Targa®

Herbicide

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Not Yet Registered for Use in California

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

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	· Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. · Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	· Take off contaminated clothing. · Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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 by a poison control center or doctor. · Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. You may also contact **1-888-478-0798** for emergency medical treatment information.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER!

DANGER! Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

Gowan
The Go To Company

EPA Reg. No. 33906-9-81880
EPA Est. No. 070989-IA-001

Produced For:
Canyon Group LLC.
c/o Gowan Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category *G* on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

TARGA is a systemic herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by treated foliage and translocated to the roots and other growing points of the plant. When affected, younger plant tissues become chlorotic/necrotic and eventually die, leaving treated plants stunted and non-competitive.

In general, these symptoms are first observed within 7 to 14 days after application depending on the grass species treated and the environmental conditions.
The degree of control and duration of the effect of TARGA depend upon the rate used, weed spectrum, weed size and variability, growing conditions at and following treatment, soil moisture, precipitation, tank mixtures, and spray adjuvant used.
Conditions conducive to healthy, actively growing plants optimize the performance of TARGA. Unacceptable control may occur if TARGA is applied to grasses stressed from:

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

Grasses under these conditions are often less sensitive to herbicide activity. Delay application until the stress passes and weeds and crop resume growth.
Before making applications of TARGA to crops previously under stress, or injured from other pesticide applications, the crop needs to be fully recovered and growing vigorously.
TARGA is rainfast 1 hour after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Agricultural Uses
TARGA herbicide is a selective post emergence herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in canola, crambe, cotton, dry beans, dry and succulent peas, flax, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), snap beans, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, preplant applications to barely and wheat, perennial ryegrass grown for seed, fallow and noncrop areas. TARGA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, TARGA controls the grasses listed in the "Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection" chart. See PRECAUTIONS for seasonal use limits, and harvest intervals for the specific crop.

For Use In Grass Control In Non-Food/Non-Feed

TARGA Tolerant Perennial Ryegrass Crops Grown Only For Seed Production

TARGA is registered for control of annual and perennial grasses in non food/non feed TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass crops grown specifically for seed production in the state of Minnesota. See "Restrictions" portion of this label before using. TARGA will control emerged grasses when applied at specified rates and timings. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

How To Use

Apply TARGA at 10 fluid ounces/acre prior to the boot stage in the spring of the second year of TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass growth. Application at this stage is for vegetative suppression of quackgrass growth and preventing quackgrass seed contamination during ryegrass harvest.

• Application of TARGA at 10 fluid ounces/acre may be made in the first season of TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass growth for control of heavier quackgrass infestations. Such applications can be made anytime from planting until the end of August.

• Fall application of TARGA should be avoided on TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass because seed production may be reduced.

Pre-plant Burndown

TARGA herbicide may be applied as an early preplant burndown treatment for the control of small foxtails, fall panicum, barnyardgrass, volunteer barely, volunteer corn, volunteer wheat, shattercane, and wild proso millet prior to planting crops included in this label, or supplemental labels.

Apply TARGA as directed below using 2.5 to 5.0 fluid ounces per acre. Applications must be made before grasses begin to tiller. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as preplant burn down.

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

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

Non-Agricultural Uses

Non-Crop Areas
TARGA is for post emergence control of certain grasses on noncrop sites such as fence rows, roadsides, equipment storage areas, and other similar areas. Make a single application of TARGA at a rate of 12 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to actively growing grasses.

Non-Crop Areas - to aid in establishment of Wildflowers

- Since TARGA controls many grasses but not most broadleaf plants, it may be used to enhance establishment and growth of certain broadleaf plants on non-crop sites (that is, plants identified as "wildflowers" such as Indian blanket, cone flowers, bachelor button, dwarf cornflower, coreopsis, white yarrow, oxeye daisy, dames-rocket, blue flax, evening primrose, blackeyed-susan, marigolds, impatiens, bluebonnet, Indian paintbrush, verbena, gaillardia, chrysanthemum, catchfly and scarlet pimpernel).
- For this use refer to use rates in the Weeds Controlled area of this label, and not the rates in the NON-CROP section above.

