DIURON	GROUP	7	HERBICIDE

Deep

Liquid Flowable Herbicide

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	40.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.3%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 4.0 pounds of diuron per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-175

EPA Est. No. (OP) 62171-MS-003; (GH) 70815-GA-002; (SC) 39578-TX-001; (VP) 07401-TX-001; (MX) 97107-MEX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **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 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 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 INHALED:	• 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	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All pilots, flaggers, and ground boom applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material including polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- A NIOSH approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with N, R, or P class filter media. The respirator must have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A. It is required that the respirator wearer be fit tested and trained in the use, maintenance, and limitations of the respirator.
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements:

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 CONTROLS

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(6)].

Flaggers supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al. vs. EPA, C01-0132C (W.D.W.A.). For information, please refer to: www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-case-washington-toxics-coalition-v-epa.

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 intervals. 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 including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

NONAGRICULTURAL 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.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. **DO NOT** enter treated areas or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** and the **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY** before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container to the place of purchase at once. **Deep** must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separate published instructions. Sharda USA LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specified by Sharda USA LLC. User assumes all risk associated with non-specified use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Deep is a liquid flowable to be mixed with water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds in certain crops and for nonselective weed control on noncropland areas. It is noncorrosive to equipment, nonflammable, and nonvolatile.

Deep may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall, and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soils low in clay or organic matter for equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the herbicide. Best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application.

Deep applied before emergence of crop and weeds is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, this product continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. If weed seedlings begin to break through the pre-emergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures must be implemented; these include cultivation and post-emergence herbicide application.

Deep may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperature of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where specified) increases contact effects of **Deep**.

Deep may be used as a directed post-emergence application. Contact of crop foliage and/or fruit with spray or mist must be avoided on the following crops: artichoke, corn (field), cotton, sorghum (grain), sugarcane, and established plantings of apples, bananas, plantains, blueberries, caneberries, gooseberries, citrus, grapes, macadamia nuts, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pecans, walnuts, and certain tree plantings as injury may occur.

Under specified conditions (see **USE INSTRUCTIONS**), **Deep** without surfactant may be applied over the top of alfalfa (established, dormant, or semi dormant), asparagus (established), birdsfoot trefoil (established, dormant), grass seed crops (established), oats, red clover (established, dormant), sugarcane, wheat, and pineapple.

Weed species vary in susceptibility to **Deep** and they may be more difficult to control when under stress. Combinations of this product with other herbicides (as registered) increase the number of weed species controlled. Consult labels of the companion product(s) for this and other information. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

Since the effect of **Deep** varies with soils, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

Use Precautions:

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Draining or flushing equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots may injure these plants. **DO NOT** use on home plantings of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants or lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Trees or other desirable plants whose roots extend into a treated crop use area may be injured. Thoroughly clean all traces of this product from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pumps, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean parts separately).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Deep** is a Group 7 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Deep** and other Group 7 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies.

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

- Rotate the use of **Deep** or other Group 7 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups 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 including 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 directions for specific crops and weed biotypes.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver coarse to ultra coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE 572).
- For all other applications, Applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE 572).
- For aerial applications: **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of field.
- **DO NOT** apply by air if sensitive non-target crops are within 100 feet of application site.
- Nozzles must be oriented, so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Users must only apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 2 ft. above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver coarse to ultra coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE 572).
- For all other applications, applicators must select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE 572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure advised for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers' instructions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature And Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layer 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must 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).

CHEMIGATION

DO NOT apply this product through any irrigation system unless the instructions for chemigation are followed.

Application Through Irrigation Systems - Chemigation

- Apply **Deep** only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- **DO NOT** connect an 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 under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arises.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems 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 a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must 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 overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 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 shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, for example a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Upon completion of herbicide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with clean water.

Sprinkler Chemigation

For sprinkler irrigation, meter **Deep** at a continuous uniform rate during the entire irrigation period. Continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period is directed.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- 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 also 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 irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

PRE-EMERGENCE USE (Germinating Weeds)

Deep at specified rates controls annual weeds and grasses including:

0.6 - 0.8 Qt. (0.6 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per Acre	1.2 - 1.6 Qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per Acre		1.6 - 4.8 Qts. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per Acre	
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Annual Bluegrass	Knawel	Ageratum	Marigold
Crabgrass	Annual Sweet Vernalgrass	Pennycress	Annual Lovegrass	Mexican Clover
Lambsquarters	Annual Groundcherry	Rattail Fescue	Annual Ryegrass	Orchardgrass
Pigweed	Annual Morningglory	Red Sprangletop	Annual Smartweed	Peppergrass
Purslane	Chickweed	Shepherd's Purse	Annual Sowthistle	Pineappleweed
Ragweed	Corn Spurry	Tansymustard	Corn Speedwell	Pokeweed
	Dogfennel	Velvetgrass	Dayflower	Rabbit Tobacco
	Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Wild Buckwheat	Flora's Paintbrush	Rice Grass
	Foxtail	Wild Lettuce	Hawksbeard	Sandbur
	Gromwell	Wild Mustard	Horseweed	Spanishneedles
			Johnsongrass (Seedling)	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
			Kochia	Wild Radish
			Kyllinger (Kyllinga)	

Partial Control:

0.8 Qt. (0.8 lb. a.i.) per Acre	3.2 Qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per Acre	6.4 - 8 Qts. (6.4 - 8 lbs. a.i.) per Acre
Cocklebur	Horsenettle	Guineagrass
Morningglory, Annual	Quackgrass	Maidencane
Prickly Sida (Teaweed)		Pangolagrass
Sesbania		
Sicklepod		

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Aerial Application

For alfalfa, barley (Winter), cotton (pre-plant or pre-emergence only), grass seed crops (PNW only), sugarcane, wheat (Winter), and rights-of-way, application may be made by aircraft in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise noted. Avoid overlapping of spray swath and avoid application under conditions where excessive drift may occur. Where land is bedded, make application parallel to rows.

Ground Application

Use a boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Openings in screens must be 50-mesh or larger. Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means. If by-pass or return line is used, it must terminate at bottom of tank. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping or injury to crop may result.

Pre-Emergence

For pre-emergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure to uniformly distribute the spray solution over treated soil. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on high organic matter soils including peat or muck.

Post-Emergence

For post-emergence application, use sufficient spray volume and pressure for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For selective applications and applications near sensitive crops, use low spray pressure to keep spray drift to a minimum. **Deep** at specified rates controls seedling annual weeds including annual morninglory, barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, crowfoot, goosegrass, pigweed, and purslane. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where specified) increases contact effects of **Deep**. Best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures over 70°F or higher.

Spray Preparation

Mix specified amount of **Deep** into necessary volume of water. Where use of surfactant is specified, dilute with 10 parts of water, and add as last ingredient to nearly full spray tank.

Tank Mixtures

Deep may be tank mixed with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for crop or non-crop use in 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.

Replanting

Unless otherwise directed, **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. **Note:** for crops grown in the arid west, reductions in normal irrigation practices for the crop in production or a Summer fallow period without supplemental irrigation may require the crop rotation intervals to be extended.

When such conditions occur, a field bioassay must be completed prior to planting any desired crop. A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crops intended for production. The test crops strip must cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals to be extended.

Rates

All rates of **Deep** are expressed as broadcast rates. Where band applications are specified, use proportionately less. For example, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate when treating a 14-inch band where row spacing is 42 inches. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse-textured soils low in clay or organic matter and the higher rate on the fine-textured soils high in clay or organic matter. For post-emergence application, use the lower rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on the larger weeds.

