

## 8 Riverside/Terra Corp.

Recommended. Apply with any sprayer that will apply the spray uniformly. Add the recommended amount of Trifluralin 4EC to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying.

**Small Areas**—For treating small areas, a tank type hand sprayer or sprinkling can may be used. Before application, determine the amount of water and Trifluralin 4EC necessary to uniformly cover the area to be treated. Shake or stir the spray solution prior to application.

### THE PROPER AMOUNT OF TRIFLURALIN 4EC TO APPLY

Apply the Following Amount of Trifluralin 4EC		
	Ounces Per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	Gallons Per Acre
Trifluralin 4EC	9 to 12 ounces	3 to 4 gallons

### ORNAMENTAL USES

Trifluralin 4EC 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 4EC through any type of irrigation system for use on ornamentals.

Weeds and Grasses Controlled by Trifluralin 4EC	
Grasses	
Annual Bluegrass	Junglerice
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Panicum, Fall
Brachiaria	Panicum, Texas
Bromegrass	Sandbur
Cheat	Springletop
Crabgrasses	Stinkgrass
Foxtail	Woolly Cupgrass
Johnsongrass (from seed)	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Carpetweed	Pigweed
Chickweed	Puncturevine
Florida pusley	(Western U.S. only)
Goosefoot	Purslane
Knorweed	Russian thistle
Kochia	Stinging nettle
Lambsquarters	
Note: Trifluralin 4EC will not control certain resistant weeds such as Cocklebur, Velvetleaf, Jimsonweed, Ragweed, Venice Mallow and Nutgrass.	

Trifluralin 4EC is recommended for use on a wide variety of vegetables, ornamental trees, ornamental ground covers, shrubs, and flowers. The ornamental species on which Trifluralin 4EC can be used at recommended rates without damage include those listed in this booklet. Refer to the index for the page numbers of these lists.

### Application Directions

Trifluralin 4EC 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 4EC 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.

### Incorporation Directions

Trifluralin 4EC 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 4EC 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 4EC thoroughly with the soil. The more thoroughly the Trifluralin 4EC is mixed with the soil, the more consistent the weed control will be.

Apply and incorporate Trifluralin 4EC prior to planting new nursery stock liners, ornamentals, trees and woody shrubs, and gladioli. (Gladioli corns less than 1 inch in diameter may be injured by preplant applications of Trifluralin 4EC.) Trifluralin 4EC may also be applied to established plantings by using a directed spray to the soil between the rows and beneath the plants.

### Broadcast (Overall) Application Rates for Soil Incorporation Only

Medium Soils	Loam, Silt Loam and Silt 1 1/2 pints per acre (1/2 pound active)
Fine Soils	Clay Loam, Silty Clay and Clay 2 pints per acre (1 pound active)

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

$$\frac{\text{band width in inches}}{\text{row width in inches}} \times \text{recommended broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply per acre on band}$$

Trifluralin 4EC is not recommended on muck soils.

**Incorporation before planting (preplant):** Thorough incorporation may be achieved with the following: *P.T.O.-driven equipment* (tillers, cultivators, hoes) set to cut 2 to 3 inches deep with rotors spaced to provide a clean sweep of the soil; *double disc* (or double disc with spiketooth barrow in tandem) set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and operated in two different directions (cross disced) at 4 to 6 mph; *mulch treader* and other similar disc-type 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.

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

Clean cultivated areas to be treated before application since Trifluralin 4EC will not control established weeds.

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

### Surface Application and Water Incorporation to Ornamental Ground Cover Plantings

Add Trifluralin 4EC to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate thoroughly prior to spraying. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre using any properly calibrated low pressure herbicide sprayer that will uniformly apply the spray mixture. A one-half-inch rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation must be received within 24 hours or poor weed control will result.

### Application Rates—Ground Cover Only

Apply 1 gallon of Trifluralin 4EC per acre or 3 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. of ground cover area.

### ORNAMENTALS

#### Woody Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name
Andromeda, Japanese	Pieris japonica
Arbovitae, American	Thuja occidentalis
Azalea	Rhododendron spp.
Barberry, Japanese	Berberis thunbergii
Barberry, Mento	Berberis mentorensis
Boxwood, Common	Buxus sempervirens
Boxwood, Harlands	Buxus harlandi
Boxwood, Littleleaf	Buxus microphylla
Camellia, Japanese	Camellia japonica
Camellia, Sasanqua	Camellia sasanqua
Cherry laurel, American	Prunus caroliniana
Cinquefoil	Potentilla spp.
Cleyera, Japanese	Cleyera japonica
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	Cotoneaster apiculata
Cotoneaster, Zabel	Cotoneaster zabelii
Deutzia	Deutzia spp.
Elaeagnus, Silverberry	Elaeagnus pungens
Euonymus, Spreading	Euonymus kiautschovica
Euonymus, Winged	Euonymus alatus
Euonymus, Wintercreeper	Euonymus fortunei
Firethorn	Pyracantha spp.
Forsythia	Forsythia spp.
Guava, Pineapple	Peijoa sethiana
Holly	Ilex spp.

