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 4 pounds active ingredient per gallon.  
*Contains Petroleum Distillates

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

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.

Applicants 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, enclosed 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:
Do not plant sorghum or oats for 12 months after a TRIFLURALIN HF application. If less than 25 inches of total water was used to produce the crop, do not plant sorghum or oats for 18 months after application. Cool wet weather conditions during the early stage of growth may increase the possibility of injury to sorghum.

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 (Pigeongrass) in North Dakota have been identified as resistant to dinitroaniline type herbicides such as TRIFLURALIN HF. 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 crus-galli)
Brachiaria (Brachiaria sp.)
Bromegrass (Bromus tectorum)
Cheat (Bromus secalinus)
Crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis)
Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)
Foxtails (Setaria spp.)
Goosefoot (Chenopodium hybridum)
Henbit (Lamium amplexicaule)
Knotweed (Polygonum aviculare)
Lambquarters (Chenopodium album)
Pigweeds (Amaranthus sp.)
Redroot pigweed (Sorrel)
Rough pigweed (Erodium indicum)
Sorrel (Rumex sp.)
Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica)

Florida pusley (Richardia scabra)
Mexican clover (Chenopodium hybridum)
Pigweed (Amaranthus sp.)
Prickly sida (Sida spinosa)
Ragweed, common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Russian thistle (Salsola persica)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)

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 Metroxynurum 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 Metroxynurum 75 may be preferable to a tank mix.

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. (See Soybean section for special instructions.)
Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)
Mallow, Venice (Hibiscus trionum)
Mustard, wild (Brassica kaber)
Ragweed, common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Ragweed, common (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Sesbania, hemp (Sesbania exaltata)
Sesbania, hemp (Sesbania exaltata)

Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)

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 Metroxynurum 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 Metroxynurum 75 may be preferable to a tank mix.

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

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 Metroxynurum 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 Metroxynurum 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.)

Ragweed
Shepherdspurse
Groundcherry (Annual)
Velvetgrass
Dogfennel
Wild lettuce
Pennycress
Wild mustard
Morning glory, Annual
The tank mix of TRIFLURALIN HF plus Far-Go® will control wild oats in peas grown in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington in addition to the weeds controlled by TRIFLURALIN HF alone. (See Pea 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:
Referring to the following guide to determine your soil texture.

Coarse** Soils
Sandy
Loamy sand
Sandy loam
Clay
Loam
Silty clay loam*
Silt
Sandy clay loam*

Medium Soils
Silt
Sandy clay

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

* 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 drop 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 identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that lingers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

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 gallons of water per acre (broadcast basis), using any properly calibrated low-pressure herbicide sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. As the amount of water used (spray volume) decreases, the importance of accurate calibration and uniform application increases. Check the sprayer daily to insure proper calibration and uniform form. 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 surface at a spray volume of from 4 to 10 gallons per acre. Adjust pump pressure to nozzle 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 ½ to 1 acre inch of irrigation water. Mechanical incorporation is not necessary when TRIFLURALIN HF is applied through the irrigation 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 cutting. 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 chemical means 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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

Do not combine irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide 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 operation, 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 diligently 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 regularly 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 functional, 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 discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or side of 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, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The pump must include a functional pressure drain appropriately located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The pump must include a functional pressure drain appropriately located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The pump must include a functional pressure drain appropriately located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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. The second incorporation is required with most environments (see Incorporation 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 in the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Generally, incorporation equipment will place the chemical approximately half as deep as the equipment is run. For example, a disc running 4 inches deep will incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF approximately 2 inches deep.

General Precautions:

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products. Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and directions for crops and products 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. The second incorporation is required with most environments (see Incorporation 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 in the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Generally, incorporation equipment will place the chemical approximately half as deep as the equipment is run. For example, a disc running 4 inches deep will incorporate 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 throw 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 furrow deeper than the depth to which TRIFLURALIN HF was incorporated. Furrowing too deep will expose untreated soil and allow weeds to germinate in the bottom of the furrow.

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

Incorporation Equipment

Use machinery that mixes TRIFLURALIN HF thoroughly with the soil. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep may result in erratic weed control. Use of incorporation equipment not listed upon the label may result in poor or erratic weed control and/or crop injury. Except as noted 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 effective incorporation providing the following instructions are used:

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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 unturren. 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 rotary speeds adequate to raise 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. on this label.