Soil Limitations

Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed subsoils; nor on pecans where organic matter is less than 0.5%; nor on alfalfa, apples, artichokes, barley (Winter), citrus, cotton, grapes, oats, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, sorghum, sugarcane, walnuts, and Winter wheat where organic matter is less than 1%; nor on blueberries, birdsfoot trefoil, caneberries, gooseberries, macadamia nuts, and peppermint where organic matter is less than 2%.

Field Crops (see Soil Limitations)

A good seedbed must be prepared before pre-emergence use of this product as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Unless otherwise directed, the surface of the soil must not be cultivated or disturbed after application of **Deep** and before emergence of the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) must be made after emergence of crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

Fruit and Nut Crops (see Soil Limitations)

Unless otherwise directed, make a single application per year as a directed spray, avoiding contact of foliage and fruit with spray or drift. **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards or groves.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

ALFALFA

Restrictions:

- Treat only stands established for 1 year or more.
- **DO NOT** apply more than once per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to seedling alfalfa nor to alfalfa/grass mixtures.
- **DO NOT** apply to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (including on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** spray on snow-covered or frozen ground.

Arizona and Nevada

Use 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. Apply in Fall after alfalfa becomes dormant but no later than January.

California (Dormant and Semi-Dormant Varieties)

Use 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. Apply in Fall or Winter after alfalfa becomes dormant or semi-dormant but before growth begins in the Spring. Crop injury may result if application is made to actively growing alfalfa. For best results, apply before weeds have emerged or become established (2" in height or diameter). Control of established weeds is improved by applying this product with a suitable contact herbicide registered for such use. Sufficient rainfall for soil activation of **Deep** is unlikely in California after February 1st. Treated areas may be replanted to any crop after 1 year from last application if rate does not exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Eastern Colorado and Kansas

For control of tansymustard, apply 0.8 qt. of **Deep** per acre shortly after emergence of mustard in the Fall or Winter. Use 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre if weeds are 2" - 4" in height. Alternatively, if other annual weeds are present, apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in February or March.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

For control of annual weeds, use 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. Apply after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth exceeds two inches in height in the spring.

Other Areas Where Alfalfa Becomes Winter Dormant

Use 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. Use 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre East of Appalachian Mountains. Apply in March or early April but before Spring growth begins.

APPLE

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- When using **Deep** in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks.

Georgia

Apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall but **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

Deep Alone

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Spring from March through May. In the Far West, apply 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre to small weeds less than 2" in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, treatments to small weeds may be applied at 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre post-harvest followed by 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to bud break.

Tank Mixtures

Apply as a tank mixture with Terbacil (Sinbar® Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13). Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the Spring or after harvest in the Fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

Rate per Acre			
Soil Texture	**1 - 2% Organic Matter**		
	Deep (Qts.)	**plus**	**Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13)** See Sinbar label for rates.
Sandy Loam	0.8 (0.8 lb. a.i.)		
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.2 (1.2 lbs. a.i.)		
Clay Loam, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		
Soil Texture	**More Than 2% Organic Matter**		
	Deep (Qts.)	**plus**	**Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13)** See Sinbar label for rates.
Sandy Loam	1.2 (1.2 lbs. a.i.)		
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		
Clay Loam, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4" - 6" above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. **DO NOT** treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows, nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation, as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

ARTICHOKE

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

California

Apply 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in late Fall or early Winter after the last cultivation. Apply before weeds germinate or to emerging seedlings. Direct spray to cover the area between the rows and at the base of artichoke plants keeping contact with crop plants at a minimum.

ASPARAGUS

Apply as a band or broadcast treatment. Pre-emergence weed control will be reduced on soils with greater than 5% organic matter.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 4.8 qts. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a single application rate of 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) when making 2 applications per year.
- When making only one application per year, a rate up to 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre is allowable.
- In Washington, **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to young plants during the first growing season (except as noted below), nor to newly seeded asparagus, nor on plants with exposed roots as severe injury may result.

Established Plantings

On light soils and other soils low in clay or organic matter, apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, use 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. 2 applications may be used. The first application must be made before weeds become established but no earlier than 4 weeks before spear emergence and no later than the early cutting period. If weeds are controlled into the cutting period by cultural practices, application may be delayed until immediately after the last cultivation. A second application may be made immediately following completion of harvest provided rainfall is expected. When 2 applications are used in 1 year, **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application. In Washington (irrigated crop), apply a single treatment of 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. If treatment is delayed until late Winter or early Spring, incorporation of the chemical in the top 1" - 2" of soil may substitute for lack of rain to activate the herbicide.

Newly Planted Crowns (San Joaquin Delta, California)

Make a single treatment of **Deep** at 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils high in clay or organic matter. Use the lower rate on clay loams and the higher rate on peat soils.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on soils containing less than 2% organic matter. Soil must be settled by rainfall or irrigation prior to treatment.
- **DO NOT** treat crowns planted to a depth of less than 2".
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

BANANA AND PLANTAIN

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 42 days.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre for New Plantings or 4.8 qts. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre for Established Plantings per application.
- **DO NOT** replant treated area to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. **Exception:** Sugarcane or pineapple may be planted after 1 year.

New Plantings

To control annual weeds, apply 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre after planting but before weed or crop emergence. **DO NOT** apply to loose soil directly over the planting material.

Established Plantings

For control of annuals and for top-kill of perennials including bermudagrass, birdseed grass, and guineagrass, apply 2.4 - 4.8 qts. (2.4 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre plus surfactant. Avoid contact of banana and plantain plants with spray or drift as injury may result. When tall, dense weed growth is present, remove weed growth before application. If application is made to soil free of weeds, omit surfactant from the spray mixture. Repeat treatment as needed. Apply at 6-week intervals or longer for a maximum of 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre (broadcast basis) in 12 months.

BARLEY (Winter)

For use only in Western Oregon and Western Washington.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Western Oregon and Western Washington

For drill planted barley, make a single application of **Deep** at 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting but before emergence of barley.

BERMUDAGRASS PASTURES (Newly-Sprigged)

Apply 0.8 - 2.4 qts. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) after planting and before emergence of Bermudagrass or weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds up to 4" in height, apply 0.4 - 0.8 qt. (0.4 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre; add a surfactant per 25 gals. of spray. If bermudagrass has emerged at time of treatment, temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur. Plant sprigs (stolens) 2" deep in a well-prepared seedbed.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** treat areas where sprigs are planted less than 2" deep as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed foliage from treated areas to livestock within 70 days after application.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (Lotus)

For use only in Western Oregon.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to seedling trefoil as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon

Treat only stands established for at least 1 year. Make a single application of **Deep** at 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre when trefoil is dormant (October 15th to December 15th).

BLUEBERRY, CANEBERRY, AND GOOSEBERRY

Use only in fields which have been established for at least 1 year. Apply as a band treatment at base of canes or bushes. For Spring application, apply before germination and growth of annual weeds.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 90 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to berries interplanted with fruit trees.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants where roots are exposed as injury may result.

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and South Carolina - Blueberry

Apply 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in the Spring and repeat treatment after harvest in the Fall. Add a surfactant to improve control of small, emerged weeds.

California - Blackberry, Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, and Raspberry

For control of Winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late Spring to control Summer annuals. A single application of 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in January or February will control annual weeds in some areas, but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Blueberry

Apply 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in late Spring. Alternatively, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the Fall and repeat at the same rate in the Spring.

Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio - Raspberry

Apply 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in late Spring.

Maine and Massachusetts - Blueberry

Apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in late Spring.

Maryland and New Jersey - Blueberry

For control of Winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre from October to December or make a single application of 2 qts. of **Deep** per acre in early to mid-Spring.

Western Oregon and Western Washington - Blueberry, Caneberry, and Gooseberry

For control of Winter annual weeds, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in October or November. Repeat at the same rate in late Spring to control Summer annual weeds. A single application of 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre in January or February will control both Winter and Summer annual weeds in some areas, but the separate Fall and Spring schedule is preferred.

