

FIELD, SEED, POPCORN, AND SILAGE CORN - EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS)

General Information

INFORMATION

The following directions apply to all uses of BANVEL 480 Herbicide. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section.

DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses. DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADINGS OF THIS BOOKLET, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NON-CROP USES OF BANVEL 480 Herbicide. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES, AND TIMINGS.

BANVEL 480 Herbicide is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. HOWEVER, DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING OR WHEN TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS EXIST.

Apply 3 to 50 gal of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment or 1 to 10 gal of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gal of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Use coarse sprays.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray

with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, BANVEL 480 Herbicide should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

BEST STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES

BANVEL 480 Herbicide provides effective broadleaf weed and brush control when properly applied. Best stewardship practices in all mixing, loading, and application operations not only maximize weed control, but also protect ground and surface waters and minimize off-target movement. This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS PROTECTION

1) Point source contamination – To prevent point source contamination, DO NOT mix, or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. DO NOT apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells according to state and local requirements and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or moved across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into

wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2) Movement by surface runoff or through soil – DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface.

DO NOT apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow specified application rates as affected by soil type in the INFORMATION section of the label.

3) Movement by water erosion of treated soil – DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

BANVEL 480 Herbicide may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to BANVEL 480 Herbicide during their development or growing stage.

FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING BANVEL 480 Herbicide.

- DO NOT treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of BANVEL 480 Herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist. DO NOT spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are

designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.

- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- DO NOT apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85° F as injury is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of BANVEL 480 Herbicide are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind, or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

BAND TREATMENTS

BANVEL 480 Herbicide may be applied as a band treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FIELD, SEED, POPCORN, AND SILAGE CORN

Observe all PRECAUTIONS and read and follow MIXING, APPLICATION and CLEANING instructions as well as the following:

Do not apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the BANVEL 480 Herbicide selectively on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

BANVEL 480 Herbicide is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Direct contact of BANVEL 480 Herbicide with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1 1/2 inches below the surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Up to 2 applications of BANVEL 480 Herbicide may be made during a growing season. DO NOT exceed a total of 1 1/2 pints of BANVEL 480 Herbicide per treated acre per crop year. Allow two weeks or more between applications of BANVEL 480 Herbicide. See appropriate section for rate information. For combination options or sequential treatments, refer to appropriate section.

Applications of BANVEL 480 Herbicide to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage. Agriculturally approved surfactants or sprayable fertilizers (1/2 to 1 gal per acre of 28%, 30%, or 32% urea ammonium nitrate or 2.5 pounds per acre spray grade ammonium sulfate*) may be added to the spray mixture to improve postemergence weed control, particularly in dry growing conditions.

Do not use adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum-based oils after crop emergence or crop injury may result.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Several synthetic pyrethroid insecticides are labeled for tank mix applications of BANVEL 480 Herbicide. Refer to their label for specific recommendations.

Not for use in California for seedcorn and popcorn

WEEDS CONTROLLED

BANVEL 480 Herbicide will control many ANNUAL broadleaf weeds or give growth suppression of many PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds commonly found in corn.

For best performance, make application when weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and jimsonweed may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS)

Spike through 8 inch tall corn

BANVEL 480 Herbicide at 1 pint per treated acre may be applied during the period from corn emergence through the five leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever comes first. Reduce the rate to 1/2 pint per treated acre if corn is growing on coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand). See Late Postemergence applications given below if the 6th true leaf is emerging from whorl or corn is greater than 8 inches tall.

These noted perennials may be controlled using BANVEL 480 Herbicide at rates lower than those directed for other listed perennial weeds. (See APPLICATION RATES AND TIMING sections in the label.):

Alfalfa; Bursage (Bur Ragweed Lakewood, Povertyweed); Clover, Hop; Dandelion, Common; Dock, Broadleaf (Bitterdock); Dock, Curly; Dogfennel (Cypressweed); Plantain, Broadleaf; Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel); Woodsorrel, Creeping; Common Yellow; Yankeeweed

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band application](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

•

Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

During the period from corn emergence through the five leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever comes first.