# SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

# $\mathbf{GOWAN} \ \mathbf{TARGA}^{\mathsf{TM}} \ \mathbf{Herbicide}$

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9-81880

# FOR POSTEMERGENCE GRASS CONTROL IN CERTAIN NON FOOD/NON FEED CROPS GROWN UNDER CONTRACT FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY IN THE STATES OF IDAHO, MONTANA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND WYOMING

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Targa Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide recommended for control of annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non food/non feed crops for seed production only. See "Restrictions" portion of label before using. Applied at recommended rates and timings, Targa will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

# HOW TO USE Ground Application Broadcast Application

- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre or control will be reduced.
- Adjust the boom and nozzle height according to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications to obtain proper spray coverage.

### Aerial Application

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre.
- Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when other conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

See full label for spray drift management and sprayer cleanout directions.

## **Spray Additives**

Always include a nonphytotoxic petroleum based crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (4 qts/100 gals) or a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gals). Crop oil concentrate is the preferred adjuvant in arid areas.

# **Tank Mix Applications**

Tank mixtures of Targa with any pesticide or spray adjuvant is not recommended except as directed on this label or on other supplemental labels.

Tank mixes of Targa with postemergence broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass control is reduced, an additional application of Targa may be required after grass plants begin to develop new leaves.

# Sequential Applications with Post Broadleaf Herbicides

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

- After applying TARGA, wait a minimum of 24 hours before applying a post broadleaf herbicide.
- In fields treated with a post broadleaf herbicide, reduced control may result if applications of TARGA are made prior to grass plants beginning to develop new leaves (generally 5-7 days after the post broadleaf herbicide application).

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION		
	Size at Application (in)	TARGA Applied Alone (oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**		
Com, Volunteer (Zea mays)	6-18	5 - 8 oz.
Foxtail, Giant (Setaria faberi)	2-4 (pretiller)	
Johnsongrass, Seedling (Sorghum halepense)	2-8	
Shattercane (Sorghum bicolor)	6-12	
Wild Proso Millet (Panicum miliaceum)	2-6	
Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium)	2-6	7 - 8 oz.
Fall Panicum (Panicum dichtomiflorum)	2-6	
Field Sandbur (Cenchrus incertus)	2-6	
Foxtail, Bristly (Setariaverticillata)	2-4	
Foxtail, Giant (Setariafaberi)	2-8	
Foxtail, Green (Setaria viridis)	2-4	
Foxtail, Yellow (Setaria lutescens)	2-4	
Goosegrass (Eleucine indica)	2-6‡	
Itchgrass (Rottboellia exaltata)	2-8	
Sprangletop (Leptochloa filiformis)	2-6	
Volunteer Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	2-6	
Volunteer Oats (Avena sativa)	2-6	
Volunteer Rye (Secalecereale)	2-6	
Volunteer Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	2-6	
Wild Oat (Avenafatua)	2-6	
Witchgrass (Panicum capil/are)	2-6	
Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)	2-6	8 - 10 oz.
Crabgrass, Large (Digitariasanguinalis)	2-6‡	
Crabgrass, Smooth (Digitaria ischaemum)	2-6‡	
Junglerice (Echinochloa colonum)	2-6	
Texas Panicum (Panicum texanum)	2-4	
Red Rice (Oryzasativa)	1-4	9 - 10 oz.
Woolly Cupgrass <i>(Eriochloa villosa)</i>	2-4§	
BroadleafSignalgrass (Brachiaria platyphyl/a)	2-6	10 oz.
Perennial Grasses**		
Wire stem Muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)	4-8	8 - 10 oz.
Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12 oz.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (Sorghum hale pense)	10-24	
Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)	6-10	

<sup>\*\*</sup> For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 oz per acre may be applied, based on local recommendations. Under arid conditions the higher use rate is recommended.

‡ Length of lateral growth.

§ Size in height or diameter, whichever is more restrictive. Applications to plants with more than three tillers may result in unsatisfactory control.

#### **Precautions**

- Rainfall within I hour of application will reduce grass control from Targa.
- Applications to grassy weeds suffering stress from lack of moisture, cold, herbicide injury, and insect or disease injury may result in reduced control. A sequential application of TARGA at 6-7 oz per acre after growth resumes may be necessary for satisfactory control.

#### Restrictions

- Do not apply Targa within 14 days of anticipated bloom.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 oz per acre per season.
- After using TARGA, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season. Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.
- Do not apply TARGA through any type of irrigation system.
- Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and com are highly sensitive to TARGA Herbicide and all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) should be avoided.
- All seed crops treated with Targa are to be tagged at the processing facility, "Not for Human or Animal Consumption". It shall be the growers' responsibility to notify the processing facility of any seed crop that has been treated with TARGA.

## Resistance

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to Targa, and other herbicides with the same mode of action\*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode

of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action. If resistant weed biotypes (such as Wild Oats), are suspected or known to be present, consider using a planned herbicide rotation program to help control these biotypes. To better manage weed resistance when using TARGA use a combination of tillage and sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than TARGA, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

\* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Hoelon or Poast, will also be resistant to Targa.

#### **IMPORTANT**

BEFORE USING TARGA, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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