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 band applications, 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 APPLIED 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

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 fertilizer 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. Wetable 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.

IMPREGNNATION

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 a 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**

#### RATE 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 pounds</td>
<td>1 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 pounds</td>
<td>1½ pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 pounds</td>
<td>2 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 pounds</td>
<td>2½ pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 pounds</td>
<td>3 pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 pounds</td>
<td>3½ pint</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:

\[
\text{Pints TRIFLURALIN HF} \times \frac{1000}{\text{lbs. Fertilizer per Acre}} = \text{Quarts TRIFLURALIN HF per Ton of Fertilizer}
\]

### 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 sugar beets, 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 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.

### ALFALFA—Established Alfalfa Only: (Western U.S. Only)

Apply to established alfalfa stands at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN HF and 2½ to 3½ pints of Eptam/EPTC depending on soil texture and weed problem. Use the higher rate of Eptam/EPTC for nutseed control. TRIFLURALIN HF at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF procedures for cultivation.

### BEANS

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

**Lima Beans and Snap Beans:** Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

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

### CARROTS

Apply to established carrot stands at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint of TRIFLURALIN HF and 2½ to 3½ 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 nutseed control. TRIFLURALIN HF at 1 pint per acre, alone or in combination, should not be used on soils containing 5% or more organic matter. Incorporate immediately after application. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF procedures for cultivation.

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

**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 1 ½ pts. to control fall panicum and Texas panicum in the lower rates when light weed pressure is expected and higher rates when heavy weed pressure is expected. Cover soil surface uniformly with spray using drop nozzles if required. Use 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 till, 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 sprayer. 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>Coarse Soils</th>
<th>Medium Soils</th>
<th>Fine Soils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1½ pt.</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>.1½ pt.</td>
<td>.1 pt.</td>
<td>.1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>.1½ pt.</td>
<td>.1 pt.</td>
<td>.1 pt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF after transplanting.

Eastern U.S. Western U.S.

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 till, remove established weeds and deposit a soil cover at the base of crop plants.

Pre-plant: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at the broadcast rate of 1½ pts. on coarse soils; 2 pts. 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 pts. on medium soils; 2 pts. on fine soils, or 2½ pts. on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 to 2½ pts. on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

POST-PLANT: For transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF after transplanting.

Field Preparation—Field should be cultivated prior to application of TRIFLURALIN HF to provide loose till, remove established weeds and deposit a soil cover at the base of crop plants.

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 pts. on coarse soils; 3 pts. on medium soils and 4 pts. on fine soils,

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 rhizome Johnsongrass.

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

More Complete Control of Pigweed and Seedling Johnsongrass in Cotton Grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri Bootheel, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pts. on coarse and medium soils and 2½ pts. on fine soils. For cotton grown in Alabama, California and Nevada: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt. on coarse soils; 1½ pts. on medium soils and 2½ pts. on fine soils. For cotton grown in Arizona, California, and Nevada: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pt. on coarse soils; 1½ pts. on medium soils and 2¼ pts. on fine soils.

POST-EMERGENCE: For transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF after transplanting.

Field Preparation—Field should be cultivated prior to application of TRIFLURALIN HF to provide loose till, remove established weeds and deposit a soil cover at the base of crop plants.

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

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POST-EMERGENCE: For transplant cole crops apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting. Do not apply TRIFLURALIN HF after transplanting.

Field Preparation—Field should be cultivated prior to application of TRIFLURALIN HF to provide loose till, remove established weeds and deposit a soil cover at the base of crop plants.

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

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**TRIFLURALIN HF**

**EPA REG. NO. 34704-792**

**Broadcast Rates Per Acre:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Caparol 80W</th>
<th>Caparol 4L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pint</td>
<td>1½-2 pounds</td>
<td>2.4-3.2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>2½-3 pts.</td>
<td>4 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2½-3 pts.</td>
<td>4 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.*

**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 Caparol 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Cotoran 80W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1½ pts.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mixing Directions:** Carefully follow the procedures on the Cotoran 80W label for making a Cotoran slurry and adding it to a partially filled tank of water. After the Cotoran is thoroughly mixed with the partially filled tank of water, add the TRIFLURALIN HF and continue filling. Agitate during the filling and spraying operation. Use spray shields to avoid injury to foliage or exposed onion bulbs. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

**Incorporation Directions:**

- **For direct spray:** Use spray shields to avoid injury to foliage or exposed bulbs. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
- **For post-plant, pre-emergence application:** Use the lower rate in rate range in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rainfall and irrigation or where light weed pressure is anticipated. Use incorporation machinery does not damage the plants.

