you apply to your soil will vary with the soil texture. A fine-textured soil requires more TRIFLURALIN HF than a coarse-textured soil.

Soil Texture Guide:

Coarse** Soils
Sandy
Loamy sand
Sandy loam

Medium Soils
Loam
Silty clay loam*
Silt
Sandy clay loam*

Fine** Soils
Clay
Clay loam
Silty clay loam*
Silty clay
Sandy clay
Sandy clay loam*

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

**Soil classification nomenclature for light and heavy-textured soils have been changed to coarse and fine-textured soils at the direction of the Environmental Protection Agency. Throughout this label all previous references to light-textured soils have been changed to coarse-textured soils. All previous references to heavy-textured soils have been changed to fine-textured soils. These new descriptions relate more closely to the size of the soil particles in a given classification.

SOIL PREPARATION

Destroy existing weeds before TRIFLURALIN HF application. Chop and thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches by deep plowing or discing before application. Use machinery that breaks up large clods before application. Crop residue and soil surface must allow for uniform incorporation into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil.

Spray Drift Precautions

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

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

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

• Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
• Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzle instead of increasing pressure.
• Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
• Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
• Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¼ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

APPLICATION

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

AERIAL APPLICATION

For best results from aerial application of TRIFLURALIN HF, apply to a dry soil sur-
face at a spray volume of from 4 to 10 gallons per acre. Adjust pump pressure and noz-
dle arrangements, flying speed and flying height to provide a uniform application to the
soil surface. Use markers to assure proper application spray widths.

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

GENERAL CHEMIGATION

Use TRIFLURALIN HF at rates and stages of growth recommended on the label, except
as noted below. Apply in 1/2 to 1 acre inch of irrigation water. Mechanical
incorporation is not necessary when TRIFLURALIN HF is applied through the irri-
gation system but, except for established alfalfa, soil preparation must be done
according to label instructions.

Treat Only The Following Crops At Stage Named:

ALFALFA: Apply during dormancy, semi-dormancy or immediately following a cut-
ting. Destroy existing weeds before application.

ASPARAGUS: Apply in the winter or early spring after ferns are removed but
before spears emerge.

POTATOES: (Columbia River Basin of Washington and Oregon only): Apply
after potato plants have fully emerged on coarse and medium soils.

BEANS: (All types named on label): Preplant except no fall application.

SOYBEANS: Preplant except no fall application.

SUGAR BEETS: Apply when plants are between 2 and 6 inches tall.

CARROTS: Apply before planting. If application of TRIFLURALIN HF is by chemi-
gation you may apply immediately after planting and before weed germination.

FIELD CORN: Two-leaf to 30 inches.

General Chemigation cont’d.: Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end
tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s).
Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury,
lack of effectiveness, and illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-un-
iform distribution of treated water.

You have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service
specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect a chemigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pes-
ticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed
safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its opera-
tion, or the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and
make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS: Note:
Loveland Products Inc. does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to
public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have dif-
gently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to
make such a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water
for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or reg-
ularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the
year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a function-
al, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in
the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be dis-
charged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a com-
plete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or
the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing
check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, sole-
on-operated check valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connect-
ed to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply
tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump
(e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are
compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Fertilizer Use

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertiliz-
ers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions
of use.

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.
Meters this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation.
Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing,
timing, and other instructions and precautions for correct being treated.

Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to assure a uniform
application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

Incorporation Before Planting

For best results TRIFLURALIN HF should be incorporated as soon as possible after application. TRIFLURALIN HF must be incorporated one time within 24 hours after application. (Second incorporation is required with most equipment (e.g., Incorpo-
ration Equipment section for specific instructions). If TRIFLURALIN HF is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher variable weed
control may result from delaying the first incorporation beyond 24 hours. Incorporation should place the TRIFLURALIN HF into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Generally, incorporation equipment will place the chemical approxi-
mately half as deep as the equipment is run. For example, a disc running 4 inches deep will incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF approximately 2 inches deep.

Incorporation After Planting

(Check crop list for those crops approved for incorporation after planting.) When incorporating TRIFLURALIN HF after planting or on established row crops use P.T.O.-driven equipment or rolling cultivators. Adjust equipment to till the soil over the seed or through treated soil toward the crop. Avoid disturbing the seed or mechanically damaging the crop.

Incorporation In Bedded Culture

For effective weed control, TRIFLURALIN HF should be incorporated into the top 2
to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Knock off beds to planting height before application and incorporation on bedded
ground. If TRIFLURALIN HF is applied and incorporated before bedding, do not tur-
row out deeper than the depth to which TRIFLURALIN HF was incorporated. Fur-
rowing too deep will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the bot-
tom of the furrow.

Avoid removal of treated soil from the seedbed before or during the planting oper-
ation. This will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the drill row.

Incorporation Equipment

Use machinery that mixes TRIFLURALIN HF thoroughly with the soil. Shallow
incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in errat-
ic weed control. Use of incorporation equipment not listed upon the label may result in
erratic or erratic weed control and/or crop injury. Excess pressure at the injection point in the
individual crop directions, recommended equipment includes:

Disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operated in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph. A tandem or double-disc operated one time does not provide adequate
incorporation.

Field cultivator set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 mph or more.
The field cultivator used alone or in combination with the double-disc will provide effec-
tive incorporation providing the following instructions are used:
1. Two passes over the field with a field cultivator with the second pass running at an angle to the first. Do not set cultivator to cut deeper than 4 inches, particularly on the second pass, since untreated soil may be turned up.

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

3. Double-disc used for the first pass and the field cultivator used for the second pass.

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

Rolling cultivator set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated 2 times at 6 to 8 mph. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium-textured soils only (except when used in sugarcane where the rolling cultivator may be used on fine-textured soils).

Bed conditioner (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated one time at 4 to 6 mph. Bed conditioners are adequate for use on coarse and medium-textured soils only. In bedded culture, one pass is adequate.

Mulch treader and other similar disc-type implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated at 5 to 8 mph in two different directions.

P.T.O.-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil and operated one time. P.T.O.-driven equipment should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph.

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

CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING

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

REGIONAL USE MAP

All crop recommendations on this label are given on a regional basis. The dividing line between the Eastern and Western United States is that point where the average annual rainfall per year is a minimum of 20 to 25 inches. Because the map is based on average conditions, it should be used as a guideline only. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service and local weather service for information on specific use recommendations and conditions in your area. Note: Sugar beet growing areas of Minnesota and North Dakota are sometimes grouped with Western U.S.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

Important: The following crop recommendations are based on average rainfall conditions. When the annual rainfall amount in your area is radically different than normal, the use recommendations on this label may not be appropriate. For example, below normal rainfall in the Eastern U.S. may result in abnormally long TRIFLURALIN HF carryover. Planting of susceptible rotational crops may then result in crop loss or injury. In the Western U.S., abnormally high rainfall may reduce the period of effective weed control. For all areas, use rates and rotational crops should be determined based on both local factors and crop recommendations on this label. Read the NOTICE OF WARRANTY for manufacturer's disclaimer of liability. If its conditions are not acceptable, do not use this product.

Eastern United States

These recommendations are given as the broadcast (overall) rates of TRIFLURALIN HF per acre. For tank mix application, use proportionately less. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF any time after January 1 when the soil can be worked. Also see general and specific fall application directions. TRIFLURALIN HF is not recommended on muck soils. Where a rate range is shown, use the lighter rate for more coarse soils or soils with lower organic matter.

Western United States

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

TRIFLURALIN HF APPLICATION ALONE AND IN TANK MIXES WITH FLUID FERTILIZERS

GENERAL

TRIFLURALIN HF alone and TRIFLURALIN HF tank mixes may be mixed with most fluid (liquid) fertilizer materials. TRIFLURALIN HF alone and TRIFLURALIN HF combinations with solution and suspension-type fertilizers has provided weed and grass control as claimed on the respective labels.

All recommendations for TRIFLURALIN HF alone or TRIFLURALIN HF tank-mix combinations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, warnings and special precautions must be followed.

All individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

All TRIFLURALIN HF alone and TRIFLURALIN HF combinations and some fluid fertilizer materials may not combine properly. Small quantities should always be tested before full-scale mixing.

1. Put 1 pint of mixture in a quart jar.
2. Add 2 teaspoonsful of TRIFLURALIN HF and proportional amount of other tank mix products.
3. Close jar and shake well.
4. Watch mixture for several seconds, check again 30 minutes later.
5. If the mix does not separate, or if agitation is only needed to resuspend the mix, the combination may be used. If the mixture separates, gets very thick or syrupy, DO NOT combine for field application.
6. Mixing ability may be improved by adding a compatibility agent. Follow the procedure outlined above and add 0.1 teaspoonful of the compatibility agent in Step 2. Complete the other steps to determine if the compatibility agent solves the problem.

If one is needed use a compatibility agent cleared for use on growing crops.

MIXING

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

Usually, TRIFLURALIN HF alone may be poured directly into the fluid fertilizer and mixed thoroughly. Wettable powders, dry flowables, liquid flowables or aqueous suspensions should be mixed with the liquid fertilizer before adding TRIFLURALIN HF. Add solution formulations last. Continued agitation is needed until application is complete.

APPLICATION

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

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF incorporation procedures.

TRIFLURALIN HF APPLICATION WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

GENERAL

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

All TRIFLURALIN HF label recommendations regarding rates per acre, approved crops, incorporation, special instructions, cautions and special precautions must be followed.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and chemical mixture.

LIMITATIONS

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

IMPREGNATION

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

RATES

Check the crop section to determine the rate of TRIFLURALIN HF per acre. See the rate table which follows to determine the amount of TRIFLURALIN HF to be impregnated on 1 ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer which will be applied per acre. (See rate chart.)

APPLICATION

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

INCORPORATION

Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF incorporation procedures.
TRIFLURALIN HF
EPA REG. NO. 34704-792
RAT CHART FOR IMPREGNATING FERTILIZER WITH TRIFLURALIN HF
TRIFLURALIN HF added to a TON of fertilizer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF Rate Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate Per Acre</td>
<td>2 pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 pounds</td>
<td>10 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ gal per ton</td>
<td>15 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 pounds</td>
<td>8 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 gal per ton</td>
<td>12 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 pounds</td>
<td>14 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ gal per ton</td>
<td>17 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 pounds</td>
<td>12 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ gal per ton</td>
<td>18 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 pounds</td>
<td>5 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ gal per ton</td>
<td>7 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 pounds</td>
<td>4 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ gal per ton</td>
<td>6 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pounds</td>
<td>3 pts or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ gal per ton</td>
<td>5 pts or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\[
\text{Pints TRIFLURALIN HF x 1000 lbs Fertilizer} \div \text{Per Acre} = \text{Quarts TRIFLURALIN HF Per Acre}
\]

FALL APPLICATION—General—For areas receiving more than 20 inches average annual rainfall: See directions for specific crops. For any crop on the TRIFLURALIN HF label for which there is no specific directions for fall application and for which preemergence application is recommended, use the rate shown for spring application.

Exceptions: Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF on sugarbeets, potatoes and direct-seeded tomatoes. Do not make fall applications to soils that are wet, prone to prolonged periods of flooding, or where rice was grown the previous season.

Soil Preparation: Ground may be left flat or bedded up over winter. For bedded ground, knock beds down to desired height before planting, moving some treated soil from beds into furrows. If soil is left over winter, exercise care to not turn up untreated soil during spring bedding operations. Remove established weeds during seedbed preparations as they will not be controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF. If weeds become established in furrows due to uncovering of untreated soil during bedding, destroy such weeds before planting.

Timing: In most states, apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF any time between October 15 and December 31. In the states of MN, MT, ND and SD, apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF between September 1 and December 31.

ALPFA—Established Alfalfa Only: (Western U.S. Only)

Apply to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate per acre of 1½ pints of TRIFLURALIN HF on coarse soils and 2 pints on medium and fine soils. Use incorporation equipment that will insure thorough soil mixing with a minimum of damage to the established alfalfa. Apply no more than 4 pints of product or 2.0 lbs. a.i. per application. Do not apply within 21 days before harvest of forage, or 20 days before harvest of hay. Do not apply more than 8 pints of product or 4.0 lbs. a.i. per year.

ASPARAGUS—Established—Single or split application for preemergent weed control: Following recommended procedures for soil preparation application and incorporation found near the beginning of the TRIFLURALIN HF label. Volunteer seedling asparagus and field bindweed will be suppressed (reduced in stand and vigor) in addition to weeds otherwise controlled by this product.

Single application—Apply in the winter or early spring after ferns are removed but before spears emerge. Alternatively, apply after harvest in the late spring or early summer before ferning begins.

Split application—Apply at both times described in "Single Application" before harvest and after harvest), but at reduced rate.

SOIL TEXTURE | BROADCAST TRIFLURALIN HF RATE
--- | ---
| Split Application | Single Application |
| Rate | Before + Harvest | After Harvest | Before + Harvest | After Harvest |
|Coarse soils | 1 pt. + 1 pt. | 2 pts. OR 2 pts. | 1 pt. + 1 pt. | 2 pts. OR 2 pts. |
|Medium soils | 1½ pts. + 1 pts. | 3 pts. OR 3 pts. | 1½ pts. + 1 pts. | 3 pts. OR 3 pts. |
|Fine soils | 2 pts. + 2 pts. | 4 pts. OR 4 pts. | 2 pts. + 2 pts. | 4 pts. OR 4 pts. |

The maximum application per calendar year is 2 pts. per acre on coarse soils, 3 pts. per acre on medium soils and 4 pts. per acre on fine soils.

BEANS
Castor Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

Eastern U.S. Western U.S.

Coarse soils 1 pt. 1 pt.
Medium soils 1½ pts. 1½ pts.
Fine soils 2 pts. 2 pts.
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter 1½-2 pts. 1½-2 pts.
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2 pts. 2 pts.

Dry Beans (Kidney, Navy, Pinto, etc.): Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

Eastern U.S. Western U.S.

Coarse soils 1 pt. 1 pt.
Medium soils 1½ pts. 1½ pts.
Fine soils 2 pts. 2 pts.
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter 1½-2 pts. 1½-2 pts.
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2 pts. 2 pts.

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

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

Dry Beans Grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only: For dry beans grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt on coarse soils; 1½ pt on medium soils; and 1½ pt on fine soils.

Guar Beans and Mungbeans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt on coarse soils and 1½ pts on medium and fine soils.

Lima Beans and Snap Beans: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt on coarse and medium soils and 1½ pts on fine soils.

CARROTS
Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting. If application of TRIFLURALIN HF is by chemigation you may apply immediately after planting and before weed germination.

Eastern U.S. Western U.S.

Coarse soils 1 pt. 1 pt.
Medium soils 1½ pts. 1½ pts.
Fine soils 2 pts. 2 pts.
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter 1½-2 pts. 1½-2 pts.
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter 2 pts. 2 pts.

CELERY—Both Direct-seeded and Transplant: (Western U.S. Only)

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting or transplanting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt on coarse soils; 1½ to 2 pts on medium soils; 1½ pts on fine soils; 1 to 2 pts on soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5 to 10% organic matter.

COLE CROPS—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower:
For Direct-Seeded cole crops apply and incorporate before planting. (Eastern U.S. Direct-seeded cole crops have exhibited marginal tolerance to recommended rates of TRIFLURALIN HF. Stunting or reduced stands may occur.)
In corn only, apply 1 to 1½ pts. to control fall panicum and Texas panicum in the lower rates when light weed pressure is expected and higher rates when heavy spray. Cover soil surface uniformly with spray using drop nozzles if required. Use height). Apply the recommended rate either as an over-the-top spray or as a direct- less than 90 days before harvest. Direct layby applications to the soil between the Coarse soils  . . . . . . . . . .1 pt.  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1 pt. Fine soils  . . . . . . . . . .2 pts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1½ pts. Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter . . . . .1½ pts. . . . . . . . . . .1 to 2 pts. Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter . . . . . . . . . . — . . . . . . . . . .1½ pts. 

For Transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before trans- planting. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF after transplanting. Eastern U.S. Western U.S. Coarse soils  . . . . . . . . . .1 pt.  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1 pt. Medium soils  . . . . . . . . . .1 pt.  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1 pt. Fine soils  . . . . . . . . . .1½ pts.  . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1 pt. Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter . . . . . — . . . . . . . . . . . .1½ pts. Soil with 10% organic matter . . . . . . . . . . — . . . . . . . . . .1 pt. 

CORN (FIELD), GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO)—Over-the-top or directed spray for preemergent weed control: (see “WEEDS AND GRASSES CONTROLLED” section of label).

Field Preparation—Field should be cultivated prior to application of TRIFLURALIN HF to provide loose tilth, remove established weeds and deposit a soil cover at the base of crop plants. Application—Make application when the crop is well established (minimum 8 inch height). Apply the recommended rate either as an over-the-top spray or as a direct-ed spray. Cover soil surface uniformly with spray using drop nozzles if required. Use the lower rates when light weed pressure is expected and higher rates when heavy weed pressure is expected. 

Apply and incorporate the following rates per acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Rate (pts per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In corn only, apply 1 to 1½ pts. to control fall panicum and Texas panicum in the states of AL, FL, GA, NC, SC and VA.

Incorporation—A correctly adjusted rolling cultivator or sweep-type cultivator can accomplish incorporation in one pass. Carefully adjust incorporation implement to avoid direct injury to crop. A sweep-type cultivator should have 3 to 5 sweeps per row middle and be operated at 6 to 8 mph. Adjust sweeps so as to avoid exposing untreated soil.

Important: Do not use TRIFLURALIN HF on corn grown for seed. Do not make preplant or crop preemergence applications to corn or sorghum as crop injury or loss may occur.

COTTON

Restrictions and Precautions: Plant cotton after early season adverse, wet-weather conditions have passed. Crop injury in the form of reduced stands and delayed growth will occur under adverse cool, wet-weather conditions early in the season and may result in delayed maturity and reduced yields when TRIFLURALIN HF is used according to these recommendations. High quality seed accompanied by a good fungicide program to control seeding diseases in addition to other rec-ommended cultural and chemical practices should be used to minimize crop injury from TRIFLURALIN HF. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 4 pints product per application. Do not apply more than 4 pints product per year (either fall application through lay-by application or pre-plant plus post-plant through lay-by.)

In the season following either the 1 or 2-year treatments, plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN HF has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Rate (pts per acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern U.S.</td>
<td>Western U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Post-emergence applications: Apply TRIFLURALIN HF any time up to layby, but not less than 90 days before harvest. Direct layby applications to the soil between the rows and beneath emergent cotton plants. Use the same rates as for a pre-emer-gence application.

Fall Application: For cotton grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri Bootheel, North Carolina, New Mex-ico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas: Apply and incorporate TRI-FLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2½ pints on fine soils. For cotton grown in Arizona, California and Nevada: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1½ pints on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils and 2½ pts on fine soils. For cotton grown in states other than those listed above: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt on coarse soils; 1½ pints on medium soils; 2 pints on coarse soils; 1½ pts on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 to 2½ pts on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

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

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

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

Application—Choose the one application program that best fits your cultural practices:

Spring Application—Apply TRIFLURALIN HF any time in the spring before planting for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils and 4 pints on fine soils, OR

Fall Application—Apply TRIFLURALIN HF between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at the same rates as a spring application for the control of rhi-zome Johnsongrass.

Incorporation—Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome Johnsongrass con-trol. Incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF thoroughly with a disc set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation—Some Johnsongrass plants will escape. Timely cultivations during the crop season are necessary to obtain commercially acceptable control. Commer-cially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate TRI-FLURALIN HF use.

More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Cotton Grown in California. Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtain- ed on medusa and Virginia in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Coahuila, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1½ pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils.

Precaution: Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1½ inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN HF is used according to these recommendations.

More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast: For more complete control of those weeds and grasses listed in the TRI-FLURALIN HF label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1½ pints on coarse soils, 2 pints on medium soils and 3 pints on fine soils.

Precaution: Plant cotton after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant cotton deeper than 1½ inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when TRIFLURALIN HF is used according to these recommendations. 

TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol® tank mix for cotton grown in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas: The TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol combination will control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN HF label. This combina-tion will also control shallow-germinating seedlings of cocklebur and coweefeed. NOTE: This combination will not control sunflower, rhizome johnsongrass, deep-germinating seedlings of cocklebur and sandbur or established perennials such as Bermudagrass. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF procedures for soil preparation and incorporation. Apply the tank mix combination to the flat soil surface before discing.
Mixing Directions—Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol 80W label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water or follow the mixing procedure on the Cotoran 4L label for adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLURALIN HF and continue filling. Agitate during the filling and spraying operation.

Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation. If by-pass agitation is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Incorporation Directions—The first incorporation of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should be immediately following application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment. (See incorporation equipment section for further instructions.)

Precautions: Do not apply more than the recommended rate for your soil texture. The combination of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should not be used under the following conditions because crop injury may result: in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, and where flooding over the beds is likely to happen.

Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions or crop injury may result.

On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings get well established.

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

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

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

- **Coarse soils**: 1 pt. 1½-2 pounds 2.4-3.2 pts.
- **Medium soils**: 1½ pts. 2½ pounds 4 pts.
- **Fine soils**: 2 pts. 2½ pounds 4 pts.

*Do not use on sands and loamy sands. For band applications use proportionately less. TRIFLURALIN HF is not recommended for use on muck soils. Use less than 2 lbs. Caparol 80W or 3.2 pts. Caparol 4L only in AZ and CA.*

Incorporation Directions—Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol 80W label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water or follow the mixing procedure on the Cotoran 4L label for adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLURALIN HF and continue filling. Agitate during the filling and spraying operation.

Incorporation Directions—The first incorporation of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should be immediately following application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment. (See incorporation equipment section for further instructions.)

Precautions: Do not apply more than the recommended rate for your soil texture. The combination of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should not be used under the following conditions because crop injury may result: in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, and where flooding over the beds is likely to happen.

Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions or crop injury may result.

On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings get well established.

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

**TRIFLURALIN HF/Cotoran tank mix except in Arizona and California:**

The combination of TRIFLURALIN HF/Cotoran tank mix effectively controls all the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed on the TRIFLURALIN HF label plus many additional annual grasses and broadleaf weeds (see Weeds Controlled section). Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF procedures for soil preparation. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF/Cotoran tank mix in 15 to 40 gallons of clean water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

- **Coarse soils**: 1 pt. 1½-2 pounds 2.4-3.2 pts.
- **Medium soils**: 1½ pts. 2½ pounds 4 pts.
- **Fine soils**: 2 pts. 2½ pounds 4 pts.

*Do not use on sands and loamy sands. For band applications use proportionately less. TRIFLURALIN HF is not recommended for use on muck soils. Use less than 2 lbs. Caparol 80W or 3.2 pts. Caparol 4L only in AZ and CA.*

Incorporation Directions—Carefully follow the procedures on the Caparol 80W label for making a slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water or follow the mixing procedure on the Cotoran 4L label for adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Caparol is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLURALIN HF and continue filling. Agitate during the filling and spraying operation.

Avoid leaving the spray mixture in the tank without constant agitation. If by-pass agitation is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

Incorporation Directions—The first incorporation of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should be immediately following application. A second incorporation is required with most equipment. (See incorporation equipment section for further instructions.)

Precautions: Do not apply more than the recommended rate for your soil texture. The combination of TRIFLURALIN HF/Caparol should not be used under the following conditions because crop injury may result: in the cut areas of newly leveled fields, in areas of excess salt, and where flooding over the beds is likely to happen.

Do not plant cotton in tractor wheel depressions or crop injury may result.

