

QUIZALOFOP-P-ETHYL	GROUP	1	HERBICIDE
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Targa®

Herbicide

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Not Yet Registered for Use in California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Quizalofop-P-Ethyl	% By Wt.
Ethyl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yl oxy)phenoxy] propionate.....	10.3%*
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	89.7%
	TOTAL 100.0%

Contains petroleum-based distillates.
*Equivalent to 0.88 lb. ai per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately call a poison control center or doctor Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-888-478-0798 for emergency medical treatment information. Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER!

DANGER! Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove personal protective equipment 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 toxic to fish and invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. Keep container closed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. TARGA must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label or in separate published Gowan instructions.

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.

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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Weed control in "Non-Agricultural Uses" is not within the scope of WPS. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

TARGA is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and non-competitive. In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.

The degree of control and duration of the effect of TARGA depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.

Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of TARGA. Unacceptable control may occur if TARGA is applied to grasses stressed from:

- abnormal weather (excessive heat or cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures),
- hail damage,
- drought,
- water-saturated soils,
- mechanical injury, or
- prior herbicide injury.

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.

Before making applications of TARGA to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.

TARGA is rainfast 1 hour after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock. Do not apply TARGA through any type of irrigation equipment.
- Do not apply to any body of water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Prevent spray drift to desirable plants (refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label).
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all or direct contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.

Agricultural Uses

TARGA herbicide is a selective post emergence herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in cotton, dry beans (including chickpea), dry and succulent peas, eucalyptus, flax, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), non-food/non-feed crops grown for seed production, pineapple, rapeseed subgroup 20A (includes borage, canola, crambe, Gold of Pleasure [camelina], cuphea, echium, Hare's eat mustard, oil radish, poppy seed, sesame, sweet rocket, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) snap beans, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, preplant applications to barley and wheat, perennial ryegrass grown for seed, fallow and noncrop areas. TARGA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, TARGA controls the grasses listed in the "Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection" chart. Follow all use directions and restrictions listed for the specific crop.

Pre-plant Burndown

TARGA herbicide may be applied as an early preplant burndown treatment for the control of small foxtails, fall panicum, barnyardgrass, volunteer barely, volunteer corn, volunteer wheat, shattercane, and wild proso millet prior to planting crops included in this label. Apply TARGA as directed below using 2.5 to 5.0 fluid ounces per acre. Applications must be made before grasses begin to tiller. Do not exceed the maximum application rate per acre per crop season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as preplant burn down.

Grass Height (Inches)	TARGA fl. ounces per acre
Up to 3"	2.5
4" - 5"	5.0

Early preplant burndown applications of TARGA, including applications made with tank mixes, must include a petroleum based crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1.0% v/v), unless otherwise directed within the specific use directions on this label.

Non-Agricultural Uses

Non-Crop Areas

TARGA is for post emergence control of certain grasses on noncrop sites such as fence rows, roadsides, equipment storage areas, and other similar areas. Make a single application of TARGA at a rate of 12 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to actively growing grasses. Apply by ground equipment only. Do not apply by air. For paved areas, apply spot/small area treatments only (see Spot/Small Area Spray Instructions section).

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Non-Crop Areas - to aid in establishment of Wildflowers

- Since TARGA controls many grasses but not most broadleaf plants, it may be used to enhance establishment and growth of certain broadleaf plants on non-crop sites (that is, plants identified as "wildflowers" such as Indian blanket, cone flowers, bachelor button, dwarf cornflower, coreopsis, white yarrow, oxeye daisy, dames-rocket, blue flax, evening primrose, blackeyed-susan, marigolds, impatiens, bluebonnet, Indian paintbrush, verbena, gaillardia, chrysanthemum, catchfly and scarlet pimpernel).
- Make a single application of TARGA at a rate of 5 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to the Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection table for specific application rates. Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Application Timing

Crop and Non-Crop Uses

Apply TARGA to young, actively growing grasses according to the rate chart that follows. If a field is to be irrigated, apply TARGA after the irrigation. Applications made to grasses that are larger than the sizes listed in the rate charts or to grasses under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

Pre-Plant Burndown

TARGA Alone: Application of TARGA may be made at any time after emergence of grasses up to planting.

