

## **PERENNIAL WEEDS - BINDWEED, FIELD (WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER)**

### General Information

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION (HOW THIS PRODUCT WORKS)

**Product Description:** This product is a post-emergent, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions.

**DO NOT** add surfactants, additives containing surfactants, buffering agents or pH adjusting agents to the spray solution when this product is the only pesticide used unless otherwise directed. See the "MIXING" section of the label for instructions regarding other additives.

**Time to Symptoms:** This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant, which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

**Stage of Weeds:** Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the "ANNUAL WEEDS", "PERENNIAL WEEDS" and "WOODY BRUSH AND TREES RATE TABLES" for recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the listed range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

DO NOT treat weeds with disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds under poor growing conditions or that are heavily covered with dust.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the indicated stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. DO NOT spray weed foliage to the point of run-off.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme found only in plants and microorganisms that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of this product is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Tank Mixing: This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

When the label indicates a tank mixture with a generic active ingredient such as diuron, atrazine, 2,4-D or dicamba, the user is responsible for ensuring that the mixture product's label allows the specific application.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly mentioned in the labeling.

Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: Except as otherwise specified in a crop section of the label, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 5.3 quarts of this product per acre per year. For applications in noncrop sites or in tree, vine or shrub crops, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 7 quarts of this product per acre per year. The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rate.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with the label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences.

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Any weed population may contain plants that are naturally resistant to glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, and to other herbicides with the same mode of action.

ATTENTION: These resistant weed biotypes will not be controlled by this product. Consult advisors such as your local agricultural extension service for agronomic management practices to minimize the occurrence of glyphosate resistance and considerations for supplemental control measures.

### Weed Management

To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant biotypes, observe the following weed management recommendations:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.
- One method for adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready system

is to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops.

- Utilize the recommended label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture recommendations that encourage application rates of this product below the label recommendations.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Invictis representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

### Management of Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- One method for adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready system to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

### AMMONIUM SULFATE

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of this product, particularly under hard water conditions, drought conditions or when tank mixed with certain

residual herbicides, on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that dry ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

NOTE: When using ammonium sulfate, apply this product at rates listed in the label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

#### COLORANTS OR DYES

Agriculturally approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

#### DRIFT REDUCTION ADDITIVES

Drift reduction additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) equipment. When a drift reduction additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label. The use of drift reduction additives can affect spray coverage which may result in reduced performance.

#### APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply this product with the following application equipment:

Aerial: Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Ground Broadcast Spray: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment.

Hand-Held or High-Volume Spray Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, handwands, mistblowers\*, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

\*This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and Hooded Sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Injection Systems: Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA): Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators which produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES.

#### AERIAL EQUIPMENT FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN ARKANSAS ONLY

Use the listed rate of this product in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

Use sufficient carrier volume and appropriate equipment set-up to form droplets large enough to avoid drift potential. Coarse droplets in the 300 to 500 (VMD) micron range are recommended.

Applications should typically be made with the nozzle release point at 8 to 15 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75 percent of the length of the wingspan or rotor. In many cases, reducing this distance to 65 percent of the length of the wingspan or rotor will improve drift control without affecting the swath width.

Nozzles must always discharge backward parallel with the air stream and never discharge downwards more than 45 degrees on fixed wing aircraft or forward of the prevailing airflow on rotary winged aircraft. Avoid the use of nozzles with wide-angle discharge. DO NOT apply this product when winds are in excess of 10 miles per

hour.

DO NOT apply when there is a low-level inversion where fine spray particles could be suspended in still air and move outside the target area when the inversion layer moves. These conditions may occur when wind speeds are less than 2 miles per hour.

Use the following guidelines when applications are made near crops or other desirable vegetation:

1. DO NOT apply within 100 feet of any desirable vegetation or crops.
2. If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crops, DO NOT apply within 500 feet upwind of the desirable vegetation or crops.
3. Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crops will likely require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT USING AERIAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS AS SPECIFIED WITHIN THE LABEL. Use the listed rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on the label. Unless otherwise specified, DO NOT exceed 22 fluid ounces per acre. Refer to the individual use area sections of the label for listed volumes, application rates, and further instructions.