CITRUS

Time application as indicated for specific areas. However, application may be made any time of the year where sprinkler or flood irrigation can be timed to activate the herbicide. Established perennial weeds require other special control procedures.

Deep may be applied in citrus in combination with registered paraquat and glyphosate formulations. Read and follow specific label instructions, precautions, and restrictions on the label of the tank mix partner when applying this product in combination with other products.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.4 qts. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.4 qts. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year at lower rate.
- For citrus trees 4 or less years of age: allow a minimum of 60 days between applications. For citrus trees 4 or more years of age: allow a minimum of 80 days between applications.

For citrus trees 4 or less years of age:

- Make a maximum of 2 applications per year.
- Where this product is used in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 60 days between applications.

For citrus trees 4 or more years of age:

- Make a maximum of 2 applications per year.
- When this product is used in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 80 days between applications.

Arizona (except Yuma area) and California (except Imperial and Coachella Valleys)

Apply 2.4 - 3.2 qts. (2.4 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre shortly after grove has been laid up in final form (non-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. Alternatively, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April. Subsequent annual applications of 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 qts. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in **Deep**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.

Florida

Use only as a band application.

- **East Coast/Flatwoods Areas - (Low Permeable Soils):**
  - Apply from 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 6.4 qts. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

  Restrictions:
  - **DO NOT** use "Trunk to Trunk".
  - **DO NOT** use more than 6.4 qts. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 qts. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of active ingredient. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
  - **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
  - For Trees < 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days.
  - For Trees > 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days.
- **Ridge Areas - except Highland Co. (Highly Permeable Soils):**
  - Apply from 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

  Restrictions:
  - **DO NOT** use "Trunk to Trunk".
  - **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 qts. (6.4 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre per year. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
  - **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
  - For Trees < 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days.
  - For Trees > 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days.
- **Ridge Areas - Highland Co. (Highly Permeable Soils):**
  - Apply from 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre to a maximum of 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Addition of an approved surfactant will improve control of emerged weeds.

  Restrictions:
  - **DO NOT** use "Trunk to Trunk".
  - **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 qts. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre per year. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 4.8 lbs. active ingredient per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
  - **DO NOT** use at less than 60-day intervals.
  - **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
  - For Trees < 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days.
  - For Trees > 4 years: Minimum retreatment interval is 80 days.

Puerto Rico

Make a single application of **Deep** at 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre or apply 2.4 - 3.2 qts. (2.4 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre followed by the same rate 4 - 6 months later. On bearing citrus, apply anytime when seasonal rains are expected. On non-bearing trees, apply when Winter banks are pulled down.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 qts. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in **Deep**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.

- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 120 days.

Texas

Apply 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre for annual weeds. Use 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre for control of seedling johnsongrass. Spring treatments give best results. Well-established weeds must be eliminated by cultivation prior to treatment.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre in any 1 application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.4 qts. per treated acre per year. This amount corresponds to 6.4 lbs. of diuron, the active ingredient in **Deep**. The maximum allowable use rate for diuron is 6.4 lbs. per treated acre per year inclusive of all diuron formulations used within 1 year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 application per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 120 days.

CORN (Field)

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Post-Emergence

Make a single application of **Deep** at 0.6 qt. (0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre in combination with non-pressure nitrogen solution. If nitrogen solution is not used, apply 0.8 qt. per acre with surfactant. Apply as directed spray when corn is at least 20" high and weeds are no taller than 3".

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply over top of corn.
- **DO NOT** replant to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. **Exception:** Cotton, corn, and grain sorghum may be planted the Spring following treatment.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.6 qt. (0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.6 qt. (0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Pre-Emergence - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee

Make a single application of **Deep** at 0.5 - 0.8 qt. (0.5 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre as a broadcast or band treatment after planting but before corn emerges. Plant corn at least 1.5" deep.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.8 qt. (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 0.8 qt. (0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Pre-Plant - Louisiana

Deep may be used for burndown of existing annual weeds and residual control of weeds prior to planting field corn. Complete any planned tillage prior to application. Apply herbicide treatments before weeds germinate or before weed seedlings are more than 2" tall. If weeds are emerged prior to application, add a non-ionic surfactant. Tillage following application must be avoided to prevent incorporation of the herbicide into the corn seed germination zone, which may result in crop injury. Dragging treated soil from beds will concentrate the herbicide in middles and reduce residual weed control on beds. Apply 1 - 1.6 pts. (1 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre from 15 - 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in pre-plant applications. **DO NOT** exceed suggested use rates for individual soil textures shown in the table below. If less than the maximum rate of application for a soil is applied pre-plant, subsequent pre-emergence applications of **Deep** may be made. However, the total combined application rate of **Deep** applied pre-plant and pre-emergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to sand or loamy sand soils.
- **DO NOT** use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result. Plant corn at least 1.5" deep.
- **DO NOT** spray over the top of corn plants.
- **DO NOT** use on sweet corn.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Deep Alone

Soil Texture	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre/Year
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1 (1 lbs. a.i.)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1.3 (1.3 lbs. a.i.)
Silty Clay, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)

The risk of injury from pre-plant applications of this product is reduced where substantial rainfall (greater than 0.5") occurs between application and planting.

Pre-Plant Tank Mixing

When emerged weeds taller than 2" or weeds not listed on this label are present, **Deep** may be tank mixed with other products labeled for pre-plant applications in corn including glyphosate, paraquat dichloride, glyphosate-isopropylammonium, and glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-potassium salt. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2% w/w (17 lbs. per 100 gals. finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of **Deep** plus glyphosate tank mixes.

Replanting

Only cotton and corn may be replanted within 6 months of pre-plant applications of **Deep**. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

COTTON

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** exceed the following amount of **Deep** per acre during a single crop season, as injury to subsequent crops may result; 0.8 qt. (0.8 lb. a.i.) on sandy loam, 1.5 qts. (1.5 lbs. a.i.) on clay loam, and 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) on clay.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** spray over-the-top of cotton plants.
- **DO NOT** apply to sand or loamy sand soils except as noted below.
- **DO NOT** use on soils with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** use this product in pre-plant or pre-emergence applications where soil-applied organophosphate insecticides are used due to potential for severe cotton injury and possible stand loss.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated cotton.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to crops other than corn or cotton within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 21 days between applications.

Seedling disease may weaken plants and increase the possibility of injury from the use of trifluralin products followed by **Deep**. These treatments must be used only in conjunction with a standard fungicide seed treatment plus a good supplemental soil fungicide program including captan-PCNB mixture.

Pre-Plant - Arizona and California

Use **Deep** alone or apply as a separate operation following pre-plant broadcast treatment with trifluralin products (incorporated according to directions on the trifluralin product label). Apply **Deep** as a broadcast spray after beds are formed, pre-irrigated, and final seedbeds prepared. Prior to planting, drag-off the tops of the beds and plant in moist soil not treated with this product. Treated soil is returned to the bed after planting when irrigation furrows are reformed after cotton has emerged. If more than 2 furrowing-out operations are performed prior to lay-by, or deep furrows are made early, weed control may be reduced in furrow bottoms.

Deep Alone

Apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Deep Following Trifluralin Products

Soil Texture	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre	Plus Trifluralin Products
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	0.5 - 0.8 (0.5 - 0.8 lb. a.i.)	Check Trifluralin Products labels for rates.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay	0.8 - 1 (0.8 - 1 lb. a.i.)	

Pre-Plant - Except Arizona, California

Use **Deep** for burndown of existing annual weeds and residual control of weeds prior to planting cotton. Complete any planned tillage prior to application. Apply herbicide treatments before weeds germinate or before weed seedlings are more than 2" tall. If weeds are emerged prior to application, use a nonionic surfactant. Tillage following application must be avoided to prevent incorporation of the herbicide into the cotton seed germination zone which may result in crop injury. Dragging treated soil from beds will concentrate the herbicide in middles and reduce residual weed control on the beds.