On mulch-planted cotton, water back only after cotton seedlings get well established.

Crop Rotations—Cabbage, okra, onions and peas may be planted in the fall after a spring application of TRIFLURALIN HF plus Caparol. Winter barley, winter rye and winter wheat can be planted in the fall also, if they are plowed down and not used for food or feed. Refer to the Caparol label for directions, cautions and precautions.
### Application Rates—Broadcast

**TRIFLURALIN HF** before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils or 1½ pints on medium soils. When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the seed.

### PEAS

**Dry (Western U.S. Only.):** Apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN HF** before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1½ pints on fine soils. Use 1¼ quarts of **Far-Go** for all soil textures.

**English:** Apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN HF** before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1½ pints on fine soils.

**Fall Application in Dry Peas and English Peas Grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only:** For dry peas grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington: Apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN HF** at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1¼ to 1½ pints on medium soils; and 1½ pints on fine soils.

**Southern Peas:** Apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN HF** before planting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coarse soils</th>
<th>1 pt.</th>
<th>Eastern U.S.</th>
<th>Western U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2-5% organic matter</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5-10% organic matter</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRIFLURALIN HF** and Far-Go tank mix for weed control in peas grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: The tank mix combination of **TRIFLURALIN HF** plus Far-Go will provide control of wild oats in addition to other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by **TRIFLURALIN HF**.

**Application Rates—** Broadcast ¼ pint of **TRIFLURALIN HF** on coarser textured soils, 1 pint of **TRIFLURALIN HF** on fine soils. Use 1½ quarts of Far-Go for all soil textures.

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

**NOTE:** Do not apply to lentils.

Leaf crinkling and delayed maturity of peas may occur, particularly on clay points in the northwest; but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oats. Do not graze livestock from fields treated with the **TRIFLURALIN HF**/Eptam/EPTC tank-mix.

### Peppers—Transplants only:

**TRIFLURALIN HF** before transplanting. Do not apply after transplanting.

### Potatoes

**Not recommended for use in the state of Maine:** Apply **TRIFLURALIN HF** after planting, up to or immediately following dragoft in the Eastern U.S. or after planting, before emergence on all soil textures, or after the potato plants have fully emerged on coarse and medium soils in the Western U.S. **TRIFLURALIN HF** is not recommended on muck soils.

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

When applying and incorporating **TRIFLURALIN HF** after potato plants have fully emerged, do not completely cover the foliage with treated soil. Likewise do not completely cover foliage at subsequent cultivations.

### Split Application in Idaho, Oregon and Washington Only:

**Eastern U.S.** and **Western U.S.**

**Coarse soils** | 1 pt. |
| Medium soils | 1½ pt. |
| Fine soils | 2 pt. |
| Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter | 1½-2 pt. |
| Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter | 2 pt. |
| Soils with 10.1 to 20% organic matter | — |

**FALL APPLICATION:**

For safflower grown in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming: Apply and incorporate **TRIFLURALIN HF** at a broadcast rate per acre of 1½ pints on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils; and 2½ pints on fine soils.
SOILS CONTAINING CHARCOAL IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND MISSISSIPPI: Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which result from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to tie up TRIFLURALIN HF and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLURALIN HF are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLURALIN HF. In the actual windrow or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLURALIN HF.

Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- **Coarse soils**
  - 1 pt.
  - 1½ pts.

- **Medium soils**
  - 1¼-1½ pts.
  - 2 pints

- **Fine soils**
  - 1½ pts.
  - 2 pts.

*Except charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.*

SOILS CONTAINING CHARCOAL IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND MISSISSIPPI: Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which result from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to tie up TRIFLURALIN HF and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLURALIN HF are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLURALIN HF. In the actual windrow or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLURALIN HF.

Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- **Coarse soils**
  - 1 pt.
  - 1½ pts.

- **Medium soils**
  - 1¼-1½ pts.
  - 2 pints

- **Fine soils**
  - 1½ pts.
  - 2 pts.

*Except charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.*

SOILS CONTAINING CHARCOAL IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND MISSISSIPPI: Newly cleared land often contains high organic matter (4 to 10%) and charcoal which result from burning debris. This charcoal and/or organic matter tends to tie up TRIFLURALIN HF and reduce its weed control activity. Higher rates of TRIFLURALIN HF are therefore necessary for satisfactory weed control. Increased rates can cause crop injury if charcoal or a high percentage of organic matter is not present to tie up some of the TRIFLURALIN HF. In the actual windrow or burn row, where a high level of charcoal is present, poor weed control may result even with an increased rate of TRIFLURALIN HF.

Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- **Coarse soils**
  - 1 pt.
  - 1½ pts.

- **Medium soils**
  - 1¼-1½ pts.
  - 2 pints

- **Fine soils**
  - 1½ pts.
  - 2 pts.

*Except charcoal soils in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.*

Fall application: For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, Boothwell, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse and medium soils and 2½ pts on fine soils. For soybeans grown in the Eastern United States other than those states listed above: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1½ pts on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1½ pts on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 to 2½ pts on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

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

More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Soybeans Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and southern Virginia: For more complete control of pigweed and seedling johnsongrass, TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied at a broadcast rate per acre of from 1 to 1½ pts on coarse soils, from 1½ to 2 pts on medium soils and 2 pts on fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pts per acre are recommended on fine soils.

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

More Complete Weed and Grass Control in Certain Counties Along the Texas Gulf Coast: For more complete control of those weeds and grasses listed in the TRIFLURALIN HF label in the Texas Gulf Coast Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Chambers, Fannin, Galveston, Harris, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Victoria, Waller and Wharton, TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied up to 2 weeks before planting at a broadcast rate of 1½ pts on coarse soils, 2 pts on medium soils and 3 pts on fine soils.

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

RED RICE CONTROL—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas only: Suppression or partial control of red rice in soybeans can be obtained when TRIFLURALIN HF is applied as directed at double the normal rate the first year (not to exceed 4 pts per acre) and at the normal rate the second year. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF directions for soil preparation and soil incorporation.
Precautions: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when used according to these recommendations.

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

Land Preparation—Remove your land to destroy existing grasses and weeds. Thoroughly mix crop residues into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Application—Apply TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 2 pints on medium soils; and 2½ pints on fine soils. Incorporation—Deep incorporation is essential to good wild cane control. Incorporate (mix) TRIFLURALIN HF thoroughly with a disc only set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep and operate in 2 different directions at 4 to 6 mph.

Cultivation—Cultivations during the crop season will also contribute to control. Precaution: Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth may occur under adverse cool, wet weather conditions early in the season when used according to these recommendations.

TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 Tank-Mix Preplant incorporated: The TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix effectively controls additional weeds than would be controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone (see Weeds Controlled section). Follow normal procedures for soil preparation. The TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix should be applied from 2 weeks before planting up to planting in 10 to 40 gallons of water with any low-pressure herbicide sprayer equipped with herbicide tips and screens no finer than 50 mesh in nozzle and in-line strainers.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Narrow Speeds</th>
<th>Tine-Tooth Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>⅜ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>⅜ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important: Refer to Sencor and Metribuzin 75 labels for soil type/rate details. Do not spray any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF procedures for incorporation and cultivation.

NOTE: In those areas of the Mid-South where cocklebur is a serious problem, an overlay of Sencor or Metribuzin 75 may be preferred to the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix.

Special Precaution: Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix will not harm the treated crop. Over-application may result in crop injury or soil residue. Uneven application or improper soil incorporation of the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. Seeding disease, cold weath, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken seedlings and increase the possibility of damage from the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix. Under these conditions, delayed crop development or reduced yields may result. Warning: Observe all warnings and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. Sencor may be harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing of dust or spray mist. Wash clothing thoroughly with soap and hot water before reuse. Do not contaminate feed or food. Keep out of reach of children.

