

ON-FARM NON-CROPLAND - WEEDS SUPPRESSED

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Colt+Salvo Herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat or barley not under seeded with a legume and fallow cropland, and for on-farm non-cropland uses such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and roadways.

Application Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or broadleaf plants including alfalfa, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, lentils, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, legumes, fruit trees, canola, tame mustard, other vegetables or ornamentals. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply in greenhouses.
- Maximum Application Rate: Do not apply more than 2.66 pints of Colt+Salvo Herbicide(4.0 ounces of fluroxypyr acid equivalent) per acre per growing season.
- Plant-back Restriction: Plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for Colt+Salvo Herbicide within 120 days following application.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 Colt+Salvo Herbicide, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1.33 pint labeled rate. Application of Colt+Salvo Herbicide at rates below the 1.33

pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: 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). In these areas, Colt+Salvo Herbicide is recommended at a minimum rate of 1.33 pints per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, Colt+Salvo Herbicide should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of Colt+Salvo Herbicide for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply Colt+Salvo Herbicide in a total spray volume of 8.0 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. (See Application Directions.)

Aerial Application: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution

can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices, such as Automatic Flagman, may also be used. (See Application Directions.)

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control.

Colt+Salvo Herbicide applications are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive 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 growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of Colt+Salvo Herbicide is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active crop and weed 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.

Coverage: For best results, apply in 3.0 or more gallons per acre by air or 8.0 or

more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40.0 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As crop canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants: Use of a high quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops is recommended for improved weed control. Adjuvants are especially beneficial when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of Colt+Salvo Herbicide if care is 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 square feet. Mix the amount of Colt+Salvo Herbicide (fluid ounce or milliliter) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounce or milliliter) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 square feet is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

On-Farm Non-Cropland

For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See

instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section.

Restrictions:

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):

- Maximum seasonal rate: Make no more than one application of Colt+Salvo Herbicide per season. Do not make more than two applications of 2,4-D containing products per year.
- Maximum application rate: Apply no more than 2 2/3 pints (0.25 pound acid equivalent fluroxypyr per acre + 1.0 pound acid equivalent 2,4-D) per application. If Colt+Salvo Herbicide is tank mixed with additional 2,4-D, apply no more than a cumulative total of 2.0 pounds 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application.
- Reapplication interval: When multiple applications of 2,4-D are utilized, do not make a repeat application within 30 days of a previous application of 2,4-D.
- Use two or more gallons of spray solution per acre.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

WEEDS SUPPRESSED

- Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

•

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)