This product plus dicamba tank mixtures must not be applied by air in California.

Ensure uniform application: To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

#### GROUND BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

Use the listed rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the listed range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat spray nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

#### HAND-HELD OR HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete.

DO NOT spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only. For listed rates and

timing, refer to the “Annual Weeds—Hand-Held or High- Volume Equipment” section of this product label.

## SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, Hooded Sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars, after dilution and thorough mixing with water, to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on the label.

In cropping systems, Hooded Sprayers, shielded sprayers, and wipers may be used in row-middles (in between rows of crop plants) where any dripping or leaking will not contact crop foliage. Such equipment must be capable of preventing all crop contact with herbicide solutions and operated without leakage of spray mists or dripping onto crop. Wipers over-the-top of crops may be used only when specifically indicated in this product’s labeling.

## AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Application equipment used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

## Recirculating Spray System

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

## Shielded and Hooded Applicators

When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs for shielded and hooded applications, this product at listed rates will control those weeds listed in the “ANNUAL WEEDS” and “PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLES” sections of the label. A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator where the spray pattern is fully enclosed including top, sides, front and back, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. When applying to crops grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray solution. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

**EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF HERBICIDE WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION.**

This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

Use hoods designed to minimize excessive dripping or run-off down the insides of the hoods. A single, low pressure/low drift flat-fan nozzle with an 80 to 95 degree spray angle positioned at the top center of the hood is recommended. Spray volume should be 20 to 30 gallons per acre.

These procedures will reduce the potential for crop injury:

- The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 miles per hour to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods.
- Maximum wind speed: 10 miles per hour.
- Use low-drift nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area.

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes into direct contact with leaves of the crop. DO NOT apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or

destruction.

## Wiper Applicators

When applied under the conditions described in the following paragraphs, this product CONTROLS many weeds, including volunteer corn, Texas panicum, common rye, shatter cane, sicklepod, spanishneedles and bristly starbur; and SUPPRESSES many weeds including Florida beggarweed, Bermudagrass, hemp dogbane, dogfennel, guineagrass, Johnson grass, milkweed, silverleaf nightshade, redroot pigweed, giant ragweed, smutgrass, sunflower, Canada thistle, musk thistle, vaseygrass and velvetleaf.

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 miles per hour. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if two applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

DO NOT use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

DO NOT add surfactant to the herbicide solution.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Solutions ranging from 33 to 75 percent of this product in water may be used. Apply this solution to weeds listed above in this section.

For Panel Applicators: Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of this product in

water may be used in panel wiper applicators.

## INJECTION SYSTEMS

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. DO NOT mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

## CDA EQUIPMENT

The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted CDA equipment must not be less than the amount indicated in the label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 2 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20-percent solution of this product at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 miles per hour (1 quart per acre). For the control of perennial weeds, apply a 20- to 30-percent solution of this product at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mile per hour (2 to 3 quarts per acre).

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

## ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL CROPS (ALPHABETICAL)

NOTE: SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CROP CATEGORIES FOR SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS, PREHARVEST INTERVALS, AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

See the "ROUNDUP READY CROPS" section of the label or separately published Supplemental Labeling for instructions for treating Roundup Ready crops.

TYPES OF APPLICATIONS: Chemical Fallow, Preplant Fallow Beds, Preplant, Pre emergence, At-Planting, Hooded Sprayers in Row-Middles, Shielded Sprayers in Row-Middles, Wiper Applications in Row-Middles, Post-Harvest treatments.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply this product during fallow intervals preceding planting, prior to planting or transplanting, at-planting, or preemergent to annual

and perennial crops listed in the label, except where specifically limited. For any crop not listed in the label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Unless otherwise specified, weed control applications may be made according to the rates listed in the “ANNUAL WEEDS”, “PERENNIAL WEEDS” and “WOODY BRUSH AND TREES RATE TABLES” in the label. Repeat applications may be made up to a maximum of 5.3 quarts per acre per year.