Do not use the foliage from soybeans treated with the TRIFLURALIN HF/Sencor or TRIFLURALIN HF/Metribuzin 75 tank-mix for feed or forage. Do not contaminate any body of water nor apply to any area not specified on this label. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

TRIFLURALIN HF pre-plant followed by Sencor or Metribuzin 75 as an overlay treatment for weed control in soybeans: TRIFLURALIN HF effectively controls certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. See Sencor or Metribuzin 75 label for additional weeds controlled. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF as a preplant incorporated herbicide. As a separate operation, make a single application of Sencor or Metribuzin 75 as either a band or broadcast spray during planting or as a separate operation after planting, but before the soybeans emerge. Do not spray Sencor or Metribuzin 75 over the top of emerged soybeans or injury may result.

Use Directions—Follow directions on the TRIFLURALIN HF, Sencor or Metribuzin 75 labels for specific instructions regarding each chemical.

### Broadcast Rates Per Acre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Eastern U.S.</th>
<th>Western U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Precaution
Do not use Metribuzin 75 or Sencor on Tracy, Semmes, Altona, Vansoy or Coker 102 soybeans as these varieties are sensitive to Metribuzin 75 or Sencor and injury to the crop may result. See current Metribuzin 75 or Sencor label for complete information on sensitive varieties.

Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Seed must be planted at least 1½ inches below the soil surface but not more than 2 inches before a Sencor or Metribuzin 75 application. Do not replant areas treated with Sencor or Metribuzin 75 to any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment.

Injury to soybeans may occur if Metribuzin 75 or Sencor is used on soils having a calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if used in conjunction with soil applied organic phosphate pesticides.

### PRECAUTIONS

- **Do not use Metribuzin 75 or Sencor in areas of high water logging potential.**
- **Do not use Metribuzin 75 or Sencor on soils having a calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher.**
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Do not use treated vines for feed or forage. Seed must be planted at least 1½ inches below the soil surface but not more than 2 inches before a Sencor or Metribuzin 75 application. Do not replant areas treated with Sencor or Metribuzin 75 to any crop other than soybeans within 4 months after treatment.

**Injury to soybeans may occur if Metribuzin 75 or Sencor is used on soils having a calcareous surface or pH of 7.5 or higher, or if used in conjunction with soil applied organic phosphate pesticides.**

### Importantly:

Read the TRIFLURALIN HF, Sencor or Metribuzin 75 labels carefully before using. Note all warnings, precautions and special precautions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Rates Per Acre</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Metribuzin 75</th>
<th>Sencor 4L</th>
<th>Postplant/Preemergence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
<td>¾ lbs.</td>
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</table>

*See Metribuzin 75 or Sencor use label for complete directions and limitations, including rates according to soil organic matter and other factors.

### SUGAR BEETS:

**Apply TRIFLURALIN HF as a broadcast, overlap spray when plants are between 2 and 4 inches tall. Exposed beef buds should be covered with soil before application to reduce the possibility of girdling. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward the plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the sugar beet taproot.**

### SUGARCANE:

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

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

### Raucograss Control in Louisiana only:

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

For control of most annual grasses, including guineagrass (Post-Plant in Hawaii Only), 2 pints on medium or medium-heavy PH soil after planting (post plant cane) or after har-vesting (for ratoon cane), at a broadcast rate per acre of 6 to 8 pints for all soil textures. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF from shortly before or after cane emergence until layby. In ratoon cane, excess crop residue should be removed before application. If
large amounts of crop residues are present, TRIFLURALIN HF will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or irrigate immediately after application.

**SUNFLOWER:**
Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

Eastern U.S.:
Coarse soils 1 pt.
Medium soils 1½ pints
Fine soils 2 pts.
Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter .1 pints
Soils with 10% organic matter .2 pts.

Western U.S.:
Coarse soils 1½ pt.
Medium soils 1½-2 pts.
Fine soils 2-3 pts.

**PLUM, PRUNE, TANGELO, TANGERINE AND WALNUT TREES**
Apply TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. The layer of TRIFLURALIN HF prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

**Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine and Walnut Trees in California only:** For the control of field bindweed in the state of California, apply TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate of 4 pints per acre on all soil textures. TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied in the spring with a specially designed spray blade which applies a thin concentrated layer at a soil depth of 4 to 6 inches. The layer of TRIFLURALIN HF prevents bindweed shoots from emerging.

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

**FIELD BINDWEED CONTROL IN VINEYARDS:**

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

**LAND PREPARATION—Destroy all weeds and grasses with soil tillage before applying TRIFLURALIN HF:** This tillage is necessary to prevent trash from interfering with the operation of the spray blade.

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

**Precaution—**Some soils develop cracks as they dry after rainfall or irrigation. Field bindweed may emerge if the cracks extend through the TRIFLURALIN HF layer. Prevent or eliminate cracks by shallow discing or other tillage. Avoid deep tillage which disturbs the subsurface layer. Cultivation or tillage also aid the control of germinating seeds.

**WHEAT AND BARLEY SPRING WHEAT, DURHAM AND BARLEY Postplant incorporated application for control of foxtail (pigeongrass):** Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a seedbed of good till. Make TRIFLURALIN HF application after seeding but before crop emergence. Incorporate 1 to 1½ inches deep by use of flex-tine or diamond harrows operated twice in different directions at a minimum speed of 5 mph. Combine herbicide application and first incorporation when possible. Both incorporations must be completed in 24 hours following application.

Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils: 1 pint
- Medium soils: 1 pints
- Fine Soils: 1½ pints

**FALL APPLICATION—Preplant incorporated application for control of foxtail (pigeongrass):** This fall application of TRIFLURALIN HF is for crops to be planted the following spring. Fields should not have excessive trash and may have been fallowed or pre-tilled according to local cropping practices. Initial incorporation must be made within 24 hours of application. A second incorporation must be made prior to planting to uniformly distribute treated soil and eliminate emerged weeds.

Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

- Coarse soils: 1½ pint
- Medium soils: 1 pints
- Fine Soils: 1½ pints

**Fall Incorporation Pass—**Use any of the following implements:

1. Chisel plow (3 rows of up to 18-inch sweeps on 12-inch centers or less): Sweeps must be staggered so as to turn all soil. Operate at depth of 4 to 5 inches and speed of 4 to 6 mph.
2. Tandem disc: Operate at depth of 3 to 4 inches and speed of 4 to 6 mph.
3. Field cultivator (3 or 4 rows of sweeps with C- or S-shaped shanks spaced 7 inches or less apart): Sweeps must be staggered so as to turn all soil. Operate at depth of 3 to 4 inches and speed of 5 mph minimum.

**Spring Incorporation Pass—**The disc or field cultivator may be used, but the chisel plow is not recommended. The spring pass implement must operate at a more shallow depth than the fall pass implement.

**Planting Depth—**Seed should be placed at approximately 2 inches deep.

**Rhizome Johnsongrass Control:** (Western U.S. Only): Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with post-plant applications in Bearing and Non-Bearing established plantings of Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerines and Walnut trees with a TRIFLURALIN HF program when applied for 2 years in a row.

**Soil Preparation—**Work the soil thoroughly to bring the rhizomes nearer the surface.

**Application—**Apply TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 4 pints on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

**Precautions:** Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated vines. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter. In coarse and medium soils with 2% to 5% organic matter - 1.5 pints
- Fine soils with 5% to 10% organic matter - 2.0 pints
- Soils with 5% to 10% organic matter - 2.0 pints
- Use lower rate in rate range in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rainfall and irrigation.

**TREES AND VINEYARDS EASIER U.S. only:** For New Plantings of Vineyards, Citrus and Pecan Trees apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1½ pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1½ pints on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

For Non-Bearing Established Plantings of Citrus and Pecan Trees and Bearing Plantings of Grapefruit, Lemon, Orange, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerine Trees apply TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 to 4 pints for all soil textures. In these established plantings, apply as a directed spray to the soil around the trees and use incorporation methods not injurious to the trees.

**TRIFLURALIN HF Application Rates/Acre:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1.25 - 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>1.5 - 2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Western U.S. only:** For New Plantings of Almond, Apricot, Citrus, Nectarine, Peach, Pecan and Walnut trees apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse soils; 1½ pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1½ pints on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

For New Plantings of Vineyards apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 to 1½ pints on coarse soils; 1½ to 2 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated vines.