TARGA + VIDA®: A tank mix of TARGA plus VIDA may be applied after emergence of grasses, up to and including the planting of soybeans (refer to VIDA® labeling for application timing).

TARGA + CANOPY® EX + 2,4-D (LVE): This three-way tank mix must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to soybean planting. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE), and CANOPY EX labeling for application information.

TARGA + 2,4-D (LVE): A tank mix of TARGA plus 2,4-D (LVE) may be made any time after emergence of grasses, but must be applied a minimum of 7 to 30 days prior to planting of soybeans. The rate of 2,4-D (LVE) will determine the minimum interval prior to planting. Refer to the 2,4-D (LVE) label for information on the preplant interval.

TARGA + glyphosate may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer glyphosate resistant corn control, prior to or after planting soybean. Applications made after soybean emergence should only be made to soybean varieties designated as glyphosate resistant.

Pre-Plant Burndown; Wheat and Barley (not for use on wheat and barley in the state of New York)

A tankmix of TARGA + glyphosate may be used for the purpose of broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer glyphosate resistant wheat control, prior to planting wheat or barley. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Do not exceed the maximum seasonal use rates listed under the directions for each specific crop.

Annual Grasses

In the event of a subsequent flush of grass, or regrowth of previously treated grass occurs, a second application of TARGA may be applied. Select the appropriate rate for the grassy weed from the "Weeds Controlled and Rate selection" chart.

Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply TARGA at 6-7 fluid ounces of product per acre. Application timing should be as follows: bermudagrass (3" tall or up to 6" runners), rhizome johnsongrass (6"-10"), quackgrass (4"-8"), wirestem muhly (4"-8").

Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

NOTE: Reduction in grass control is possible when TARGA is applied immediately prior to or sequentially after an application of a post broadleaf herbicide. Observe the following instructions:

After applying TARGA, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide.

In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, wait for grass plants to begin developing new leaves, (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application), before applications of TARGA are made.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Applications of TARGA must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always mix TARGA with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. Consult local Gowan fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with TARGA to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrates (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- **Petroleum-based crop oil concentrates are the preferred adjuvant system in arid areas**
- Note - In Soybeans up to 2.0 % v/v may be used based on local guidance.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- When tank mixing TARGA with dicamba or 2,4-D products the use of high quality COC is required.
- For aerial application apply 0.5 % v/v (2 qts of product per 100 gal of spray solution).

Non-ionic surfactants (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution).
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% non-ionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

- An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the spray mixture, in addition to crop oil concentrate or nonionic surfactant, but is not required to optimize performance of this product.
- Use 2 qt/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lb/acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qt/acre UAN or 4 lb/acre AMS under arid conditions.
- Do not use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Gowan Product Management. Consult separate Gowan technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION			
	Size at Application (in)	TARGA Applied Alone (fl oz product/A)	TARGA* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide(fl oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**			
Corn, Volunteer (Zea mays)***	6-30	5 - 8	5-12
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-4 (pretiller)		5-12
Johnsongrass, Seedling (Sorghum halepense)	2-8		
Shattercane (Sorghum bicolor)	6-12		
Wild Proso Millet (Panicum miliaceum)	2-6		
Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium)	2-6	7 - 8	
Fall Panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)	2-6		
Field Sandbur (Cenchrus incertus)	2-6		
Foxtail, Bristly (Setaria verticillata)	2-4		
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-8		
Foxtail, Green (Setaria viridis)	2-4		
Foxtail, Yellow (Setaria lutescens)	2-4		
Goosegrass (Eleusine indica)	2-6‡		
Itchgrass (Rottboellia exaltata)	2-8		
Sprangletop (Leptochloa filliformis)	2-6		
Volunteer Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	2-6		
Volunteer Oats (Avena sativa)	2-6		
Volunteer Rye (Secale cereale)	2-6		
Wild Oat (Avena fatua)	2-6		
Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)	2-6		
Volunteer Wheat ****(Triticum aestivum)	2-3 leaf	4-5^	5-12
Volunteer Wheat ****(Triticum aestivum)	4-6 leaf (before jointing)	5-8 ^	8-12
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)	2-6	8 - 10	Split†
Crabgrass, Large (Digitaria sanguinalis)	2-6‡		
Crabgrass, Smooth (Digitaria ischaemum)	2-6‡		
Junglerice (Echinochloa colonum)	2-6		
Texas Panicum (Panicum texanum)∞	2-4		10-12
Red Rice (Oryza sativa)	1-4	9 - 10	Split†
Woolly Cupgrass (Eriochloa villosa)	2-4§		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)	2-6		
Perennial Grasses**			
Wirestem Muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)	4-8	8 - 10	Split†
Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12	Split†
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (Sorghum halepense)	10-24		10-12
Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)	6-10		Split†
<p>* See "Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides".</p> <p>** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 fl oz per acre may be applied, based on local guidance. Under arid conditions use the higher use rate.</p> <p>*** Controls all volunteer corn excluding Enlist™ traited volunteer corn.</p> <p>**** Including glyphosate resistant volunteers.</p> <p>^ Use the higher rate when wheat is under stress from cool and/or dry growing conditions.</p> <p>† Split = Split Application. May not be controlled adequately using a tank mix with broadleaf herbicides. For best results, alternate applications of TARGA with a broadleaf herbicide, ensuring that TARGA is applied either 24 hours before or 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide.</p> <p>‡ Length of lateral growth.</p> <p>§ Size in height or diameter, whichever is more restrictive. Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control.</p> <p>∞ In Texas and other areas of the arid west, 10 fl oz is the specified use rate for control of Texas panicum, use of lower rates may result in unsatisfactory control.</p>			