**CUCURBITS—Cantaloupes, Cucumbers and Watermelons Post-Plant:**

Apply TRIFLURALIN HF as a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath plants which are in the 3 to 4 true-leaf stage. Set incorporation machinery to throw treated soil toward plants in the row. Care should be taken that incorporation machinery does not damage the plants.

**FLAX (Fall Application Only):**

TRIFLURALIN HF should be applied and incorporated in the fall for weed control in spring seeded flax. Incorporate once within 24 hours after application. The second incorporation may be completed in the spring prior to planting.

**Precautions:**

- Incorporation operations or other tillage practices performed in the spring prior to seeding should be relatively shallow to maintain a firm seedbed. The seedbed should be packed prior to seeding. Seeding should be done with a press drill or hoe drill. Seed into moist seedbed and plant no more than 1½ inches deep.
- Seeding should not be completed until soil is sufficiently warm.
- Refer to the ‘Special Precautions’ section of this label for information on growing conditions that can lead to crop injury or yield reduction.

**Broadcast Application Rate/Acre:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Cotoran 80W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Soils</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GREENS—Turnip Greens Grown for Processing and All Collard, Kale and Mustard Greens:**

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and ½ pints on fine soils.

**MUSTARD—Grown For Seed in Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington Only:**

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and ½ pints on fine soils.

**HOPS: (Western U.S. Only.):**

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF while the crop is dormant at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and ½ pints on fine and soil with 2% to 10% organic matter.

**OKRA:**

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

**ONIONS (Dry Bulbs Only):**

Direct spray TRIFLURALIN HF between established onion rows and apply as a soil incorporated treatment. Use spray shields to avoid injury to foliage or exposed bulbs. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

**Precautions:**

- This product will not adversely affect onions when applied according to directions under normal growing condition. The crop may weaken from diseases, improper incorporation depth, excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought which may increase the chance of damage from this product.
**PEANUTS**—(Grown in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico Only): Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting, at planting or immediately after planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 ½ 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 1 ½ pints on fine soils.

English: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting at a broadcast rate per acre of 1 pint on coarse and medium soils and 1 ½ 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; 1 ¼ to 1½ pints on medium soils; and 1½ pints on fine soils.

Southern Peas: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

**Application Rates—Broadcast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</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>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 prairies in the northwest; but this is usually more than offset by a reduction of wild oats. Do not graze livestock on treated crops. Refer to the cautions, precautions and directions on the Far-Go label.

**PEPPERS**—Transplants only:

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before transplanting. Do not apply after transplanting.

**Application Rates—Broadcast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</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>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Rates—Broadcast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</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>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>1¼-1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
<td>1½-2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 5 to 10% organic matter</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
<td>2 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soils with 10 to 20% organic matter</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
TRIFLURALIN HF
EPA REG. NO. 34704-792

SOYBEANS
Preplant incorporated: Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Follow recommended soil preparation, application and incorporation procedures.

Eastern U.S. Western U.S.
Coarse soils 1 pt. 1 pt.
Medium soils 1½ pts. 1½ pts.
Fine soils 2 pts. 1½ pts.
Soils with 2 to 5% organic matter 1½ pts. 1½ pts.
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter 3 pts. 3 pts.

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.
Medium soils ......................2 pts.
Fine soils .........................3 pts.

Fall application: For soybeans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, northern Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, Boothiel, 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 pints 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 pints on medium soils; 2 pints on fine soils; 1½ pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 to 2½ pints 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 pints per acre on both coarse and medium soils. Plant soybeans after early season adverse weather conditions have passed. Do not plant soybeans deeper than 2 inches. Crop injury in the form of delayed growth or reduced yields may occur under adverse cool, 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 pints on coarse soils, from 1½ to 2 pints on medium soils and 2 pints on fine soils except in the state of Louisiana where 3 pints per acre are recommended on fine soils.

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, 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 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 pints per acre) and at the normal rate the second year. Follow normal TRIFLURALIN HF directions for soil preparation and soil incorporation.

Application: Year 1
Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF the first year any time in the spring before planting at the following broadcast rates per acre:

Coarse soils .....................2 pts.
Medium soils ....................3 pts.
Fine soils ........................4 pts.
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter .........................3 pts.
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter .........................4 pts.

