

**FIFRA § 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No.: MT-17-0004**

SPECIAL LOCAL NEED REGISTRATION

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF MONTANA
FOR FALL APPLICATION INTO STANDING STUBBLE FOR WEED CONTROL IN YELLOW
MUSTARD**

ETHALFLURALIN	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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Sonalan® 10G

EPA Reg. No. 10163-355

**This label expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN after
December 31, 2027.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Ethalfluralin: N-ethyl-N-(2-methyl-2-propenyl)-2, 6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenamine.....	10%
Other Ingredients	90%
Total	100%

Contains 5 lb active ingredient per 50 lb bag.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER / PELIGRO**

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Sonalan® 10G herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Sonalan 10G according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Sonalan 10G.

Directions for Use

Sonalan 10G may be applied in the fall to fields with standing stubble for weed control in yellow mustard planted the following spring. In areas where soil temperatures remain above 50°F through the fall, application may be delayed until January. This application is for use on fields that have not had a primary tillage treatment following crop harvest.

Application Directions

For best results, apply Sonalan 10G into stubble on fields that have been direct seeded (with 30% or less soil disturbance) for two to three years. In these situations, weed seeds are distributed on the surface or very shallow in the soil profile. Ensure that residue from the previous crop is distributed evenly during harvest to avoid piling of chaff or straw. Apply in late fall or early winter into standing stubble and, if possible, just prior to snow cover or rainfall. This procedure reduces loss of activity because the herbicide is protected by crop residue and/or precipitation. Fall/winter application allows more time for dispersion of the active ingredient and melting snow or precipitation also aids in distribution of the herbicide.

Incorporate once using minimum soil disturbance equipment such as a rotary harrow or heavy harrow. This loosens and mixes surface soil sufficiently to trap Sonalan 10G and maintains a surface cover of stubble and crop residue sufficient for erosion protection.

Broadcast Application Rates

Apply Sonalan 10G according to the rate table below. Consult the label for Sonalan 10G for more information on rotational crop restrictions, application, soil texture classifications or weeds controlled.

Soil Texture	Sonalan 10G (lb/acre)
coarse	5.5
medium	7.5
fine	9.5

Special Instructions

Limit soil disturbance to less than 30% during seeding. Single disk openers or 1 inch or less knife-type openers are recommended. Soil disturbance can also be minimized by maintaining proper seeding speed. Knife-type openers should be operated at speeds no greater than 5 mph. Openers that place fertilizer below the seed may bring up untreated soil and weed seed that can result in erratic weed control.

A spring application of glyphosate is recommended as a burn down for established weeds. Use a rate appropriate for the species and size of target weeds.

Seeding should be done with equipment that places the seed uniformly and accurately. Do not seed more than 1.5 inches deep. Use good quality seed and good agronomic practices that promote quick and even germination and emergence conditions. Avoid deep seeding, loose seedbeds and seeding into cold soils. Refer to the use precaution statements regarding stresses that may lead to reduction in crop stand and vigor.

Specific Use Precautions and Restrictions:

- Use the correct rate for each soil type to avoid crop injury.
- Prolonged wet or cold soils, deep seed placement, soil crusting, or application overlaps may combine to cause slowed or reduced emergence.
- Do not graze or forage crop grown in treated soil or cut for hay or silage.
- Spring-planted canola, crambe, chickpea, field pea, lentil, safflower, sunflower, barley, wheat, or durum may be planted the crop year following yellow mustard. Do not exceed the application rates shown in the table above.