Apply 0.5 - 1.6 qts. (0.5 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre from 15 - 45 days prior to anticipated planting. Refer to the table below for use rates in pre-plant applications. **DO NOT** exceed suggested use rates for individual soil textures shown in the table below. If less than the maximum rate of application for a given soil is applied pre-plant, subsequent pre-emergence applications of this product may be made. However, the total combined application rate for **Deep** applied pre-plant and pre-emergence may not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either application method.

Deep Alone

Soil Texture	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre
Loamy Sand (Louisiana only)	0.5 (0.5 lb. a.i.)
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	0.8 (0.8 lb. a.i.)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1 (1 lb. a.i.)
Silty Clay, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)

Pre-emergence application of herbicides with a similar mode of action to that of diuron following pre-plant application of this product may result in cotton injury. When pre-plant applications of this product are followed by pre-emergence applications of herbicides with a similar mode of action (for example applications of products containing fluometuron), the product containing fluometuron must be used at the minimum rate of application for the soil under consideration in order to reduce potential for crop injury. This is most critical where applications of this product are made less than 30 days pre-plant, on coarse-textured soils, and on soils low in organic matter. The risk of injury from pre-plant applications of this product is reduced where substantial rainfall (greater than 0.5") occurs between application and planting. Read and follow any additional precautions on this label when using this product for pre-plant weed control in cotton.

Pre-Plant Tank Mixes

When emerged weeds taller than 2" or weeds not listed on this label are present, **Deep** may be tank mixed with other products registered for pre-plant applications in cotton. The addition of dry spray grade ammonium sulfate at the rate of 2% w/w (17 lbs. per 100 gals. finished spray solution) is suggested to enhance performance of **Deep** plus glyphosate tank mixes.

Replanting

Only cotton and corn may be planted within 6 months of pre-plant applications of this product. To avoid crop injury following replanting, avoid disturbing the original bed.

Pre-Emergence - Except Arizona and California

Use **Deep** alone or apply as a separate operation following pre-plant treatment with trifluralin products. Apply this product after planting but before cotton emerges. **DO NOT** treat cotton in deep furrows as crop injury may result.

Use only where cotton is planted on flat or raised seedbeds. Shallow incorporation (no deeper than 0.25") with a rotary hoe or similar equipment following planting usually improves results, especially during dry weather. A wide press wheel must be used on the planter to provide a level seedbed for subsequent early season post-emergence treatments. If moisture is insufficient to activate this product or if soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow rotary hoeing (no deeper than 0.25") must be made before weeds become established. This product must not be applied pre-emergence following application of the maximum rate for a given soil applied pre-plant. If less than the maximum rate is used pre-plant, additional **Deep** may be applied pre-emergence. However, the total amount of this product applied pre-plant and pre-emergence must not exceed the maximum suggested use rate for either pre-plant or pre-emergence applications.

Deep Alone

Make a single application as a broadcast or band spray, using the following broadcast rates. Use proportionately less for band treatment.

Soil Texture	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	0.8 (0.8 lb. a.i.)
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay	1 (1 lb. a.i.)
Silty Clay, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)

Pre-Emergence Applications of Deep Following Trifluralin Products

Apply trifluralin products prior to planting as a broadcast or band treatment. Incorporate according to the directions on the trifluralin labels. As a separate operation, apply this product after planting but before cotton emerges. Use the following broadcast rates. For band treatment, use proportionately less.

Soil Texture	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre	Plus Trifluralin Products
Sandy Loam, Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	0.8 (0.8 lb. a.i.)	Check Trifluralin Product labels for rates.
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Clay, Silty Clay	1 - 1.6 (1 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.)	

Post-Emergence

Apply **Deep** only as a directed spray to cover weed foliage. Adjust nozzles to minimize contact of cotton leaves with spray or drift or crop injury may result. Applications may also be made in hooded/shielded sprayers.

Early Season

Apply when cotton is at least 6" tall and when weeds are not actively growing and **DO NOT** exceed 2" in height. Apply as a band or broadcast treatment at the following rate. 2 applications may be made if needed.

Annual Weed Problem (up to 2" tall)	Deep Rate (Qts.) per Acre
Cotton 6 - 8 inches	0.4 (0.4 lb. a.i.)
Cotton 8 - 12 inches	0.6 (0.6 lb. a.i.)

For control of seedling perennial grass including johnsongrass in directed sprays and partial control of nutsedge or when weed growth is under drought stress or over 2" in height, add 2 - 3.5 lbs. active DSMA or 1.65 - 2 lbs. active MSMA to above spray mixture. If DSMA or MSMA are used, **DO NOT** apply after first bloom.

For enhanced weed control in hooded/shielded sprayer applications, add MSMA or DSMA as suggested above; or add registered paraquat or glyphosate formulations according to label directions. Consult product labels for specific instructions and precautions for hooded sprayer applications.

Late Season (Lay-By)

Apply 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) (0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) in Arizona and California) per acre when cotton is at least 12" high (at least 20" for Pima S-2). For control of germinating weed seedlings, apply to soil beneath cotton plants and between rows immediately after last cultivation. In irrigated cotton, best weed control is obtained if the field is irrigated within 3 - 4 days after application to thoroughly wet the surface of the ground over the row to carry the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds (4" or less in height) at lay-by time, make a single application in combination with surfactant or use 0.4 - 0.6 qt. (0.4 - 0.6 lb. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant and repeat later if needed.

Replanting

If initial seeding fails to produce a stand, cotton may be replanted in soil treated pre-emergence with this product alone or following pre-plant application of trifluralin products. Wherever possible, avoid disturbing original bed. If necessary to rework soil before replanting, use shallow cultivation including discing.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** relist nor move soil into the original drill area. Plant seed at least 1" deep.
- **DO NOT** retreat field with a second pre-plant or pre-emergence application of herbicide during the same crop year as injury to crop may result.

Subsequent Crops

Deep - Type of Application	That May Follow Treated Cotton
Band Pre- or Post-Emergence	Any crop 4 months after last application.
Band Pre- Plus Post-Emergence or Broadcast Pre-Emergence (and Pre-Plant) or Broadcast Pre-Emergence plus Band Post-Emergence	Cotton, soybeans, corn, or grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
Broadcast Post-Emergence (Lay-By)	Cotton, corn, grain sorghums (not sorgos or forage sorghums nor grass sorghums) the next Spring. **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
For subsequent crops in fields where trifluralin products are used, follow instructions on the trifluralin product label.	

FILBERTS

Use **Deep** for control of certain weeds in filbert orchards established for at least 1 year. Apply **Deep** as a directed spray avoiding contact on the foliage and fruit with spray or drift. Make an initial treatment of 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the late Fall or early Winter after harvest. Repeat annually with 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre or apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November after harvest and repeat at the same rate in March or April. If trees are planted on hillsides, the elimination of weeds and ground cover may cause excessive soil erosion. Under these conditions strip applications of this product (at proportionately lower rates) may be made near the trees or to the tree rows perpendicular to the slope.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply when nuts are on the ground.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards.
- **DO NOT** use on light sandy soils.
- When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.

GRAPE

Apply **Deep** only as a band treatment to established vineyards at least 3-years-old. On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 - 2%), severe plant injury may result if heavy rainfall or more than 1" of irrigation occurs soon after treatment. This risk must be assumed by the user.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a single maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 qts. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.

- Avoid direct or indirect spray contact to foliage and green bark (non-barked vines with the exception of undesirable suckers).
- When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Pennsylvania and New York - Perennial Grasses

Use only in established vineyards (at least 4-years-old) for spot control of perennial grasses including orchardgrass, quackgrass, and ryegrass. Apply in the Spring as a band treatment to ridged soil (2" - 4" high) under trellis at the rate of 6.4 - 8 qts. (6.4 - 8 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Band width must not exceed 30".