Specific Crop Uses

CROP	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS
Barley (not for use on barley in the state of New York)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. • Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Dry and Succulent Peas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA on dry peas within 60 days of harvest. • Do not apply TARGA on succulent peas within 30 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA on dry and succulent peas is 14 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Dry Beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 28 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Eucalyptus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls annual and perennial grasses in Eucalyptus in the state of Hawaii. • Controls: Para grass - <i>Panicum muticum</i>, Crab grass - <i>Digitaria</i> spp • Partially controls: Torpedo grass - <i>Panicum repens</i> • Apply by ground equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • Use a tractor sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery • Apply TARGA as a broadcast spray at a rate of 15 to 30 fl oz of product per acre per application in Eucalyptus fields. • A maximum of 4 applications may be made per year. • Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of TARGA per acre per year in Eucalyptus. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Flax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 70 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 24 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Lentils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 30 fl. oz per acre per season. • Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Non-Food/Non-Feed Crops Grown for Seed Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non food/non feed crops for seed production only in the states of: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. • Apply with ground application equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • Applied at specific rates and timings, TARGA will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment. • All treated seed must be tagged at the processing facility, "Not For Human or Animal Consumption." • It shall be the growers' responsibility to notify the processing facility of any seed crop that has been treated. • Do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption after application. • Do not graze treated crop areas. • Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA, and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided. • Always include a nonphytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon/100 gallons) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas. • Tank mixtures with any pesticide or spray adjuvant is not recommend except as directed on this label or on supplemental labels. • Do not apply within 14 days of anticipated bloom. • Maximum use rate: 25 fl. oz per acre per season. • Do not make more than 2 applications per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Pineapple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls of annual and perennial grasses in pineapple in the state of Hawaii. • Controls: Sour Grass (<i>Tricachne Insularis</i>), Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp), Natal Red Top (<i>Agrostis Alba</i>). • Partially controls: Guineagrass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>), Wiregrass (<i>Eleusine Indica</i>) Molasses Grass (<i>Melinis Minutiflora</i>)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. • Mix the proper amount of TARGA in water. • Foliar applications: Apply TARGA at 15-30 fl oz of product per acre per application. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest. • Directed spot treatments for perennial grasses: Spray perennial grasses postemergence to wet (50-100 gals per acre depending on size) with 15 to 30 fl oz product per 100 gallons of water as a spot treatment. A maximum of 4 applications may be made per harvest. • Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of TARGA herbicide per acre per harvest. • Do not harvest within 160 days of last application. • Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Rapeseed Subgroup 20A [borage, crambe, gold of pleasure (camelina), cuphea, echium, hare's ear mustard, lesquerella, lunaria, meadowfoam, milkweed, mustard seed, oil radish, poppy seed, rapeseed (canola), sesame, and sweet rocket]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days. • Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season.
Quizalofop-Tolerant Perennial Ryegrass (Non-Food/Non-Feed) Grown Only for Seed Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls of annual and perennial grasses in non-food/non-feed quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass crops grown specifically for seed production in the state of Minnesota. • TARGA will control emerged grasses when applied at specified rates and timings. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment • Apply TARGA at 10 fl. oz per acre prior to the boot stage in the spring of the second year of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth. Application at this stage is for vegetative suppression of quackgrass growth and preventing quackgrass seed contamination during ryegrass harvest. • Do not apply TARGA after boot stage of growth of TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass. • Application of TARGA at 10 fl. oz per acre may be made in the first season of Quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass growth for control of heavier quackgrass infestations. Such applications can be made anytime from planting until the end of August. • Fall application of TARGA should be avoided on quizalofop-tolerant perennial ryegrass because seed production may be reduced. • After using TARGA, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, stover, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited. • Do not graze treated crop. • Apply by ground application equipment only. • Do not apply by air. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 20 fluid ounces per acre per season. • Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Snap Beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 15 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Soybeans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest. Do not apply to soybeans after pod set. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Sugarbeets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 45 days of beet harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 fl. oz per acre per season. • Do not feed beet tops within 60 days of last application. • Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per season. Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Sunflowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl. oz per acre per season. • Nonionic surfactants at 1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant in sunflowers. • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.
Wheat (not for use on wheat in the state of New York)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop. • The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl. oz per acre per season (0.068 lb. ai/A). • Application Interval must be greater than 7 days.