Application: Year 2
Apply TRIFLURALIN HF the second year at the following normal label broadcast rates per acre:

Coarse soils ......................1 pt.
Medium soils .....................1½ pts.
Fine soils ........................2 pts.
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter .........................1½ pts.
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter .........................2½ pts.

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

Coarse soils .....................1 pt. per acre
Medium soils .....................3 pts.
Fine soils ........................6 pts.
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter .........................9 pts.

* 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 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.

Crop Rotation
The program for red rice control in soybeans is a 2-year program. Use the rates listed for first year application and plant soybeans. The second year use the normal TRIFLURALIN HF rates listed for your soil type and charcoal level and plant only those crops for which TRIFLURALIN HF has been registered as a preplant treatment or injury may result. Do not plant rice the second year. Rice may be planted the third year.

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

Rhizome Johnsongrass Control: (Eastern United States and the State of Texas): 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; 4 pints on fine soils; 3 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 4 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter, OR

Fall Application—Apply TRIFLURALIN HF between October 15 and December 31 for 2 years in a row at a broadcast rate per acre of 2 pints on coarse soils; 3 pints on medium soils; 4 pints on fine soils; 3 pints on coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 4 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter, OR

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

Coarse soils ..........................1 pt.
Medium soils ........................1½ pts.
Fine soils ............................2 pts.
Coarse soils with 2 to 5% organic matter .........................1½ pts.
Soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter .........................2½ pts.

Incorporation—Deep incorporation is essential to good rhizome johnsongrass control. 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. Commercially acceptable control will not be obtained with only 1 year of double-rate TRIFLURALIN HF use.
**TRIFLURALIN HF**

EPA REG. NO. 34704-792

**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 weather conditions during the season when used according to these recommendations.

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.

**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—**Work 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 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 efficiently controls additional weeds that 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>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Sencor 4L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>6 to 8 pts.</td>
<td>6 to 8 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>4 to 5 pts.</td>
<td>4 to 5 pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>3 to 4 pts.</td>
<td>3 to 4 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important:** Refer to Sencor and Metribuzin 75 labels for soil type/rate details. Do not plant 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 cockleburs 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 weather, deep planting, excessive moisture, soil pH over 7.5, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken crop seedlings and increase possibility of damage from 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 over-plant 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.

**Special Precautions—**Do not use Metribuzin 75 or Sencor on Tracy, Semmes, Atona, 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 1 inch below the soil surface but not more than 2 inches before a Sencor or Metribuzin 75 application.

Do not replant treated areas 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.

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

**Broadcast Rates Per Acre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Sencor 4L</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>1½ pts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delta Only</th>
<th>Rate according to soil texture</th>
<th>1-1½ pts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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 6 inches tall. Exposed beet roots 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 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.

**Raouligress 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 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 soil TRIFLURALIN HF after planting (for plant cane) or after harvesting (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.
large amounts of crop residues are present, TRIFLURALIN HF will not be effective. Apply just before anticipated rainfall or irrigate immediately after application.

**SUNFLOWER:**
Applying and incorporating TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

**Plant Application Rates/Acre:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF (pints)</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>

• Coarse and medium soils with 2% to 5% organic matter - 1.5 pints
• Fine soils with 2% to 5% organic matter - 2.0 pints
• Soils with 5% to 10% organic matter - 2.0 pints
• Use lower rate in range rate in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rainfall and irrigation.

**TREES AND VINEYARDS:**
EASTERN 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 soils with 2 to 5% organic matter; and 2 pints on soils with 5.1 to 10% organic matter.

**TRIFLURALIN HF Application:**
- 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.

**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 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 3 pints on medium soils and 3 to 4 pints on fine soils or soils with 2 to 10% organic matter. Do not use more than 2 pints per acre on heat-treated vines.**

**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 a depth of 3 to 4 inches and speed at 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.
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.

Plowing 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 cheatgrass (pigweedgrass) 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 or diamond hoes 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>SOIL TEXTURE</th>
<th>TRIFLURALIN HF</th>
<th>Far-Go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium soils</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine soils</td>
<td>½ pt.</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 during a period from 3 weeks up to immediately prior to planting. Broadcast TRIFLURALIN HF at the following rates per acre according to soil texture.