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than once every 4 years. Use only on heavy soil types including loams, silt loams, clay loams.
- **DO NOT** use in areas where grape roots are shallow or exposed because of high bedrock or poor drainage or erosion as injury to grapevines may result.

East of the Rocky Mountains

On soils low in clay or organic matter (1 - 2%), apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. On soils high in clay or organic matter, apply 2.4 - 4.8 qts. (2.4 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Apply in the Spring just prior to germination of annual weeds.

West of the Rocky Mountains

For best results, apply during the Winter months when weeds are less than 2" in height or diameter. Rainfall or overhead sprinkler irrigation sufficient to wet the soil to a depth of 2" is necessary to activate the herbicide. Abnormally heavy rainfall following application just before Spring growth may move the herbicide into the root zone of grapes which could result in injury. For initial treatment, apply 2.4 - 3.2 qts. (2.4 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Subsequent annual applications of 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre will usually give adequate weed control.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply to vines with trunks less than 1.5" in diameter as injury may result.

GRASS SEED CROPS (Perennial except where specifically indicated)

Apply **Deep** as a single application per year at up to 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. May be applied by aerial application in the Pacific Northwest only.

Restrictions:

- Except as noted, apply only to established plantings at least 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma

On sand bluestem, side oats grama, and switchgrass, apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre during the dormant period shortly before weed seedlings emerge. **DO NOT** apply after crop begins growth in the Spring as crop injury may result. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application.

Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington

On perennial bluegrass and fescue, apply 0.8 - 2.4 qts. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre as broadcast in enough diluent to get even distribution. Apply in Spring before rapid growth of the crop begins and when the windgrass is still small (1- to 4-leaf).

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use on coarse (sandy)-textured soils.

Western Oregon and Western Washington

On alta fescue, Astoria bentgrass, Highland bentgrass, Kentucky bluegrass (Merion bluegrass), and orchardgrass, apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre between October 1st and November 15th. In fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw, use 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Spread unburned chaff or straw with a harrow or chopper before application. For best results apply as soon as possible after Fall rains start. Established weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage must be removed prior to treatment. Well-established vigorous stands of Spring planted alta fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and orchardgrass may be treated the following Fall provided the crop is planted before April 1st and treatment is not applied before October 15th; apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Oregon and Washington

Apply in the Fall to perennial ryegrass at the rate of 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre and to tall fescue at the rate of 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Use a sufficient volume of water (a minimum of 25 gals. per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, make applications at the onset of the Fall rains and before weeds have become established (typically October 1st through November 15th). Established weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage must be removed prior to treatment. Apply only to well-established vigorous stands. Use mechanical agitation and avoid overlap of spray patterns. Weed control efficacy may be reduced in fields where ash residues have accumulated from burning straw.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply to perennial ryegrass stands less than 1-year-old.

Annual Ryegrass for the Creation of Rows

Apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as a directed or shielded spray so the intended crop row area is not treated. These applications must be made where excessive populations of annual ryegrass are anticipated to volunteer from previous crops. Applications can be made as a directed/shielded spray during seeding or after emergence of annual ryegrass. These applications generally will occur between October 1st and January 15th. **Deep** is most effective when applied before annual ryegrass volunteer plants have more than 2 leaves. If larger plants are to be treated, addition of a labeled post-emergence herbicide will provide more effective control. Adjust nozzle heights and spacing to allow the establishment of the desired row width (generally about 3") and spacing (generally 9" - 12"). Use low pressure nozzles, shielded nozzles, or drop nozzles to reduce spray movement in the intended crop row area.

Fine Fescue Grass Seed Crops (including Chewing's, Creeping Red, and Hard Fescue Types)

For the suppression of rattail fescue, apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having at least 1% organic matter. **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed subsoils.

Crop Stage and Application Timing

Use **Deep** on healthy vigorous stands of fine fescue. **Deep** can be applied to stands established at least 1 year or to new plantings that have been established for at least 6 months and have a minimum of 8 tillers at time of application. Apply in the Fall before grass weeds are beyond the 1- to 2-leaf stage and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 1" - 2" tall or across. Use the high end of the rate range for large weeds or where weed populations are high. Approximately 0.5" - 1" of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move this product into the weed zone before weeds develop an established root system. Weeds larger than the size indicated or those having a well-established root system before this product is properly activated by rainfall/irrigation may not be adequately controlled. Weed control may be reduced by heavy straw residues or ash from field burning.

Tank Mixes

Deep can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes with other herbicides and adjuvants. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years of last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.
- **DO NOT** treat stands lacking in vigor due to poor fertility, environmental stress, insect or disease, or damage from other herbicides.

New Plantings - Oregon, Idaho, Washington

For use in newly planted bentgrass, chewing's fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, orchardgrass, and tall fescue. During planting operation, spray a suitable brand of activated charcoal as a 1" band on soil surface at 15 lbs. per acre of crop where row spacing is 20" (300 lbs. per acre broadcast basis). Mount nozzles to apply directly over seed rows to prevent crop injury. Follow with **Deep** as a single broadcast spray at the rate of 2 - 2.4 qts. (2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Apply as soon as possible after planting but before crops or weeds emerge and before rains or sprinkler irrigation. Fall or Spring plantings may be treated. Best results usually occur with early Fall plantings. Treatment will not control downy brome or wild oats.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, TALL FESCUE, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, AND FINE FESCUE (Grown for Seed)

For control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, apply **Deep** only to well-established vigorous stands of grasses as directed below. Use sufficient water (a minimum of 25 gals. per acre) for thorough coverage of weed foliage. For best results, make application at the onset of Fall rains and before weeds become established (typically October 1st through November 15th). Weeds beyond the 2- to 4-leaf stage will usually not be controlled. Use higher rates within the range listed when treating larger weeds and heavier weed infestation. Weed control may be reduced where straw or ash residues have accumulated on the soil surface. Lack of moisture to activate the herbicide may reduce weed control. Tank mixtures or sequential treatments with other herbicides may reduce crop tolerance and increase risk of crop injury. When using this product in a tank mix or in a sequential treatment with other herbicides, **DO NOT** use the maximum rates listed below unless compatibility and the potential for phytotoxicity have been evaluated. Crop tolerance may be reduced and the likelihood of crop injury may increase when crop is under stress caused by weather, diseases, and insects.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Perennial Ryegrass (Established) (Oregon Only)

Apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per season (October 1st through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds including annual bluegrass and others named on this label.

Tall Fescue (Established) (Oregon Only)

Apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per season (October 1st through mid-January) to control seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds including rattail fescue and others named on this label.

Kentucky Bluegrass (Established stands East of the Cascade Mountains) (Oregon and Washington Only)

Apply 1.2 - 2.4 qts. (1.2 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per season (October 1st through mid-January) for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label. Downy brome is not controlled.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** use on Poa trivialis grass seed varieties.

Fine Fescue (Illahee, Rainier, Chewings, and Related Varieties including Hard Fescue) (Established stands West of the Cascade Mountains) (Oregon Only)

Apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre for suppression of rattail fescue and certain other seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds named on this label.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use this product more than 2 years in succession in the same field.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

ESTABLISHED PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS (Grown for Seed) (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

Broadcast **Deep** at 0.4 - 1 qt. (0.4 - 1 lb. a.i.) per acre in sufficient diluent to provide even distribution of product for weed suppression. Apply in the Spring before rapid growth of bluegrass begins and when windgrass is still small (1- to 4-leaf).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on coarse (sandy)-textured soils.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 qt. (1 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 qt. (1 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

MACADAMIA NUT

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 qts. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 qts. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.