TANK MIXES

Do not use tank mixtures of TARGA with any pesticide or spray adjuvant except as directed on this label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Refer to the labels of all tank mix products for information regarding use information (such as rates, timing, application information, and sprayer cleanup) and product precautions and restrictions (especially adjuvants - TARGA requires the use of an adjuvant). The most restrictive provisions apply. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with TARGA.

A tank mix of TARGA plus a glyphosate may be used for the purpose of volunteer glyphosate resistant corn control or volunteer glyphosate resistant wheat control. Applications may be made to glyphosate resistant soybean, glyphosate resistant canola, glyphosate resistant sugarbeet or glyphosate resistant cotton crops. Refer to the glyphosate label for application instructions in glyphosate resistant crop varieties.

Gowan also advises that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, agricultural dealer or Gowan representative as to the potential for any adverse interactions (resulting in unacceptable grass control and/or crop injury) before using new herbicide, insecticide and fungicide mixtures. If no information is available, limit the initial use of TARGA and the new herbicide, insecticide or fungicide product to a small area.

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular mixture to crops for the first time. Tank mixes of TARGA with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of TARGA may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

For tank mixing with glyphosate-containing products, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used. Follow the glyphosate label directions regarding the addition of ammonium sulfate.

Application With 2,4-D or Dicamba Herbicides

Volunteer Corn <18"	Volunteer Corn >18"	Annual Grasses <6"	Annual Grasses >6"	Perennial Grasses
10 fl oz/A	12 fl oz/A	10 fl oz/A	12 fl oz/A	12 fl oz/A

Tank mixes of TARGA with 2,4-D or Dicamba type products require the addition of an approved high quality crop oil concentrate for adequate control. The addition of an approved AMS is strongly recommended with 2,4-D tank mixtures.

Application with Broadleaf Herbicides

Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. Activity of the postemergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Postemergence Broadleaf Herbicides

Applying TARGA immediately prior to or following an application of a postemergence broadleaf herbicide may reduce control of some grasses. For best results, follow these instructions when making split applications:

- Apply postemergence broadleaf herbicides at least 24 hours after applying TARGA.
- Apply TARGA when grass begins to develop new leaves (generally 7 days after the postemergence broadleaf herbicide application) in fields treated with a postemergence broadleaf herbicide.

Application with Insecticides and Fungicides

TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence insecticides registered for use in the specific crop (such as Justice®). TARGA may be tank mixed with postemergence fungicides and bactericides (such as Affiance® or Domark®) registered for use in the specific crop.

