

FIELD CORN - 8 INCHES TALL

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

WideMatch herbicide is recommended for selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, field corn, grasses grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland.

Application Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not apply WideMatch directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to WideMatch. Do not spray CRP or non-cropland containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feed treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

AVOIDING INJURY TO NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply WideMatch directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See guidance in section entitled Crop Rotation Intervals.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown

dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on windblown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of WideMatch are rainfast within 6 hours after application

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

Herbicidal activity of WideMatch is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Advisory: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers, used as a carrier for WideMatch, can cause yellowing or leaf burn of crop foliage.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot treatments be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of WideMatch (fi oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of WideMatch required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fi oz or ml) by the area to be treated in \"thousands\" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Perennial Weeds: WideMatch will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on the label, WideMatch may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to WideMatch, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of WideMatch at rates below the 1 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, WideMatch is recommended at a minimum rate of 1.33 pint per acre. In addition, use of WideMatch should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of WideMatch for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

See Supplemental Label for Tank Mix with Harmony GT Herbicide for Improved Weed Control in Wheat, Durum or Barley.

See Supplemental Label for Revised Rotation Interval for Field Peas (For Distribution and Use in All States Except California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington).

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FIELD CORN

Application Timing: Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including, 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Do not broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage). Applications to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

Notes:

- **Weed Size or Species:** See Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.
- **Weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining; dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes:** A rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 8 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). Control of small kochia will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see Management of Kochia Biotypes in the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section).

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when WideMatch is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from WideMatch. Use of dicamba or 2,4-D (tank mixed or applied sequentially) may increase the potential for injury. Consult current seed

corn company herbicide management guidelines for further information.

Restrictions:

- Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints per acre per crop season.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 47 days of application.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Directed](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Directed](#)

[Band](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

90 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)