Hawaii

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply **Deep** at 1.6 - 4.8 qts. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre immediately after harvest, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add surfactant. Retreat as needed.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** exceed 8 qts. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

OATS

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 qts. (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.2 qts. (1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Drill Planted Spring Oats - Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Eastern Washington

Use in areas where average annual rainfall exceeds 16". Make a single application of **Deep** at 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after planting either before or after oats emerge but within 6 weeks of planting. Best results are usually obtained when application is made 3 - 4 weeks after planting. Apply before weeds are 3" - 4" in height.

Drill Planted Winter Oats and Mixture with Peas or Vetch - Western Oregon and Western Washington

Make a single application of **Deep** at 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting but before crop emergence.

OLIVE

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.

California

Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year. Apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre after the grove has been laid-up in final form in late October or November. Repeat at same rate in March or April. Remove weed growth prior to treatment.

ORNAMENTALS

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Refer to **Soil Limitations** section of this label for additional directions, precautions, and restrictions.

Ornamental Bulb Crops (Bulbous Iris, Narcissus) - Western Washington

Make a single application of **Deep** at 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Apply after planting but no later than 4 weeks prior to bulb emergence (usually late September or October).

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Plumosus Fern - Florida

Hand weed and mow fern, then make a single application of **Deep** at 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre within 3 - 5 days.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** cultivate or disturb soil after application as crop injury may result.
- Treat only established stands at least 1-year-old.

PAPAYA

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 2 - 4 qts. (2 - 4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre, preferably before weeds emerge. If weeds have emerged, add a surfactant.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 applications per year.

Hawaii

For control of weeds in orchards less than 1-year-old, use as a post-plant treatment between rows. Use only in orchards that are lined with mulch paper in the crop row. Apply pre-emergent or post-emergent in sufficient gallonage for wetting of weeds and soil. Spray up to mulch paper only.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact papaya foliage or other desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas.

PEAS (Austrian Field)

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** use this product on sand, sandy loam, gravelly soils, or exposed subsoils or on soils having less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** replant treated area to another crop within 1 year of application.

Precaution:

- Crop injury may result if severe Winter stress or disease or insect damage to the crop follows application.

Western Oregon

Use **Deep** for selective control of certain weeds in Austrian field peas. Apply 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray with air or ground equipment as soon as possible after planting but before crop emerges for control of weeds including chickweed, shepherd's purse, wild mustard, fiddleneck, lambsquarters, pigweed, and annual bluegrass. Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils and higher rate on fine-textured soils.

PEACH

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 qts. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 application per year (1 application for CA).
- Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.

Deep may be applied alone or as a tank mix with Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13).

Where crop is grown under furrow irrigation or under raised-berm flood irrigation (trees 4" - 6" above waterline), apply only as a band treatment. **DO NOT** treat trees planted in the bottom of irrigation furrows nor trees grown under flat flood or basin irrigation as injury to trees may result. Where complete weed control to harvest is desired, additional weed control measures may be required during the growing season.

Deep Alone

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 3 years. Apply 1.6 - 2.2 qts. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre in the early Spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of weed growth.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application in all areas except California. In California, apply 1.6 - 3 qts. (1.6 - 3 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 qts. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 3 months of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply within 8 months of harvest in the Western states (including CA, WA, OR, AZ).

Georgia

On trees established for at least 2 years, apply 1.6 - 2.2 qts. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in the Spring. Repeat application in the Fall. Add surfactant to improve control of small emerged weeds.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** exceed 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures

Apply as a tank mixture with Terbacil (Sinbar® Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13). Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 2 years. Apply either in the Spring or after harvest in the Fall before weeds emerge or during early seedling stage of weed growth.

Rate per Acre			
Soil Texture	**1 - 2% Organic Matter**		
	Deep (Qts.)	**plus**	**Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13)** See Sinbar label for rates.
Sandy Loam	0.8 (0.8 lbs. a.i.)		
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.2 (1.2 lbs. a.i.)		
Clay Loam, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		
Soil Texture	**More Than 2% Organic Matter**		
	Deep (Qts.)	**plus**	**Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13)** See Sinbar label for rates.
Sandy Loam	1.2 (1.2 lbs. a.i.)		
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		
Clay Loam, Clay	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)		

PEAR

Use only under trees established in the orchard for at least 1 year. Apply 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre in the Spring from March through May. In the Western states (including CA, WA, OR, AZ), apply 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre to weeds less than 2" in height or diameter under dormant trees. Alternatively, apply to small weeds at 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre post-harvest followed by 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre prior to budbreak.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** treat varieties grafted on full-dwarf root stocks.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 150 days.

PECAN

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Use **Deep** alone or as a tank mix with Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13). Make a single band or broadcast application as a directed spray using a minimum of 30 gals. of water per acre. Apply in the Spring before weeds emerge or during the early seedling stage of growth.

Rate per Acre			
Soil Texture	**Deep (Qts.) Alone***	**or**	**Deep (Qts.) Plus Terbacil (Sinbar, EPA Reg. No. 61842-13). See Sinbar label for rates Tank Mix****
Sandy Loam	1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)	or	1.2 (1.2 lbs. a.i.)
Loam, Silt Loam, Silt	2.4 (2.4 lbs. a.i.)		1.4 (1.4 lbs. a.i.)
Clay Loam, Clay	3.2 (3.2 lbs. a.i.)		1.6 (1.6 lbs. a.i.)

*Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 3 years, and on soils with at least 0.5% organic matter.

Use only under trees established in the grove for at least 1 year, and on soils with at least 1% organic matter. **Note: DO NOT use on eroded areas where subsoil or roots are exposed, nor on trees that are diseased or lacking in vigor, nor on trees planted in irrigation furrows as injury may occur.

PEPPERMINT

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.4 qts. (2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to stands of mint suffering from stress due to low fertility, drought, Winter injury, insects, disease, or damage from other herbicides or other causes.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow covered or frozen ground as injury to the crop or poor weed control may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to sand, loamy soil, gravelly soils, or exposed subsoils.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils that have a high salt content and/or high-water table or poor drainage that retards mint root development resulting in a shallow root system.
- **DO NOT** apply to soils having less than 1% organic matter.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Apply 0.6 - 0.8 qt. (0.6 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre on soils having 1 - 2% organic matter. Apply 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having 2.1 - 3% organic matter. Apply 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre on soils having more than 3% organic matter.

Application Timing

Apply **Deep** to established (at least 1 year) stands of mint during the late Winter dormant period or after flaming in the Spring prior to the emergence of new growth. **DO NOT** cultivate after application. If weeds are present at time of application, the use of a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v may be used to increase the performance of this product post-emergence to weeds.

Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

Deep can be applied either alone or in a program involving tank mixes and/or sequential treatments with other herbicides and adjuvants providing this product is not applied to actively growing mint plants. When using a tank mix with other herbicides, use the lower end of the **Deep** use rate range unless prior experience indicates it is safe to use higher rates. Tank mixes and sequential treatments with other herbicides can increase the risk of crop injury. When using a certain tank mix or sequential treatment for the first time, limit use to a small area to determine safety before treating large areas.

PINEAPPLE

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12.8 qts. (12.8 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 qts. (5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year at lower rate.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 60 days.

Hawaii

Apply 1.6 - 4.8 qts. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Use 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after harvesting the plant crop or ratoon crop (for the first ratoon crop as well as subsequent ratoon crops) but before differentiation. For plant crop only, additional broadcast or interspace applications may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as broadcast sprays nor more than 12.8 qts. (12.8 lbs. a.i.) total per acre per plant crop.

Florida

Apply 3.2 - 5 qts. (3.2 - 5 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray just before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. For ratoon crop, use 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre after harvesting plant crop. For plant crop only, a second and third broadcast or interspace application may be made prior to differentiation at the rate of 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre at intervals of not less than 2 months. Additional applications to plant crop may be made as needed to interspace only using 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 broadcast sprays (maximum 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre) prior to differentiation nor more than 12.8 qts. (12.8 lbs. a.i.) total per acre per plant crop. Treated areas may be planted to pineapple or sugarcane 1 year after last application.