<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>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Seeding Directions—Use only a deep furrow or semi-deep furrow drill that will be sure to place the seed below the zone of soil into which 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—Fall-sow 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>1 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>½ pt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incorporation—Shallowly incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF into the soil with a flexible tine-tooth harrow (also called Flexitine 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 plant where the grain drill is used as the incorporation tool, mounting a springtooth harrow in front of the drill to aid incorporation can enhance performance. THE WHEAT MUST BE SEEDED BELOW THE TRIFLURALIN HF TREATED SOIL OR CROP INJURY MAY RESULT. The wheat seed should be placed at least 1½-2 inches deep.

**Precautions:**
- Crop injury in the form of delayed emergence and development result from planting wheat in direct contact with treated soil.
- Do not use under cutters, field cultivators, chisel plows or disc as incorporation tools. Any implement that incorporates TRIFLURALIN HF deeper than the seeded wheat will contribute to crop injury.
- Use of seeding equipment that does not place the seed below the treated soil layer will result in crop injury.
- Use of TRIFLURALIN HF in accordance with this label may result in some crop stand reduction but does not normally adversely affect yield.
- Heavy rainfall prior to wheat emergence can cause soil compaction and soil crusting resulting in delayed emergence, stand reduction, stunting and yield loss.

**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 is recommended as a preemergence 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. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF before or after planting but prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with weed population, planting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed. Repeat application should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of TRIFLURALIN HF. Do not apply over 12 pounds a.i. per acre total of TRIFLURALIN HF within a 12-month period.

TRIFLURALIN HF does not control established weeds. Existing weeds should be controlled by preplant cultivation or with non-adverse 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
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 gladiolus 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. TRIFLURALIN HF must be mixed with clean water in 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coarse Soils</th>
<th>Fine Soils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand and Sandy Loam</td>
<td>Clay Loam, Silty Clay and Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pint per acre</td>
<td>2 pints per acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For band applications, use the following formula to figure the proportionate amount.

\[
\text{band width in inches} \times \text{recommended} = \text{amount to apply per acre on band}
\]

**INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS**

TRIFLURALIN HF must be incorporated into the soil after application to prevent loss of its activity. Spraying and incorporation should be done in the same operation, if possible. Incorporation may be delayed up to 4 hours after application. Variable weed control may result from delayed incorporation if TRIFLURALIN HF is applied to a wet, warm soil surface or if the wind velocity is 10 mph or higher.

The machinery used for incorporation should break up large clods and mix TRIFLURALIN HF thoroughly with the soil. The more thoroughly the TRIFLURALIN HF is mixed with the soil, the more consistent the weed control will be.

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF prior to planting new nursery stock liners, ornamentals, trees and woody shrubs, and gladiolus. (Gladioli corms less than 1 inch in diameter may be injured by preplant applications of TRIFLURALIN HF.) TRIFLURALIN HF may also be applied to established plantings by using a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants.

Incorporation before planting (preplant): Thorough incorporation may be achieved with the following: **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; **double disc** (or double disc with spike tooth harrow in tandem) set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated in two different directions (crooked) at 4 to 6 mph; **mulch treater** and other similar deep-in-rows implements set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 5 to 8 mph; **rolling cultivators** set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated twice at 6 to 8 mph; or a **bed conditioner** (Do-All) set to cut 2 to 4 inches deep and operated at 4 to 6 mph.
Common Name | Scientific Name
--- | ---
Dwarf Alberta spruce | *Picea glauca conica*
White spruce | *Picea glauca*
Dwarf globe blue spruce | *Picea pungens*
Glaucopine | *Pinus aristata*
Pine | *Pinus canariensis*
Port | *Pinus contorta*
Dwarf pine | *Pinus eldarica*
Dwarf | *Pinus leucodermis*
Dwarf mugo | *Pinus mugo*
Nigra | *Pinus nigra*
Radiata | *Pinus radiata*
Resinosa | *Pinus resinosa*
Taeda | *Pinus taeda*
Strobus | *Pinus strobus*
Sylvestris | *Pinus sylvestris*

**Trees cont'd.**

Pinus thunbergiana
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Platanus racemosa
Podocarpus spp.
Polypus deltoids
Prospis chilensis
Prunus yedoensis
Pseudotsuga menziesii
*Quercus coccinea*
*Quercus ilex*
*Quercus palustris*
*Quercus rubra*
*Quercus phellos*
*Quercus palustris*
*Quercus stellata*
*Quercus robur*
*Quercus rubra*
*Quercus cerris*
*Quercus suber*
*Quercus ilex*
*Quercus pyrenaica*
*Quercus faginea*
*Quercus petraea*