Post-directed Hooded Sprayers and wiper equipment capable of preventing all crop contact with herbicide solutions may be used in mulched or unmulched row-middles after crop establishment. Where specifically noted below, wipers may also be used above certain crops to control tall weeds. Refer to the “Selective Equipment” section of the label for essential precautions when using Hooded Sprayers or wipers to avoid crop injury caused by leakage of spray mists or dripping onto crops. Crop injury is possible with these applications and shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

The maximum use rates stated throughout this product’s labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated maximum use rate.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green shoots or stems, bark, exposed roots (including those emerging from plastic mulch), or fruit of crops because severe injury or destruction may result. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside the target area for the same reason. When making preemergence and at-planting applications, applications must be made before crop emergence to avoid severe crop injury. Broadcast applications made at emergence will result in injury or death to emerged seedlings. Apply before seed germination in coarse sandy soils to further minimize the risk of injury.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Unless otherwise specified in this product’s labeling, treatments with selective equipment including wipers and Hooded Sprayers must be made at least 14 days prior to harvest. Post-Harvest or fallow applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting any non-labeled crop. See “APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES” section of the label for additional information.

In crops where Spot Treatments are allowed, DO NOT treat more than 10 percent of

the total field to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. For broadcast post-emergent treatments, DO NOT harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application, unless otherwise specified.

#### ANNUAL WEEDS RATE TABLE (ALPHABETICALLY BY SPECIES)

LISTED RATES APPLY FOR WATER CARRIER VOLUMES OF 3 TO 10 GALLONS PER ACRE FOR GROUND APPLICATIONS AND 3 TO 5 GALLONS PER ACRE FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS.

Apply to actively growing annual weeds. Annual weeds are generally easiest to control when they are small. Older, mature (hardened) annual weed species may require higher rates even if they meet the size requirements.

DO NOT tank-mix with soil residual herbicides when using these rates unless otherwise specified. For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

This product may be used up to 44 fluid ounces per acre where heavy weed densities exist.

#### ANNUAL WEEDS

1 For control of downy brome in no-till systems, use 16 fluid ounces per acre.

2 Downy Brome, Cheat, Volunteer/Cereal Rye, Wheat: Performance is better if application is made before this weed reaches the boot stage of growth.

3 Wild Buckwheat: Use 16 fluid ounces per acre of this product to control wild buckwheat in the cotyledon to 2-leaf stage. Use 22 fluid ounces per acre to control 2- to 4-leaf wild buckwheat. For improved control of wild buckwheat over 2 inches in size, use sequential treatments of 22 fluid ounces followed by 22 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

4 Kochia: DO NOT treat kochia in the button stage.

5 Russian Thistle: Control of Russian thistle may vary based on environmental conditions and spray coverage. Whenever possible, a tank mixture with 2,4-D as described below may improve control.

#### ANNUAL WEEDS—RATES FOR HIGHER WATER CARRIER VOLUMES

For ground application with water carrier volumes between 11 and 40 gallons per acre and aerial applications between 6 and 15 gallons per acre, apply 22 to 44 fluid

ounces of this product per acre. Use 22 fluid ounces per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches tall, 32 fluid ounces per acre if weeds are 6 to 12 inches tall and 44 fluid ounces per acre if weeds are greater than 12 inches tall. These rates will provide control of weeds listed in the “ANNUAL WEEDS RATE TABLE”. Older, mature (hardened) annual weed species may require higher rates even if they meet the size requirements.

#### ANNUAL WEEDS—TANK MIXTURES WITH 2,4-D, DICAMBA OR TORDON 22K

Apply the rate of this product specified in the “ANNUAL WEED RATE TABLE” plus 0.25 pound of dicamba or 0.5 pound of 2,4-D or 1 to 2 fluid ounces of Tordon 22K per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 6 inches—prickly lettuce, marestalk/horseweed, morningglory, kochia (dicamba only) wild buckwheat (Tordon 22K only); 12 inches—cocklebur, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle (2,4-D only).

11 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound of 2,4-D per acre will control the following weeds when they are a maximum height or length of 6 inches: common ragweed, giant ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, and velvetleaf.

Refer to the specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements of all products used in tank mixtures. Ensure that the specific product is registered for application at the desired site. Some crop injury may occur if dicamba or Tordon 22K is applied within 45 days of planting.