Application Timing

Crop and Non-Crop Uses

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

Pre-Plant Burndown

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Do not exceed the maximum use rate per acre per year, as specified for the specific crop (see Precautions section: Seasonal use limits).

Annual Grasses

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

Perennial Grasses

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

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Always include a spray adjuvant with applications of TARGA unless otherwise directed.

Applications of TARGA must include either a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant. For optimal performance, always mix TARGA with a high quality Crop Oil Concentrate. Consult local Gowan fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with TARGA to increase the weed spectrum, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used. Follow the glyphosate label directions regarding the addition of ammonium sulfate.

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

- Apply petroleum-based crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v (1 gal of product per 100 gal of spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- **Petroleum-based crop oil concentrates are the preferred adjuvant system in arid areas.**
- Because they may not perform as well as petroleum-based crop oil concentrates, methylated seed oils are not the preferred adjuvant.
- Note - In Soybeans up to 2.0 % v/v may be used based on local guidance.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- For aerial application apply 0.5 % v/v (2 qts of product per 100 gal of spray solution).

Non-ionic surfactants (NIS)

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATE SELECTION			
	Size at Application (in)	TARGA Applied Alone (fl oz product/A)	TARGA* Tank Mixed with Broadleaf Herbicide (fl oz product/A)
Annual Grasses**			
Corn, Volunteer (*Zea mays*)***	6-30	5 - 8 fl. oz.	5-8 fl. oz.
Foxtail, Giant (*Setaria faberi*)	2-4 (pretiller)		5 fl. oz.
Johnsongrass, Seedling (*Sorghum halepense*)	2-8		
Shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*)	6-12		
Wild Proso Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)	2-6		7 fl. oz.
Crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*)	2-6	7 - 8 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.
Fall Panicum (*Panicum dichtomiflorum*)	2-6		
Field Sandbur (*Cenchrus incertus*)	2-6		
Foxtail, Bristly (*Setaria verticillata*)	2-4		
Foxtail, Giant (*Setaria faberi*)	2-8		7 fl. oz.
Foxtail, Green (*Setaria viridis*)	2-4		8 fl. oz.
Foxtail, Yellow (*Setaria lutescens*)	2-4		Split†
Goosegrass (*Eleucine indica*)	2-6‡		8 fl. oz.
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia exaltata*)	2-8		
Sprangletop (*Leptochloa filiformis*)	2-6		
Volunteer Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)	2-6		
Volunteer Oats (*Avena sativa*)	2-6		
Volunteer Rye (*Secale cereale*)	2-6		
Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*)	2-6		
Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*)	2-6		
Volunteer Wheat **** (Triticum aestivum)	2-3 leaf	4-5ˆfl.oz.	5 fl.oz
Volunteer Wheat **** (Triticum aestivum)	4-6 leaf (before jointing)	5-8ˆfl.oz.	8 fl.oz.
Barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)	2-6	8 - 10 fl. oz.	Split†
Crabgrass, Large (*Digitaria sanguinalis*)	2-6‡		
Crabgrass, Smooth (*Digitaria ischaemum*)	2-6‡		
Junglerice (*Echinochloa colonum*)	2-6		10 fl. oz.
Texas Panicum (*Panicum texanum*)∞	2-4		Split†
Red Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	1-4	9 - 10 fl. oz.	Split†
Woolly Cupgrass (*Eriochloa villosa*)	2-4§		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*)	2-6	10 fl. oz.	Split
Perennial Grasses**			
Wirestem Muhly (*Muhlenbergia frondosa*)	4-8	8 - 10 fl. oz.	Split†
Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)	3" tall (or up to 6" runners)	10 - 12 fl. oz.	Split†
Johnsongrass, Rhizome (*Sorghum halepense*)	10-24		10 fl. oz.
Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*)	6-10		Split†

* See “Applications With Broadleaf Herbicides”.

** For annual and perennial grasses, up to 12 fl. oz per acre may be applied, based on local guidance. **Under arid conditions use the higher use rate.**

*** Control includes “Roundup” Ready (glyphosate resistant), Liberty Link, and IMI-Corn. Apply 5 fl oz/acre TARGA for up to 18 inch volunteer corn; use 8 fl. oz TARGA for 18-30 inch volunteer corn.