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS**

*Abelia grandiflora*
*Acacia abyssinica*
*Acacia redolens*
*Acacia stenophylla*
*Acalypha wilkesiana*
*Acer ginnala*
*Acer palmatum*
*Agave americana*
*Astilbe chinensis*
*Atthyrhum nipponicum*
*Baccharis pilularis*
*Berberis glauvicrinensis*
*Berberis monticola*
*Berberis thunbergii*

**Bougainvillea spp.**

*Butxus microphylla japonica*
*Butxus microphylla Koreana*
*Butxus sempervirens*
*Callistemon citrinus*
*Callistemon viminalis*
*Calamata vulgaris*
*Camellia sasanqua*
*Camellia japonica*
*Cassia artemisioides*
*Ceanothus spp.*
*Cephalotaxus drupacea*
*Cerastium tomentosum*

**Common Name** | **Scientific Name**
--- | ---
Dwarf Alberta spruce | *Picea glauca conica*
White spruce | *Picea glauca*
Dwarf globe blue spruce | *Picea pungens*
Glaucopine | *Pinus aristata*
Pine | *Pinus canariensis*
Port | *Pinus contorta*
Dwarf pine | *Pinus eldarica*
Dwarf | *Pinus leucodermis*
Dwarf mugo | *Pinus mugo*
Nigra | *Pinus nigra*
Radiata | *Pinus radiata*
Resinosa | *Pinus resinosa*
Taeda | *Pinus taeda*
Strobus | *Pinus strobus*
Sylvestris | *Pinus sylvestris*

**Trees cont'd.**

Pinus thunbergiana
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Platanus racemosa
Podocarpus spp.
Polypus deltoids
Prospis chilensis
Prunus yedoensis
Pseudotsuga menziesii
*Quercus coccinea*
*Quercus ilex*
*Quercus palustris*
*Quercus rubra*
*Quercus phellos*
*Quercus palustris*
*Quercus stellata*
*Quercus robur*
*Quercus rubra*
*Quercus cerris*
*Quercus petraea*
### Ornamental Shrubs cont’d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum tibbia</td>
<td>Green pittosporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago ariculata</td>
<td>Blue cape plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago capensis</td>
<td>Plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podocarpus macrophyllus</td>
<td>Rhiphaeops indica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polylepis polyphylarum</td>
<td>Podocarpus macrophyllus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla spp.</td>
<td>Rhamphiolepis ovata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus caroliniana</td>
<td>Yewpine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus glauclus</td>
<td>Spiraea japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha spp.</td>
<td>Skimmia japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhaphiolepis indica</td>
<td>Spiraea vanhouttii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhaphiolepis ovata</td>
<td>Syringa rothomagensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron spp.</td>
<td>Syringa vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus lancea</td>
<td>Taxus media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa rugosa</td>
<td>Tecoma capensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosmarinus officinalis</td>
<td>Temstroemia gymnanthera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmia japonica</td>
<td>Thuya occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skimmia revesiana</td>
<td>Veitchia merrilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea japonica</td>
<td>Viburnum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirea vanhoutii</td>
<td>Viburnum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa rothomagensis</td>
<td>Viburnum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringa vulgaris</td>
<td>Weigela spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxus cuspidata</td>
<td>Xylosma congestum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuya occidentalis</td>
<td>Yucca filamentososa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ground Covers cont’d.

#### Thuya orientalis
- Veitchia merrilli
- Viburnum spp.
- Weigela spp.
- Xylosma congestum
- Yucca filamentososa

**Apply only to established plantings.** Established plants are defined as those that are at least 2 years old. Do not apply to seedbeds or seedling transplant beds.

