

CARROT (ENTIRE U.S.) - POSTEMERGENCE

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Lorox DF is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds on certain crops and for non-selective weed control on non-cropland areas. Lorox DF is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile. To control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time, apply Lorox DF to soil before weed emergence. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Higher dosages are needed for soils high in clay or organic matter. Soil low in clay or organic matter will require lower dosages to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Since moisture is needed to activate Lorox DF, rainfall or irrigation is needed within 2 weeks of application. In the Columbia River Basin, use Lorox DF only if the crop is sprinkler-irrigated.

When using Lorox DF to control emerged weeds, best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing in temperatures of 70°F or higher with high humidity. Where recommended, addition of a surfactant to the spray increases contact effects of Lorox DF.

It is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas as the effect of Lorox DF varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions. Follow all label directions on this and any product used in mixtures.

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 recommendations 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.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply to sand or loamy sand.

Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Apply 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre as a broadcast spray. Applications to carrots that are less than 3 inches tall may result in crop injury; grower and/or applicator assumes all crop injury risk if applications are made to carrots less than 3 inches tall. Repeat application may be made as long as the total LOROX DF use does not exceed the seasonal maximum of LOROX DF for the geography.

- Because carrot varieties vary in their resistance, determine tolerance to LOROX DF

prior to adoption as a field practice to prevent possible crop injury.

- Do not exceed 4 lbs. LOROX DF per acre per year East of Rocky Mountains.
- Do not exceed 3 lbs. LOROX DF per acre per year West of Rocky Mountains.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

POSTEMERGENCE USE

Results of postemergence treatment of emerged weeds vary with rate applied and environmental conditions; best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70 degrees F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of LOROX DF. Application will also provide control of emerging susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

14 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence](#)