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

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

**Rhizome Johnsongrass Control:** (Western U.S. Only): Commercially acceptable control of rhizome Johnsongrass can be obtained with post-plant applications in Bearing and Non-Bearing established plantings of Vineyards, Almond, Apricot, Grapefruit, Lemon, Nectarine, Orange, Peach, Pecan, Tangelo, Tangerines and Walnut trees with a TRIFLURALIN HF program when applied for 2 years in a row.

**Application—**Apply TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 4 pints on all soil textures each year for 2 years in a row. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.
Broadcast Application Rate/Acre: Apply at a rate of 1.0 pint per acre for all textures regardless of organic matter content.

Incorporation: Recommended incorporation tools include the chisel plow (first incorporation pass only), tandem disc and field cultivator. Refer to “Incorporation Directions” section of this label for details on operation of incorporation equipment. Planting Directions: Barley should be seeded approximately 2 inches deep. Precautions:

- Carefully read and follow precautionary information before applying TRIFLURALIN HF.
- While use of this weed control practice may result in stand reduction, slight stand reductions do not normally affect yield.

**SPRING WHEAT, DURHAM AND BARLEY—TRIFLURALIN HF/FAR-GO TANK MIX—Postplant incorporated application for control of forstall (pigeongrass) and wild oat:**

Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in a seedbed of good tillth. Make herbicide application after seeding, but prior to crop emergence. Incorporate 1 to 1½ inches deep by use of flexible tine or diamond harrows operated twice in different directions at a minimum speed of 5 mph. Combine herbicide application and first incorporation when possible. If not possible, incorporate immediately after application. Apply and incorporate at the following broadcast rates per acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Far-Go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOIL TEXTURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>TRIFLURALIN HF</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important: Do not over apply as crop injury may result. Read Far-Go label carefully before using.

**WINTER WHEAT—TRIFLURALIN HF for preplant pre-emergence control of cheatgrass and other weeds in winter wheat grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana:**

When applied as directed, TRIFLURALIN HF will provide effective pre-emergence control of cheatgrass and a number of other annual grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF in winter wheat grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The growth, development and yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected, provided the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN HF.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

- Apply TRIFLURALIN HF any time from May to September prior to the fall planting of winter wheat.
- Enough soil should be placed at least 1½-2 inches deep.

Precautions:

- Do not plant where the plant has been treated with TRIFLURALIN HF as injury to the crop or a delay in its emergence and development may occur.

TRIFLURALIN HF is recommended as a pre-emergence treatment for control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, established flowers, ornamental bulbs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards, Christmas tree plantations and under paved surfaces.

**SOIL TEXTURE** | **TRIFLURALIN HF** | **Far-Go** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incorporation Directions**—Shallowly incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (Flexrite, Melroe®) set to cut 1 to 2 inches deep.

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

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

**WINTER WHEAT—Fallow-soil application of TRIFLURALIN HF for weed control in winter wheat grown in Washington and Oregon**: Uniformly applied TRIFLURALIN HF at the recommended rate and shallowly incorporated into fallow soil as much as four months ahead of planting time, will effectively control cheatgrass and certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat grown in Washington and Oregon. The growth development, or yield of winter wheat will not be adversely affected, provided the seed is placed below the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN HF with deep or semi-deep furrow-drill.

Broadcast directions and application rates per acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Precaution**: Use only deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drills. Place seed below the zone of soil into which TRIFLURALIN HF has been incorporated. Do not plow weeds into the zone of soil treated with TRIFLURALIN HF as injury to the crop or a delay in its emergence and development may occur.

**CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS, LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, NURSERY STOCK, GROUND COVERS, ESTABLISHED FLOWERS, ORNAMENTAL BULBS, NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT TREES AND NON-BEARING VINEYARDS, CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS AND UNDER PAVED SURFACES**

TRIFLURALIN HF does not control established weeds. Existing weeds should be controlled by preplant cultivation or with normally available herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed into soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation, is required to activate TRIFLURALIN HF. Optimum weed control is obtained when TRIFLURALIN HF is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, TRIFLURALIN HF may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate TRIFLURALIN HF within 3 days of application may result in erratic weed control. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of TRIFLURALIN HF granules from the target area. Optimum weed control will be obtained when followed by overhead irrigation or rainfall within a few hours after surface application.

**Special Use Precautions**: To avoid possible injury, do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF to:

- Nursery forest or Christmas Tree seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds
- Unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time

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TRIFLURALIN HF
EPA REG. NO. 34704-792

- Pots less than four inches wide
- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted

Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, flowers, and non-bearing fruit and nut crops and non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur.

Do not make preplant applications of TRIFLURALIN HF to areas where gladioli corms less than one inch in diameter will be planted or injury may occur.

Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF in greenhouse or other enclosed structures.

Users who wish to use TRIFLURALIN HF on plant species not recommended on this label may determine suitability for such uses by making trial application of TRIFLURALIN HF at a recommended rate to small numbers of plants. Prior to using TRIFLURALIN HF on a large number of plants, the treated plants should be observed for signs of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from the use of TRIFLURALIN HF on plant species not recommended on this label. TRIFLURALIN HF may be used on the following established plant species when container grown or field grown:

TRIFLURALIN HF may be used as a preemergence herbicide to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental ground covers, trees, shrubs, roses, flowers, and nursery stock. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF through any type of irrigation system for use on ornamentals.

TRIFLURALIN HF is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray before, or in the same operation as soil incorporation. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low-pressure boom-type herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray. Pour the recommended amount of TRIFLURALIN HF for your soil type into the spray tank during the filling operation and mix thoroughly before spraying. Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

Application Directions

TRIFLURALIN HF is to be mixed with water and applied as a spray before, or in the same operation as soil incorporation. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis) using any properly calibrated low-pressure boom-type herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray. Pour the recommended amount of TRIFLURALIN HF for your soil type into the spray tank during the filling operation and mix thoroughly before spraying. Do not apply more than the recommended amount.

Application Rates-Ground Cover Only

Apply 1 gallon of TRIFLURALIN HF per acre or 3 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. of ground cover area.

Incorporation before planting (pre-plant):

Trifluralin may be achieved around established plants by using PTO-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil, or rolling cultivators set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph. When incorporating TRIFLURALIN HF in transplants, new liners, or established plants, the implement should be adjusted so that treated soil is thrown toward and around the plants in the row.

Clean cultivated area to be treated before application since TRIFLURALIN HF will not control established weeds.

Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Do not use spike-tooth or spring-tooth harrows alone for incorporation.

Surface Application and Water Incorporation to Ornamental Ground Cover Plantings:

Add TRIFLURALIN HF to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate thoroughly prior to spraying. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray mixture. A one-half-inch rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation must be received within 24 hours or poor weed control will result.

Irrigation System for Use on Ornamentals.

Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF through any type of irrigation system for use on ornamentals.

Common Name

- Balsam fir
- White fir
- Albus-flowering maple
- Lutescu-flowering maple
- Roseus-flowering maple
- Tangerine-flowering maple
- Vesiuvus red-flowering maple
- Flame apple
- Norway maple
- Red maple
- Red sunset maple
- Silver maple
- Sugar maple
- Queen palm
- River birch
- Paper birch
- European white birch
- Bottle tree
- Black olive
- Chinese chestnut
- Carob
- Redbud
- Filicosus-ferns-spray Cypress
- Gracilis-slinger Hinoki Cypress
- Swara false Cypress
- Squarro-sass moss Cypress
- Palm
- Palm
- Parlor Palm
- Cloud nine dogwood
- Flowering dogwood
- Dogwood, kousa
- Green hawthorn
- Carrot wood
- Arizona cypress
- Russian olive
- Red gum eucalyptus
- Mealy eucalyptus
- Silver dollar eucalyptus
- Coolbark tree
- Red ironbark eucalyptus
- Ficus
- Mini ficus
- White ash
- Shamel ash
- Ginko
- Honey locust
- Shademaster honey locust
- Toyon
- Florida anise-tree
- Eastern red cedar
- Japanese larch
- American sweet gum
- Tuliptree
- Southern magnolia
- Crabapple
- White mulberry
- Banana
- Black plum
- Sourwood
- Norwegian spruce
- Pendula-weeping Norway spruce
- Repens-spreading Norway spruce
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### TREES CONT'D.