Fallow Systems – Chemical fallow

TARGA may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 120 days prior to planting. For broad spectrum weed control, including volunteer glyphosate resistant wheat in fallow fields, TARGA should be used in combination with a glyphosate as a substitute for tillage.

Dry Beans - Tank Mixes Basagran®¹

- When tank-mixing TARGA with Basagran®, annual grass antagonism can be minimized by increasing the specified rate of TARGA by 2 fluid ounces. Refer to the specific crop use directions and restrictions section for seasonal maximum use rates. Perennial grasses may require a sequential application for acceptable control.

Glyphosate-Resistant Crops – Tank Mixes with Glyphosate

TARGA may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate as follows:

1. If the glyphosate formulation does not include a built-in adjuvant system, non-ionic surfactant must be included, per directions on this label.
2. If the glyphosate formulation contains a built-in adjuvant system, additional adjuvant is still required. Add non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.125% v/v (1 pt per 100 gal spray solution).

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Post emergence Broadleaf Herbicides

TARGA can be tank mixed with post emergent soybean broadleaf herbicides such as DuPont CLASSIC® Herbicide, CLASSIC + DuPont HARMONY®GT herbicides, HARMONY GT, Flexstar®, Basagran, or glyphosate (Note: Tank mixes with a glyphosate based herbicide are only for use on glyphosate tolerant soybean varieties) for use on soybeans to control broadleaf weeds and selected grasses.

Include ammonium nitrogen fertilizer if specified on the tank mix partner label. Include either a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant as

specified in the following table:

TARGA Tank mix partner	(Pints per 100 gal of spray solution)			
	Ground COC or NIS		Aerial COC or NIS	
CLASSIC	8	2	4	2
HARMONY GT	—*	1-2†	—*	1-2†
CLASSIC +HARMONY GT	—*	1-2†	—*	1-2†
Basagran	8	—	4	—
Flexstar	8	—	4	—

* Do not use Dash® or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing TARGA with HARMONY GT, or CLASSIC + HARMONY GT unless specified on other Gowan supplemental labeling.

† Using the higher rate of non-ionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may increase temporary crop injury.

SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS

To spot treat small areas of annuals (i.e., volunteer corn) or perennials (i.e., rhizome johnsongrass)

- Use a 0.375% v/v solution of TARGA and water.

SPRAY VOLUMES FOR SMALL AREAS

Spray Volume (gal)	TARGA (fl oz product) +	Crop Oil Concentrate (fl oz) OR	Non-ionic Surfactant (fl oz)
1	0.5 (1 tbsp)	1.25 (2.5 tbsp)	0.3 (2 tsp)
25	12 (3/4 pt)	32 (1 qt)	8 (1 cup)
50	24 (1.5 pt)	64 (2 qt)	16 (1 pt)
100	48 (3 pt)	128 (1 gal)	32 (1 qt)

Do not spot treat grasses using a tank mix of TARGA and broadleaf herbicides. Do not treat more than 10% of the total treated area as spot/small area treatment. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as spot or small area treatment.

- Include a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate at 1 gallon per 100 gal of spray solution (1% v/v) or a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v).
- Treat plants on a spray-to-wet basis to ensure good coverage.

CULTIVATION

A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were beyond the maximum size at application, or weeds that emerge after an application of TARGA.

Cultivation up to 7 days before the post emergence application of TARGA may decrease weed control by pruning weed roots, placing the weeds under stress, or covering the weeds with soil and preventing coverage by TARGA.

To allow TARGA to fully control treated weeds, do not cultivate for 7 days after application.

Optimum timing for cultivation is 7 - 14 days after a post emergence application of TARGA.

CROP ROTATION

Do not rotate to crops other than Barely, Cotton, Dry Beans, Flax, Lentils, Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint), Peas (Dry and Succulent Peas), Rapeseed Subgroup 20A, Snap Beans, Soybeans, Sugar beets, Sunflowers or Wheat within 120 days after application.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

- See **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for additional information and precautions.

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzle that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009) (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre in arid areas.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Band Application

- Because band application equipment sprays a narrower area than broadcast application equipment, calibrate equipment to use proportionately less spray solution.
- To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator not to exceed the labeled rate.
- Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type, nozzle orientation, distance of the nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration, and spray pressure.
- For additional information on row banders see Gowan informational bulletin.