**** Including glyphosate resistant volunteers.

ˆ Use the higher rate when wheat is under stress from cool and/or dry growing conditions.

† Split = Split Application. May not be controlled adequately using a tank mix with broadleaf herbicides. For best results, alternate applications of TARGA with a broadleaf herbicide, ensuring that TARGA is applied either 24 hours before or 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide.

‡ 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.

∞ In Texas and other areas of the arid west, 10 fl. oz is the specified use rate for control of Texas panicum, use of lower rates may result in unsatisfactory control.

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

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

Special Adjuvant Types

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

Rhizome Johnsongrass - Southern States

For control of rhizome Johnsongrass in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, a reduced rate of TARGA may be used if applied in a sequential application program as follows:

1. Apply TARGA at 5 fluid ounces per acre when Johnsongrass is 10" - 24" tall.
2. Apply TARGA a second time at 5 fluid ounces per acre when Johnsongrass regrowth is 6"-10" tall.

Do not apply TARGA in a tank mix with post emergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate, sequential application program. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made to control Rhizome Johnsongrass.

Volunteer Glyphosate-Resistant Corn

For control of volunteer glyphosate resistant corn in other glyphosate resistant crops, TARGA may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate as follows:

- Apply TARGA at a rate of 5 fl oz/acre for up to 18 inch volunteer corn; use 8 fl oz TARGA for 18-30 inch volunteer corn, tank mixed with a labeled rate of glyphosate. (See Tank Mixes section of this label for additional information on adjuvant use.)

TANK MIXES

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

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

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

Always conduct a jar test to evaluate physical compatibility before applying a particular mixture to crops for the first time.

Application With Insecticides and Fungicides

TARGA may be tank mixed with post emergence insecticides registered for use in the specific crop (such as DuPont ASANA^{2}® XL Insecticide, DuPont LANNATE® Insecticide, LANNATE® LV Insecticide, VYDATE® C-LV Insecticide, and VYDATE® L Insecticide).
TARGA may be tank mixed with post emergence fungicides and bactericides (such as DuPont BENLATE® Fungicide, and Copper containing products) registered for use in the specific crop.

Application With Broadleaf Herbicides

For best results, apply TARGA alone or in sequence with a broadleaf herbicide(s). Tank mixtures of TARGA with chlorimuron-ethyl (e.g. DuPont CLASSIC®) or with chloransulam-methyl (e.g. "First Rate") containing herbicides may fail to control certain grass species normally controlled by TARGA used alone. Under arid or stressful environmental conditions, tank mixtures with other broadleaf herbicides may show a small reduction in control of some grass species. Activity of the post emergence broadleaf herbicide in the tank mixture is not affected.

Split Applications with Post emergence Broadleaf Herbicides

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

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

Fallow Systems – Chemical fallow

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

Dry Beans - Tank Mixes Basagran[1]
When tank-mixing TARGA with "Basagran", annual grass antagonism can be minimized by increasing the specified rate of TARGA by 2 fluid ounces. Perennial grasses may require a sequential application for acceptable control.

Glyphosate-Resistant Crops – Tank Mixes with Glyphosate
TARGA may be used in a tank mix with glyphosate as follows:

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

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Post emergence Broadleaf Herbicides
TARGA can be tank mixed with post emergent soybean broadleaf herbicides such as DuPont CLASSIC® Herbicide, CLASSIC + DuPont HARMONY®GT herbicides, HARMONY®GT, "Flexstar" or "Basagran" for use on soybeans to control broadleaf weeds and selected grasses. Include ammonium nitrogen fertilizer if specified on the tank mix partner label. Include either a crop oil concentrate or a non-ionic surfactant as specified in the following table:

(Pints per 100 gal of spray solution)

TARGA Tank mix partner	Ground COC or NIS		Aerial COC or NIS	
CLASSIC®	8	2	4	2
HARMONY®GT	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
CLASSIC® +HARMONY®GT	–*	1-2†	–*	1-2†
Basagran	8	–	4	–
Flexstar	8	–	4	–

* Do not use Dash[1] or crop oil concentrate when tank mixing TARGA with HARMONY®GT, or CLASSIC® + HARMONY®GT unless specified on other Gowan supplemental labeling.
† Using the higher rate of non-ionic surfactant, particularly under hot, humid conditions, may increase temporary crop injury.