#### Scientific Name
- *Picea glauca conica*
- *Picea glauca*
- *Picea pungens*
- *Pinus aristata*
- *Pinus canariensis*
- *Pinus contorta*
- *Pinus eldarica*
- *Pinus leucodermis*
- *Pinus mugo*
- *Pinus nigra*
- *Pinus radiata*
- *Pinus resinosa*
- *Pinus strobus*
- *Pinus sylvestris*
- *Pinus thunbergiana*
- *Platanus acerifolia*
- *Platanus occidentalis*
- *Podocarpus spp.*
- *Populus deltoids*
- *Prosopis chilensis*
- *Prunus yedoensis*
- *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
- *Quercus coccinea*
- *Quercus ilex*
- *Quercus palustris*
- *Quercus phellos*
- *Quercus rubra*
- *Quercus virginiana*
- *Robinia pseudoacacia*
- *Salix spp.*
- *Sequoia gigantea*
- *Swietenia mahogani*
- *Tabebuia caraba*
- *Taxodium distichum*
- *Tsuga canadensis*
- *Ulmus parvifolia*
- *Washingtonia robusta*

### ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

#### Scientific Name
- *Abelia grandiflora*
- *Acacia abyssinica*
- *Acacia dealbata*
- *Acacia dealbata*
- *Acalypha wilkesiana*
- *Acer ginnala*
- *Acer palmatum*
- *Agave americana*
- *Astilbe chinensis*
- *Athyr hium nipponicum*
- *Baccharis pilularis*
- *Berberis gladwynensis*
- *Berberis mentorensis*
- *Berberis thunbergii*
- *Bougainvillaea spp.*
- *Buxus microphylla japonica*
- *Buxus microphylla Koreana*
- *Buxus sempervirens*
- *Callistemon citrinus*
- *Callistemon viminalis*
- *Calluna vulgaris*
- *Camellia sasanqua*
- *Camellia japonica*
- *Cassia arboreoides*
- *Ceanothus spp.*
- *Cephalotaxus drupacea*
- *Cerastium tomentosum*

### Common Name
- Dwarf Alberta spruce
- White spruce
- Dwarf globe blue spruce
- Glauca-Colorado blue spruce
- Hoopsii-Hoop blue spruce
- Koster-Koster blue spruce
- Bristlecone pine
- Canary Island pine
- Shore pine, beach pine
- Eldarica pine
- Bosnian pine
- Pumilio-shrubby Swiss mountain pine
- Austrian black pine
- Monterey pine
- Red pine
- Lobolly pine
- White pine
- Columnar Scotch pine
- Scotch pine
- Japanese black pine
- London planetree
- American sycamore
- California sycamore
- Podocarpus
- Cottonwood
- Chilnual mesquite
- Yoshino flowering cherry
- Douglas fir
- Scarlet oak
- Bear oak
- Pin oak
- Willow oak
- Red oak
- Live oak
- Black locust
- Willow
- Giant sequoia
- Mahogany
- Yellow tab
- Bald cypress
- Eastern hemlock
- Chinese elm
- Mexican fan palm
- Ebyd Goucher abelia
- Glossy abelia
- Abyssinica acacia
- Prostrate acacia
- Shoestring acacia
- Copper leaf
- Amur maple
- Coral bark Japanese maple
- Dwarf Japanese maple
- Century plant
- False spirea
- Japanese painted fern
- Coyote bush
- William Penn barberry
- Mentor barberry
- Atropurpurea-redleaf Japanese barberry
- Aurora-golden Japanese barberry
- Crimson pygmy barberry
- Rose glow barberry
- Barbara Karst
- California gold
- Pink pixie
- Scarlet O’Hara
- Temple fire
- Texas dawn
- Japanese boxwood
- Korean boxwood
- Common boxwood
- Lemon bottlebrush
- Weeping bottlebrush
- Spring torch Scotch heather
- Sasanqua camellia
- Japanese camellia
- Feathery cassis
- Wild lilac
- Plum yew
- Snow-in-summer
- Chamaecyparis pisifera
- Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
- Cithera alnifolia
- Cleyera japonica
- Cornus alba
- Cornus stolonifera
- Cotinus coggyria
- Cotinus dammeri
- Cotonater adpressus
- Cotonater apiculatus
- Cotonater congestus
- Cotonater dammeri
- Cotonater hiralayan
- Cotonater formosus
- Cotonater zabeli
- Cycles revoluta
- Cytisus praecox
- Cytisus scoparius
- Daphne odor
- Deutzia spp.
- Dodonea viscoso
- Elaeagnus pungens
- Erica cinerea
- Erica x darleyensis
- Erica vagans
- Euonymus alatus
- Euonymus fortunei
- Euonymus japonica
- Euonymus kiautschovica
- Feijoa sellowiana
- Forsythia spp.
- Gradenia jasminoides
- Gaultheria shallon
- Gelsemium sempervirens
- Genista pilosa
- Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
- Hibiscus syriacus
- Ilex spp.
- Illicium annatum
- Itea ilicifolia
- Ixora collina
- Juniperus spp.
- Kalmia latifoia
- Lagerstroemia indica
- Lantana spp.
- Leucothoe axillaris
- Leucothoe fontanesiana
- Liguistrum spp.
- Livistona chinensis
- Lonicer a periclymenum
- Lonicer a sempervirens
- Mahonia bealei
- Mahonia repens
- Myrica cerifera
- Nandina domestica
- Nerium oleander
- Osmanthus fortunei
- Philadelphus spp.
- Phoenix roebelenii
- Photinia fraseri
- Pieris japonica
- Kosteri cypress
- Nana-dwarf Hinoki cypress
- Torulosa cypress
- Filifera-thread cypress
- Areca palm
- Summersweet
- Japanese cleyera
- Sibirica-Siberian dogwood
- Bailey red osier dogwood
- Flavira-regia-yellow twig dogwood
- Royal purple smoke tree
- Coral beauty smoke tree
- Eichholz smoke tree
- Praecox-early cotoneaster
- Cranberry cotoneaster
- Pyrenees cotoneaster
- Bearberry cotoneaster
- Himalayan cotoneaster
- Rock cotoneaster
- Zabel cotoneaster
- Saga palm
- Hollandia-warminster broom
- Lema-Scott broom
- Fragrant daphne
- Deutzia
- Hopsed bush
- Fruitland silver berry
- Purple bell heather
- Mediterranean pink heather
- Cornish heather
- Winged euonymus
- Candale gold euonymus
- Emerald’N gold euonymus
- Sunspot euonymus
- Wintercreeper euonymus
- Silver king-euonymus
- Variegated green euonymus
- Spreading euonymus
- Pineapple guava
- Forsythia
- August beauty gardenia
- Gardenia
- Radican gardenia
- Salal/lemon leaf
- Carolina jessamine
- Woadwaxen
- Ross Estey-hibiscus
- Rose of Sharon-heart
- Rose of Sharon-red bird
- Rose of Sharon-woodbridge
- Holly
- Mystery gardenia
- Henry Garnet holly leaf sweetspire
- Ixora
- Juniper
- Mountain laurel
- Crape myrtle
- Lantana
- Coast leptocoleon
- Drooping leptocoleon
- Privet
- Chinese fountain palm
- Flowering woodbine
- Serotina woodbine
- Trumpet honeysuckle
- Leather leaf mahonia
- Creeping mahonia
- Wax myrtle
- Compacted-dwarf heavenly bamboo
- Harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo
- Heavenly bamboo
- Nana compacta-heavenly bamboo
- Nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo
- Woods dwarf heavenly bamboo
- Hardy red oleander
- Oleander
- Ruby lace oleander
- Fortunes osmanthus
- Mockorange
- Pigmy date palm
- Fraser’ photinia
- Japanese andromeda
- Mountain fire lily-of-the-valley
- Snowdrift lily-of-the-valley
- Templebells lily-of-the-valley
- Valley rose lily-of-the-valley
- Valley valentine lily-of-the-valley
- Forest flame lily-of-the-valley
- Mugo-mugo pine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago ariculata</td>
<td>Blue cape plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis</td>
<td>American arborvitae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmia revesiana</td>
<td>Reeve's skimmia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago capensis</td>
<td>Plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinquefoil</td>
<td>Carolina laurel cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf pink flowering almond</td>
<td>Pyracantha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charisima-Monuce rhaphiolepis</td>
<td>India hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundleaf rhaphiolepis</td>
<td>Azalea/rhododendron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhaphiolepis ovata</td>
<td>Africa sumac</td>
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<td>Rhaphiolepis indica</td>
<td>Rosemary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delosperma alba</td>
<td>Japanese skimmia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liriope gigantea</td>
<td>Dolchia spiraea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lampranthus spectabilis</td>
<td>Shirobana spiraea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liriope capensis</td>
<td>Bridal wreath</td>
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<td>Reineckia speciosa</td>
<td>Chinese lilac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Common lilac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari</td>
<td>African upland yew</td>
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<tr>
<td>Festuca ovina glauca</td>
<td>Cape honeysuckle</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Euphorbia marginata</td>
<td>Little giant-arborvitae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAHILA</td>
<td>Shrub-Red fritillaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila paniculata</td>
<td>Aureus nana-dwarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus</td>
<td>arbovita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteosperum fruticosum</td>
<td>Minima glauca-arborvita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>Christmas palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor oil</td>
<td>VIBURNUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germander</td>
<td>Weigela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobularia spicata</td>
<td>Xylomos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mondo grass</td>
<td>Yucca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithospermum</td>
<td>Variegated liriope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabian olive</td>
<td>Magestic lily turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari</td>
<td>Lilac beauty lily turf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope spicata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</td>
<td>Silver sunproot lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoporum latent</td>
<td>Variegated lirioe lily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophiopogon japonicus</td>
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<td>Osteosperum fruticosum</td>
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<td>Fountain grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mondo grass</td>
<td>Ribion grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailing African daisy</td>
<td>Stonecrop (sedum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian jasmine</td>
<td>Germander</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Asian jasmine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinca ssp.</td>
<td>Sweet alyssum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated lirioe lily</td>
<td>Sweet alyssum</td>
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</tbody>
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**GROUND COVERS cont’d.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td>Angelwing jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Trailling iceplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White lily turf</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ESTABLISHED FLOWERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achillea spp.</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum houstonianum</td>
<td>Floss flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum spp.</td>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antinvinum majus</td>
<td>African daisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctotis spp.</td>
<td>Dusty miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster spp.</td>
<td>Aster (perennial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>Calendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornflower</td>
<td>Cornflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
<td>Velvet centaurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea gymnarcopra</td>
<td>Sweet centaurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus spp.</td>
<td>Morning glory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos spp.</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
<td>Dahlia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus spp.</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimorphotheca spp.</td>
<td>Snow-on-the-mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphoria marginata</td>
<td>Geum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geum spp.</td>
<td>Geum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia spp.</td>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiolus spp.</td>
<td>Gladiolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila paniculata</td>
<td>Baby’s breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus spp.</td>
<td>Helianthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens balsamina</td>
<td>Impatiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens spp.</td>
<td>Impatiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixora spp.</td>
<td>Ixora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus odoratus</td>
<td>Lathyrus odoratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limonium spp.</td>
<td>Limonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia spp.</td>
<td>Lobelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobularia maritima</td>
<td>Lupinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus spp.</td>
<td>Lupinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthiola spp.</td>
<td>Matthiola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirabilis jalapa</td>
<td>Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis spp.</td>
<td>Four o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana spp.</td>
<td>Forget me-not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaver spp.</td>
<td>Nicotiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia hybridra</td>
<td>Poppies, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox spp.</td>
<td>Petunia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaca grandiflora</td>
<td>Philox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa spp.</td>
<td>Portulaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia laciniata</td>
<td>Blackeyed susan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia spp.</td>
<td>Golden glow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabiosa ssp.</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scachys spp.</td>
<td>Pink cushion flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokesia laevis</td>
<td>Lamb’s ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagetes spp.</td>
<td>Stoker’s aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropaeolum ssp.</td>
<td>Marigold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca ssp.</td>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia ssp.</td>
<td>Vinca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia ssp.</td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ORNAMENTAL BULBS**

TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in orna-
mental-bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply TRIF-
FLURALIN HF to the soil surface 2-4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emerg-
ence of annual weeds. TRIFLURALIN HF may also be applied following bulb emergence. For fall planted bulbs, apply TRIFLURALIN HF again in late winter or
early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

**CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS**

Apply TRIFLURALIN HF to established plantings of field grown Christmas tree
species listed on this label. Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds. Apply only to established plantings. Established plants are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a sufficient period of time.
TRIFLURALIN HF
EPA REG. NO. 34704-792

To allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

TREE AND VINE CROPS-CITRUS, FRUIT AND NUT TREES, AND VINEYARDS
New Plantings of Citrus, Fruit and Nut Trees
For new plantings of almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine and walnut trees, apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>16 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>20 oz.- 24 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>24 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All soils with 2-5% organic matter - 24 oz. - 32 oz.*

*All soils with 5-10% organic matter - 52 oz.*

*Use lower rate in range in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rainfall and irrigation.*

New Plantings of Vineyards
Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>16 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>24 oz.- 48 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>48 oz.- 64 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All soils with 2-10% organic matter - 48 oz. - 64 oz.*

*Use lower rate in range in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rainfall and irrigation.*

Note: Do not use more than 32 oz./A on mist propagated grape rootings.

Established Non-bearing and Bearing Citrus, Fruit and Nut Trees, and Vineyards
TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied in established non-bearing and bearing vineyards and plantings of almond, apricot, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, peach, pecan, plum, prune, tangelo, tangerine, and walnut trees. In established plantings, apply TRIFLURALIN HF to the soils surface and incorporate using methods not injurious to the crop. Do not apply to vineyards within 60 days of harvest.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All soils</td>
<td>32 oz. - 64 oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Use the higher rate in the range for longer term weed control.*

COTTONWOOD/POPLAR TREES GROWN FOR PULP*
For new plantings, apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at the rate of 2-4 quarts per acre by ground application in 10 to 20 gallons of water. For established plantings, apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 10 to 20 gallons of water as a directed spray to the soil and use incorporation methods not injurious to the crop.

*Not registered for use in California

Under Paved Surfaces
Directions for Use and Site Preparation: Apply 3 to 4 gallons of TRIFLURALIN HF per acre or 9 to 12 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. TRIFLURALIN HF should be used only where the area to be treated has been prepared according to good construction practices. If mazes, slabs, tubers or other vegetative plant parts are present in the site, they should be removed by scalping with a grader blade to a depth sufficient to insure their complete removal.

Applications should be made only when final grade is established or after additions of base rock. Do not remove soils following TRIFLURALIN HF application and do not apply this herbicide to areas where asphalt is to be laid directly on top of soil.

Paving should follow TRIFLURALIN HF as soon as possible.

Applications Directions (Large Areas): Apply TRIFLURALIN HF in sufficient water to insure thorough wetting of the soil surface or penetration of the spray solution through the base rock layer. A minimum of 150 gallons per acre is recommended. Apply with any sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Add the recommended amount of herbicide to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

PROHIBITIONS—Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE—Avoid freezing. Do not store below temperature of (40°F). If frozen, poor weed control may result. Store in cool dry container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. (Avoid stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural pesticides containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(For packages up to 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 30 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

(For packages greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs:) Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(For square bottom caged totes greater than 55 gals.): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container about 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.

(For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.
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