Aerial Application

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009) (see Spray Drift Management section for additional information).
- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in arid areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of TARGA. If TARGA and a tank mix partner are to be applied together, consult the tank mix partner label for information on which should be added first (normally granules and powders are added first).
3. Continue agitation until the TARGA is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the TARGA is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
5. As the tank is filling, add the required volume of spray additives. Always add these to the spray tank last.
6. Apply TARGA spray mixture within a reasonable period of time of mixing to avoid product degradation (24 to 48 hrs). If the spray mixture stands for any period of time, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before TARGA is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying TARGA**. It is very important that any build-up of dried pesticide deposits which have accumulated in the application equipment be removed prior to spraying TARGA. Steam-cleaning spray tanks to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits of previously applied products will help prevent accidental crop injury.

At the End of the Day

During periods when multiple loads of TARGA herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, rinse and partly fill the interior of the tank with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the build-up of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying TARGA and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Those Listed in the Crop Rotation Section

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of TARGA as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or Gowan approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, or applicator or Gowan representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. CAUTION: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-clean spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When TARGA is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of TARGA and applications of other pesticides to TARGA-sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to TARGA to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply coarse or larger spray droplets as defined by the ASABE standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** – Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra..
- **Pressure** – The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Apply when wind speeds are less than 15 mph. The wind speed range for optimum performance is between 3 and 10 mph. At wind speeds less than 3 mph temperature inversions may exist, and at wind speeds above 10 mph spray patterns may be compromised. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not apply during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Surface temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and the application equipment instructions to determine if use of an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and

other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

UPWIND SWATH DISPLACEMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind. An adjustment for swath displacement is made on the downwind edge of the application site by shifting the path of the application equipment upwind.

SPRAY DRIFT CONTROL RESTRICTIONS

Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- When applying by air, use spray nozzles that will deliver coarse or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.
- Applicators must consider the effects of nozzle orientation and flight speed when determining droplet size spectrum.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

- When applying by ground, use spray nozzles that will deliver medium or larger spray droplets as defined in the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standard ANSI/ASAE S572.1 (March 2009).
- Applications with wind speeds greater than 15 miles per hour are prohibited.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, TARGA is a Group 1 herbicide. While weed resistance to Group 1 herbicides is common in a number of weed species, these herbicides remain an important component of successful weed control programs. Resistance management should be part a diversified weed control strategy that integrates multiple options including chemical, cultural, mechanical, and biological control tactics. Cultural control tactics include agronomic practices that improve the competitive ability of the crop via rotation, variety/cultivar selection, precision fertilizer placement and optimum crop plant density. Agronomic practices should also limit the development and spread of weeds by using clean crop seed (e.g. certified seed), prevent crop trait out-crossing, control weed influx from field borders, and manage weed seed at harvest / post-harvest to minimize the carryover weed seed-bank into the following crop. Mechanical control tactics include timely tillage where practical, equipment cleaning to avoid weed spread, and minimization of harvest crop seed losses in the field through close attention to timeliness of harvesting, correct setup of harvest equipment, and covering crop seed loads during harvest and transport to avoid dispersing seed. An example of a biological control tactic is field grazing during or after cropping to manage weeds and reduce weed seed production.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following measures:

- Rotate the use of TARGA® (Group 1) within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups (non-Group 1 or non-ACCase herbicides) that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your herbicide supplier and/or your local BASF representative if resistance is suspected.

The following chemical control, scouting, and containment measures are also recommended.

Chemical Control

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- Apply preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
- Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- DO NOT rely on a single herbicide mode of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same mode of action more than twice a season.
- Use recommended adjuvant, adequate spray volume, proper nozzle and pressure (see label) to ensure effective weed coverage for applications.
- Control weeds in field borders to prevent weeds from influx into field.

Scouting and Containment

- Scout fields before application to ensure optimum herbicide selection, rates and timing for effective control of target weeds.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective. Consider application and environmental factors that may have led to incomplete control.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different mode of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds (especially harvest and tillage equipment).
- Prevent crop trait out-crossing to weeds and weed influx from border to field.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or 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 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 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

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**FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE),
CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300**

For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Canyon Group. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

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01-R1220EPA