DO NOT APPLY DICAMBA TANK MIXTURES BY AIR IN CALIFORNIA.

#### ANNUAL WEEDS—HAND-HELD OR HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT

For control of weeds listed in the “ANNUAL WEEDS RATE TABLE”, apply a 0.4-percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 0.7-percent solution.

For best results, use a 1.5-percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as Bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle. When using application methods that result in less than complete coverage, use a 4-percent solution for annual and perennial weeds and a 4- to 7-percent solution for

woody brush and trees.

## ANNUAL WEEDS—TANK MIXTURES WITH ATRAZINE FOR FALLOW AND REDUCED TILLAGE SYSTEMS

For use only in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. In Oregon and Washington, DO NOT exceed 1 pound of atrazine per acre.

16 to 20 fluid ounces of this product plus 1 to 2 pounds of atrazine per acre will control the following weeds: barnyardgrass (requires 20 fluid ounces for control), downy brome, green foxtail, lambsquarters, prickly lettuce, tansy mustard, pigweed, field sandbur, stinkgrass, Russian thistle, volunteer wheat, witchgrass and kochia (add 0.12 pound of dicamba for control). Ensure that the specific atrazine product is registered for application at the desired site.

## PERENNIAL WEEDS RATE TABLE (ALPHABETICALLY BY SPECIES)

Apply to actively growing perennial weeds.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, DO NOT treat until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the recommended stages.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed. Repeat treatments must be made prior to crop emergence.

Unless otherwise stated, allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Best results are obtained when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.

### PERENNIAL WEEDS:

1 Anise (fennel), Red/white clover, Dandelion, Curly dock, Horsenettle, Iceplant, Jerusalem artichoke, Common mullein, Swamp smartweed: Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth.

2 Bahiagrass, Reed canarygrass, Cattail, Dallisgrass, Fescue (except tall), Napiergrass, Paragrass, Timothy, Vaseygrass, Velvetgrass, Western Wheatgrass: Apply when most plants have reached the early heading stage of growth.

## WOODY BRUSH AND TREES RATE TABLE (ALPHABETICALLY BY SPECIES)

Apply this product after full leaf expansion, unless otherwise directed. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when applications are made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Unless otherwise directed, apply broadcast treatments in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

#### WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

1 Ash, Bearmat (Bearclover), Beech, California Buckwheat, Cascara, Catsclaw, Ceanothus, Dogwood, Elderberry, Elm, Florida Holly (Brazilian Peppertree), Gorse, Hasardia, Hickory, American Hornbeam, Black Locust, Manzanita, Monkey flower, Black/White Oak, Persimmon, Yellow Poplar, Russian Olive, White Sage, Sassafras, Sourwood, Sumac, Swordfern, Tan oak resprouts, Tree tobacco, Vine Maple, Southern Waxmyrtle: Partial Control.

2 Chamise, Hasardia, Monkey flower, Black sage, California Sagebrush, Chinese Tallowtree: Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

Make applications after plants have reached full leaf maturity. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall.

Applications may also be made after leaf drop and until a killing frost or as long as stems are green. After berries have set or dropped in late fall, blackberry can be controlled by applying a 0.7-percent solution of this product. For control of blackberries after leaf drop and until killing frost or as long as stems are green, apply 2 to 2.5 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## PERENNIAL WEEDS

Bindweed, field - Apply when the weeds are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. Do not treat when weed is under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Also for control, apply 2 lbs. of this product plus 0.5 pound active ingredient of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. At these rates, apply using ground application only.

The following tank mixtures with 2,4-D may be applied using aerial application equipment (except in California) in fallow and reduced tillage systems only.

For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1 to 2 lbs. of this product plus 1 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications must be made following harvest or in fall fallow ground when the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth. For suppression, apply 1 lbs. of this product plus 0.5 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D plus 0.5 to 1% nonionic surfactant by total spray volume in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Applications must be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length.

In California only, apply 1 to 5 lbs. of this product per acre. Actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions.

For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1 lb. of this product plus 0.5 to 1% nonionic surfactant by total spray volume in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Hand-Held Spray](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[When the weeds are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom.](#)