### Broadcast (Overall) Application Rates for Soil Incorporation Only

Coarse Soils	Sand and Sandy Loam 1 pint per acre (1/2 pound active)
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Common Name	Scientific Name
Honeysuckle	Lonicera spp.
Indian hawthorn	Raphiolepis indica
Juniper	Juniperus spp.
Laurel, Mountain	Kalmia latifolia
Lilac, Common	Syringa vulgaris
Mockorange	Philadelphus spp.
Pittosporum, Japanese	Pittosporum tobira
Privet	Ligustrum spp.
Redcedar, Eastern	Juniperus virginiana
Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.
Spiraea, Vanhouttei	Spiraea vanhouttei
Viburnum	Viburnum spp.
Weigela	Weigela spp.
Willow	Salix spp.
Yew, Anglojap	Taxus media
Yew, Japanese	Taxus cuspidata
Yewpine	Podocarpus macrophyllus

## Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Almond	Prunus dulcis
Apple, Crabapple	Malus spp.
Apricot	Prunus armeniaca
Ash, White	Fraxinus americana
Baldcypress	Taxodium distichum
Birch, European White	Betula pendula
Blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica
Cherry	Prunus spp.
Chestnut, Chinese	Castanea mollissima
Cottonwood	Populus deltoides
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus florida
Dogwood, Kousa	Cornus kousa
Douglasfir	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Fir, Balsam	Abies balsamea
Hemlock, Canada	Tsuga canadensis
Honeylocust	Gleditsia triacanthos
Larch, Japanese	Larix kaempferi
Locust, Black	Robinia pseudoacacia
Maple, Norway	Acer platanoides
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum
Maple, Silver	Acer saccharinum
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum
Oak, Pin	Quercus palustris
Oak, Red	Quercus rubra
Oak, Scarlet	Quercus coccinea
Peach	Prunus persica
Pine, Austrian	Pinus nigra
Pine, Eastern White	Pinus strobus
Pine, Japanese Black	Pinus thunbergiana
Pine, Loblolly	Pinus taeda
Pine, Red	Pinus resinosa
Pine, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris
Planetree, London	Platanus acerifolia
Plum	Prunus spp.
Redbud, Eastern	Cercis canadensis
Spruce, Colorado (Blue)	Picea pungens
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies
Spruce, White	Picea glauca
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Tuliptree	Liriodendron tulipifera
Walnut, Black	Juglans nigra

## Groundcover Plantings

Common Name	Scientific Name
Aaron'sbeard	Hypericum calycinum
Bellflower, Adriatic	Campanula elatines
Bellflower, Poscharsky	Campanula poscharskyana
Ceanothus	Ceanothus spp.
Coreopsis	Coreopsis spp.
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp.
Coyote, Bush	Baccharis pilularis
Crown Vetch	Coronilla vana
Daisy, Trailing African	Osteospermum fruticosum
Fern, Asparagus	Asparagus densiflorus

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gazania	Gazania spp.
Oreomander	Teucrium chamaedrys
Ice Plant, Largeleaf	Carpobrotus edulis
Ivy, Algerian	Hedera canariensis
Ivy, English	Hedera helix
Lily-of-the-Nile	Agapanthus spp.
Lilyturf, Bigblue	Liriope muscari
Marigold	Tagetes spp.
Myoporum	Myoporum laetum
Plumbago, Dwarf	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Rockrose	Cistus spp.
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis
Rupturewort	Hemaria glabra
Snow-in-Summer	Cerastium tomentosum
Speedwell	Veronica spp.
St. Johnswort	Hypericum coris
Stonecrop (Sedum)	Sedum spp.
Strawberry, Beach	Fragaria chiloensis
Thrift	Armeria maritima
Verbena	Verbena spp.
Wirevine, Creeping	Muehlenbeckia axillaris
Yarrow, Woolly	Achillea tomentosa
Zoysiagrass	Zoysia tenuifolia

## Roses and Other Established Flowers

African Daisy	Marigold
Aster (perennial)	Marigold, Cape
Balsam	Morningglory
Blackeyed Susan	Nasturtium
Calendula	Nicotiana
Carnation	Petunia
Centaurea, Velvet	Phlox
Chrysanthemum	Pincushion Flower
Coreopsis	Poppy, California
Cornflower	Portulaca
Cosmos	Rose
Dahlia	Salvia
Dianthus	Shasta Daisy
Dusty Miller	Snapdragon
Floss Flower	Snow-on-the-mountain
Forget-me-not	Stock
Four O'Clock	Sunflower
Gaillardia	Sweet Alyssum
Gladiolus	Sweet Pea
Golden Glow	Sweet Sultan
Impatiens	Sweet William
Ixora	Vinca (Periwinkle)
Lobelia	Yarrow
Lupine	Zinnia

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