Puerto Rico

Apply 3 - 5 qts. (3 - 5 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray before or immediately after planting but prior to weed emergence. Pre-emergence application controls weeds including pigweed, crotalaria, morningglory, purslane, crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, Fall panicum, and sourgrass.

RED CLOVER

Treatment will control annual weeds including bluegrass, chickweed, hawksbeard, rattail fescue, ryegrass, and velvetgrass.

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to seedling red clover.
- **DO NOT** replant treated area to any crop within 1 year after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Western Oregon

Make a single application of **Deep** at 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on established red clover stands at least 9 months old. Apply when red clover is dormant between October 15th to December 15th.

SORGHUM (Grain)

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 qt. (0.4 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 qt. (0.4 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year at lower rate.

- Minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.
- **DO NOT** spray over top of sorghum.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to crops other than cotton or corn within 4 months following band treatment and 6 months following broadcast treatment as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Southwestern States

Apply 0.2 - 0.4 qt. (0.2 - 0.4 lb. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre plus surfactant. Apply as a directed post-emergence spray after sorghum is 15" tall to control weeds 2" - 4" in height. Use lower rate on broadleaf weeds up to 2" tall. Use the higher rate on grasses up to 2" and broadleaf weeds up to 4" tall. When the lower rate is used, a second application may be made if needed. Treatment of weeds under drought stress is usually ineffective.

SUGARCANE

To prevent possible crop injury on new cane varieties, tolerance to this product must be determined prior to adoption as field practice. Temporary chlorosis and stunting of the crop may result from application over emerged cane. Application over emerged cane must be made only as directed below without the addition of a surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Use proportionately less for band applications. To minimize chlorosis and stunting, use directed post-emergence sprays. Temporary leaf yellowing may occur following application.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** treat sugarcane growing on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 qts. (5 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 qts. (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre broadcast per year.

Pre-Emergence - Florida

For high organic soils, apply 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast or band spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop (for ratoon crop).

Post-Emergence - Florida

Make 1 or 2 applications of **Deep** at 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as needed by directed spray inter-row. Alternatively, for panicum control, make up to 3 applications of 0.4 - 0.8 qt. (0.4 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) per acre plus surfactant as a directed spray after cane has emerged but before panicum exceeds 2" in height. Adjust nozzles to spray beneath cane plants and between rows to cover weed foliage and to minimize contact of cane leaves with spray or drift.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 qts. (4.8 lbs. a.i.) total per acre between planting (or ratooning) and harvest.

Post-Emergence - Hawaii

Apply 1.6 - 4.8 qts. (1.6 - 4.8 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. Sequential applications of 1.6 - 3 qts. (1.6 - 3 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant to the spray mixture at the rate of 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. and apply as a directed spray.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 9.6 qts. (9.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in Hawaii between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Post-Emergence - Puerto Rico

Apply 3.2 - 5 qts. (3.2 - 5 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre as a broadcast spray prior to weed emergence after planting or after harvesting plant crop or ratoon crop. A second and third application of 1.6 - 3.2 qts. (1.6 - 3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre may be made as a broadcast spray over emerged cane or by directed spray inter-row. If weeds are emerged, add a surfactant, and apply as a directed spray.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 treatments nor more than 8 qts. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre in Puerto Rico between planting (or ratooning) and harvest. Treated areas may be replanted to sugarcane or pineapple 1 year after last application.

Louisiana and Texas

Apply 2.4 - 3 qts. (2.4 - 3 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre. This product may be applied as a broadcast spray after planting and following the harvesting of sugarcane. This product may also be applied broadcast in late Winter. Application is best when made prior to weed emergence. This product may be applied as a post-directed spray immediately after the last cultivation. Direct the spray application to the base (no more than 1/3 the plant height) of the sugarcane plants. When small weeds (3" or less) are present at application, add a surfactant at 0.25% v/v or crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v to the spray mix.

TREE PLANTINGS

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming

Use only under established plantings 1 year or older of American elm, caragana, cottonwood, Douglas fir, green ash, honeysuckle, Ponderosa pine, red cedar, Russian olive, and Siberian elm. Use 2 - 4 qts. (2 - 4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Apply as a band 4 ft. wide in the tree row (2 ft. on each side of row). For example, 1.6 fl. oz. of **Deep** treats 135 ft. of tree row (2 ft. on each side of row) at the rate of 4 qts. (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Apply as a directed spray in the early Spring before weeds emerge and before trees leaf out.

Restriction:

- **DO NOT** apply to foliage of trees, nor under trees growing in low areas as injury may result.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Use **Deep** for control of weeds to aid in the establishment of hybrid poplar plantings. Apply at 0.8 - 2.4 qts. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre depending upon soil texture and organic matter content. Use 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on coarse-textured soils and 1.6 - 2.4 qts. (1.6 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) per acre on medium- to fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** use on gravelly soils or on any soil having less than 0.5% organic matter as injury to trees may result. Injury may result from applications to poplar plantings grown on sandy soil with low organic matter with sprinkler irrigation. When applied in a band, the application rate will be in proportion to the area banded on a per acre basis. Apply in late Winter or early Spring as a uniform broadcast spray before or after planting but prior to bud swell or as a directed spray after bud swell. Apply before weeds emerge or after emergence while weeds are small. Some rainfall or water is necessary to move this product into the weed root zone before weeds become well-established. If weeds are present at time of treatment, add a surfactant at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Pre-Plant

Take precautions to prevent treated soil (usually top 1") from coming into contact with roots of trees during the planting process as injury may result.

Post-Plant (Broadcast)

It is best to wait until rain or irrigation has settled the soil around the newly planted trees before applying this product. If trees are dormant, a broadcast application can be made.

Post-Plant (Directed)

If buds have started to swell, use a directed spray pattern that prevents this product from contact with trees as injury may result. During the growing season (from bud swell to leaf drop), this product may be applied (alone or with tank mix) between tree rows in shielded and directed sprays.

Tank Mixtures

Deep can be tank mixed with a glyphosate herbicide pre-plant and as a directed spray to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled and improve post-emergence activity. Use 0.8 - 2.4 qts. (0.8 - 2.4 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** plus glyphosate herbicide (according to label directions) depending upon soil type and weeds to be controlled. **Note:** There are several formulations of glyphosate herbicide. Check the glyphosate herbicide label to verify that the intended use as a pre-plant or post-directed spray on hybrid poplar plantations is allowed. Avoid contact of glyphosate herbicide with foliage, green stems, trees, or other desirable vegetation because severe damage or destruction may result.

WALNUT (English)

Restrictions:

- Aerial application is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** use on sand, loamy sand, gravelly soils, or exposed sub-soils, nor where organic matter is less than 1%.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated orchards and groves.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- In California, **DO NOT** apply more than 3 qts. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- In all areas except California, the maximum application rate is 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre and the maximum application rate per year is 3.2 qts. (3.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. In California only, the maximum application rate is 3 qts. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre and the maximum application rate per year is 3 qts. (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre.
- When using this product in a sequential treatment program, allow a minimum of 150 days between applications.

California, Oregon, and Washington

Use only under trees which have been established in the orchards for at least 1 year. As an initial treatment, apply 2.2 qts. (2.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre after the orchard has been laid-up in final form (no-tillage program) in late Fall or early Winter. Retreat annually with 1.6 - 2.2 qts. (1.6 - 2.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. In California, apply 1.6 - 3 qts. (1.6 - 3 lbs. a.i.) per acre. Alternatively, apply 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre in October or November and repeat at the same rate in March or April.