**Establised Flowers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
<td>Yarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agapanthus spp.</td>
<td>Lilies of the Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphorophila brevifolia</td>
<td>Beech Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctotheca calendula</td>
<td>Cape Weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armeria maritima</td>
<td>Thrift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus densiflorus</td>
<td>Asparagus Fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula spp.</td>
<td>Bellflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex spp.</td>
<td>Variegated Sedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpobrotus edulis</td>
<td>Large Leaf Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</td>
<td>Dwarf Plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cistus spp.</td>
<td>Rockrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronilla vana</td>
<td>Crown Vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortaderia selloana</td>
<td>Pampas Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster spp.</td>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delosperma alatum</td>
<td>White Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desccampsia caespitosa</td>
<td>Descampsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosanthemum floribundum</td>
<td>Tailing Rose Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosanthemum hirsutum</td>
<td>Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca ovina</td>
<td>Blue Fescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria chiloensis</td>
<td>Strawberry Beach Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazania spp.</td>
<td>Gazania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakonechloa macra</td>
<td>Hakonechloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera canariensis</td>
<td>Algerian Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera helix</td>
<td>English Ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis spp.</td>
<td>Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herniaria glabra</td>
<td>Rupturewort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta lancifolia</td>
<td>Albo-margined Hosta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum spp.</td>
<td>A. Ameboatsbeard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum nitidum</td>
<td>Angelwing Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampranthus spectabilis</td>
<td>Tailing Ice Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope gigantea</td>
<td>White Lily Turf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Ground Covers cont’d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liriope spicata</td>
<td>M. sinensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</td>
<td>Myoporum laetum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoporum laetum</td>
<td>Ophiopogon japonicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteospermum fruticosum</td>
<td>Pachystachys terminalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon alpicoeides</td>
<td>Phalaris arundinacea p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum spp.</td>
<td>Teucrinum chamaedrys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica spp.</td>
<td>Trachelospermum asiaticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca spp.</td>
<td>Verbena spp.</td>
</tr>
</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>Alyssum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus</td>
<td>Antirrhinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctotis spp.</td>
<td>Artemisia stelleriana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster spp.</td>
<td>Aster (perennials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula officinalis</td>
<td>Calendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
<td>Centaurea cyanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea gymnocarpa</td>
<td>Centaurea gymnocarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum spp.</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulvulus spp.</td>
<td>Convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis spp.</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos spp.</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia spp.</td>
<td>Dahlia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus spp.</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimorphotheca spp.</td>
<td>Dimorphotheca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium marginata</td>
<td>Eupatorium marginata</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>Gypsophila paniculata</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>Lavatera odoratus</td>
<td>Lavatera 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>Lobularia maritima</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>Mirabilis jalapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis spp.</td>
<td>Myosotis spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana spp.</td>
<td>Nicotiana spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia hybrida</td>
<td>Petunia hybrida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox spp.</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaca grandiflora</td>
<td>Portulaca grandiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa spp.</td>
<td>Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia laciniata</td>
<td>Rudbeckia laciniata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia spp.</td>
<td>Salvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabiosa spp.</td>
<td>Scabiosa spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys spp.</td>
<td>Stachys laevis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokesia laevis</td>
<td>Tagetes spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropaeolum spp.</td>
<td>Tropaeolum spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinca spp.</td>
<td>Vinca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia spp.</td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Ornamental Bulbs

TRIFLURALIN HF may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulb, e.g., bulbs of iris, daffodil, narcissus, hyacinth and tulip. Apply TRIFLURALIN HF to the soil surface 2-4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence 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.
Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

- **Soil Texture** | **TRIFLURALIN HF**
- Coarse ........... 16 oz.
- Medium ........... 20 oz. - 24 oz.
- Fine ............... 24 oz.

- **• 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 rain fall and irrigation.**

New Plantings of Vineyards

Apply and incorporate TRIFLURALIN HF before planting.

Broadcast Rates Per Acre:

- **Soil Texture** | **TRIFLURALIN HF**
- Fine ............... 48 oz. - 64 oz.
- Medium ........... 24 oz. - 48 oz.
- Coarse ........... 16 oz. - 22 oz.

- **• All soils with 2-10% organic matter - 48 oz. - 64 oz.**
- **• Use lower rate in rate range in areas receiving less than 20 inches total annual rain fall 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:

- **Soil Texture** | **TRIFLURALIN HF**
- Fine ............... 32 oz. - 64 oz.

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

COTTONWOOD/POPLAR TREES GROWN FOR PULP*

For new 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.

Pesticide Storage and Disposal

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. Reduce 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 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 1 minute. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or collect 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 a 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 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. 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 1/4 full with water, rinsing down all sides inside the container thoroughly. Recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. 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 help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call CHEMTREC—1-800-424-9300.

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