SPOT/SMALL AREA SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS
To spot treat small areas of annuals (i.e., volunteer corn) or perennials (i.e., rhizome Johnsongrass)

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

SPRAY VOLUMES FOR SMALL AREAS

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

Do not spot treat grasses using a tank mix of TARGA and broadleaf herbicides. Do not treat more than 10% of the total treated area as spot/small area treatment. Do no exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made as spot or small area treatment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

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

Ground Application

Broadcast Application

- Use flat fan or hollow cone nozzles at 25-60 psi.
- Do not use flood, rain drop, whirl chamber, or any other nozzle types that produce coarse, large spray droplets. In addition, do not use controlled droplet applicator (CDA) type nozzles as poor weed control or excessive spray drift may result.
- Use a minimum of 10 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre in arid areas.
- Do not exceed 40 gal of water per acre.
- Increase spray volume and pressure as weed or crop density and size increase.

Band Application

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

Aerial Application

- Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use a minimum of 3 gal of water per acre in nonarid areas.
- Use a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre in arid areas.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

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

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

At the End of the Day

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures as indicated for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height -** Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.
Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is suitable.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.
To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.
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. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide guidance available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

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

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to TARGA.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Gowan will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically instructed by Gowan.

Seasonal use limits and harvest intervals, and crop specific precautions

Barley (not for use on barley in the state of New York)

- Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.
- Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl. oz per acre per season (0.068 lb. ai/A).

Canola and Crambe

- Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 oz per acre per season.

Cotton

- Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl oz per acre per season.

Dry Beans

- Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 28 fl oz per acre per season.

Flax

- Do not apply TARGA within 70 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 24 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application intervals should be greater than 7 days

Lentils

- Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl oz per acre per season.

Mint (Spearmint and Peppermint)

- Do not apply TARGA within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 30 fl oz per acre per season.
- Do not apply more than 2 applications per acre per season.

Dry and Succulent Peas

- Do not apply TARGA on dry peas within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply TARGA on succulent peas within 30 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA on dry and succulent peas is 14 fl oz per acre per season.

Perennial Ryegrass Grown for Seed

- Do not apply TARGA after boot stage of growth of TARGA tolerant perennial ryegrass.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 20 fluid ounces per acre per season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per season. Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.
- After using TARGA, do not divert any portion of crop (seed, sprouts, screenings, forage, hay, stover, etc.) to use for human or animal consumption. Grazing of treated crop is prohibited.
- Do not apply TARGA through any type of irrigation system.

Snap Beans

- Do not apply TARGA within 15 days of harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 14 fl oz per acre per season.

Soybeans

- Do not apply TARGA within 80 days of harvest. Do not apply to soybeans after pod set.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl oz per acre per season.

Sugar beets

- Do not apply TARGA within 45 days of beet harvest.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 25 fl oz per acre per season.
- Do not feed beet tops within 60 days of last application.
- Do not apply more than 4 applications per acre per season. Application intervals should be greater than 7 days apart to allow regrowth to occur.

Sunflowers

- Do not apply TARGA within 60 days of harvest
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 18 fl oz per acre per season.
- Application intervals should be greater than 7 days.
- Nonionic surfactants at 1 qt of product per 100 gal of spray solution (0.25% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant in sunflowers.

Wheat (not for use on wheat in the state of New York)

- Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.
- Applications made within 7 days of planting may result in crop injury.
- The maximum use rate of TARGA is 10 fl oz per acre per season (0.068 lb. ai/A).

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool dry place.

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

Container Disposal: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

For Plastic Containers: [non-refillable, less than 5 gallons] Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer the container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For Plastic Containers: [non-refillable, greater than 5 gallons] Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

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NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

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

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

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