WHEAT (Winter)

Precautions:

- Crop injury may result where severe Winter stress, disease, or insect damage follows application.
- Winter-sensitive varieties may be less tolerant of this product than Winter-hardy varieties.
- Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following restrictions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.6 qts. (1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use on sand or loamy sand soils nor on gravelly or sandy loams with less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** use on thinly covered or exposed sub-soil areas (clay knolls).
- **DO NOT** treat wheat planted less than 1" deep. **DO NOT** treat wheat where Winter climatic conditions have caused "heaving" of plants.
- **DO NOT** treat wheat plants lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity, or other causes.
- **DO NOT** apply after wheat has reached the "boot" stage of maturity.
- Unless specified otherwise, **DO NOT** use with surfactants or nitrogen solution.
- **DO NOT** replant treated areas to any other crop within 1 year after last treatment (except as noted) as injury to subsequent crops may result.

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - East of Cascade Range

Where average annual rainfall exceeds 16", make a single application of **Deep** at 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre. **Fall Treatment:** For early Fall planted wheat (seeded before September 10th), apply 3 - 6 weeks after planting but before weeds are 3" - 4" tall. Treatment after October 1st has given best results. Application must not be made after soil freezes in the Fall. Wheat planted in late October must not be treated until the following Spring. **Spring Treatment:** Apply as soon as wheat starts to grow. Treatment made prior to April 10th will usually give good results provided weed growth is less than 4" tall. Application later than May 1st may give poor results.

Alternatively, make a single application of 0.4 - 0.8 qt. (0.4 - 0.8 lb. a.i.) **Deep** plus 0.25 lb. bromoxynil per acre as a tank mixture in either the Fall after wheat has emerged but before soil freezes or in the Spring as soon as soil thaws. Apply before weeds are more than 2" tall or across. Where average annual rainfall is 10" - 16" following Fall planting, make a single application of 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) per acre when sufficient moisture is available to germinate wheat seed. Apply before soil freezes and weeds are 2" tall. Application later than March 1st may give poor results.

Note: If Fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to Winter kill or adverse growing conditions after Fall treatment, only fields treated before November 1st may be replanted to Spring wheat. Spring wheat must not be planted before April 1st and only after deep discing and plowing to a depth of 4" - 6" prior to planting. **DO NOT** make a second application during the same crop year or injury to the crop may result.

Oregon and Washington - West of Cascade Range

Make a single application of **Deep** at 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre as soon as possible after planting. If wheat and weeds have emerged, apply before weeds are 3" - 4" tall. Alternatively, apply a tank mixture of this product plus bromoxynil as detailed above in **East of Cascade Range** section.

Other Areas of Oregon and Washington

Make a single application of **Deep** in the Spring as soon as wheat (Fall-planted) starts to grow and before weeds are 2" tall. Application later than May 1st may give poor results.

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas

DO NOT use on sand or sandy loam soils. Use 0.8 qt. (0.8 lb. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre on silt and silt loam soils and 1.2 - 1.6 qts. (1.2 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) per acre on clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam soils.

Central Plains and Midwest

Use 0.8 - 1.6 qts. (0.8 - 1.6 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre.

Northeast

Use 0.8 - 1.2 qts. (0.8 - 1.2 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre.

NON-CROP WEED CONTROL
(Including: airports, utility, rights-of-way, fence rows, barrier strips, highway, pipeline and railroad rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, farmyards, fuel storage areas, industrial plant sites, around farm buildings, and farm yards)

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

Mix proper amount of **Deep** into volume of water necessary to obtain uniform coverage. If a surfactant is used, dilute with 10 parts of water, and add as last ingredient to nearly full tank. This product must be kept in suspension at all times. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If bypass or return line is used, it must terminate at bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Openings in screens must be equal to or larger than 50-mesh.

Note: Deep may be applied by either ground application equipment or by air application equipment (helicopter only) for the control of various weeds and grasses in rights-of-way sites. When making aerial applications, apply in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of the site to be treated; 3 gals. of water per acre are sufficient.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 qts. (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed an application rate of 2 gals. (8 lbs. a.i.) per acre of formulated product except in areas of high rainfall (more than 40" per year) or dense vegetation (more than 90% weed ground cover). In areas with high rainfall or dense vegetation, a maximum application of 3 gals. (12 lbs. a.i.) per acre of formulated product is allowed.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- If products containing diuron are used in a sequential program, allow a minimum of 90 days between applications.

Weed Control

To control most annual weeds for an extended period of time on uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including airports, highway, utility, and railroad rights-of-way including switch yards and storage yards, sewage disposal areas); uncultivated agricultural areas (non-crop producing, which includes farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, barrier strips); industrial sites (outdoor, including, lumberyards, pipeline, and tank farms), apply 4 - 12 qts. (4 - 12 lbs. a.i.) per acre of formulated product to control the below annual weeds.

Broadleaves		
4 - 12 Qts. (4 - 12 lbs. a.i.) per Acre		
Ageratum	Knawel	Ragweed
Chickweed	Kochia	Sesbania
Cocklebur	Lambsquarters	Shepherd's Purse
Corn Speedwell	Marigold	Sicklepod
Corn Spurry	Mexican Clover	Smartweed, Annual
Dayflower	Morningglory, Annual	Sowthistle, Annual
Dogfennel	Pennycress	Spanishneedles
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia)	Pigweed	Tansymustard
Flora's Paintbrush	Pineappleweed	Velvetleaf (Buttonweed)
Gromwell	Pokeweed	Wild Buckwheat
Groundcherry, Annual	Prickly Lettuce	Wild Lettuce
Hawksbeard	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Wild Mustard
Horsenettle	Purslane	Wild Radish
Horseweed	Rabbit Tobacco	
Grasses		
4 - 6.4 Qts. (4 - 6.4 lbs. a.i.) per Acre		
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	Orchardgrass	Ryegrass, Annual
Bluegrass, Annual	Peppergrass	Sandbur
Crabgrass	Quackgrass	Seedling, Johnsongrass
Foxtail	Rattail Fescue	Velvetgrass
Kyllinger (Kyllinga)	Red Sprangletop	Vernalgrass, Sweet, Annual
Lovegrass, Annual	Ricegrass	
6.4 - 12 Qts. (6.4 - 12 lbs. a.i.) per Acre		
Guineagrass	Maidencane	Pangolagrass

Irrigation and Drainage Ditches

Apply 4 - 12 qts. (4 - 12 lbs. a.i.) of **Deep** per acre to control most annual weeds as shown above. Apply only when water is not in the ditch. For irrigation ditches, apply during the non-crop season and when ditch is not in use. To avoid crop injury, it is essential to minimize movement of this product in irrigation water. The herbicide must be fixed in the soil by moisture. Apply before expected seasonal rainfall, if possible when soil in the ditch is still moist. Following treatment, if rainfall has not totaled at least 4", fill ditch with water and allow to stand for 72 hours. Drain off any waste-water remaining before using ditch. **DO NOT** treat any ditch area into which roots of trees or other desirable plants may extend as injury may result.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32°F), the product must be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Greater Than 5 Gallons Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers Plastic Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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DIURON	GROUP	7	HERBICIDE

Deep

Liquid Flowable Herbicide

For Control of Many Annual and Perennial Grasses and Herbaceous Weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Diuron: 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea.	40.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.3%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 4.0 pounds of diuron per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **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 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 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 INHALED:	• 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	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al. vs. EPA, C01-0132C (W.D.W.A.). For information, please refer to: www.epa.gov/endangered-species/endangered-species-case-washington-toxics-coalition-v-epa.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32°F), the product must be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons Plastic Containers: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

OPEN HERE

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-175 **EPA Est. No. OP 62171-MS-003; GH 70815-GA-002; SC 39578-TX-001; VP 07401-TX-001; MX 97107-MEX-001**

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.