

CORN (FIELD): EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS ONLY - DIRECTED POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Linex 4L is a flowable herbicide to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds on certain crops. It is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

Linex 4L may be applied to soil prior to emergence of weeds to control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time; the degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soil low in clay or organic matter to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks of application. In the Columbia River Basin, use Linex 4L only if crop is sprinkler irrigated.

Linex 4L may also be used to control emerged weeds. Results vary with rate applied and environmental conditions; best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing under conditions of high humidity and temperatures of 70°F or higher. Addition of a surfactant to the spray (where recommended) increases contact effects of Linex 4L.

Since the effect of Linex 4L varies with soil, uniformity of application and environmental conditions, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products 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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Make a single application as a directed spray after corn is at least 15 inches high

(measured to the highest leaf surface on free standing plants). Do not spray over top of corn. Apply only when there is sufficient differential between height of corn and weeds so that the directed spray thoroughly covers all weed foliage without contact of upper leaves or whorl of corn by spray or drift, as such contact may cause crop injury. Early cultivation (rotary hoe or other suitable equipment) will aid in achieving proper differential between height of corn and weeds.

Use 1.25 to 1.5 pints per acre; add 1 pint of surfactant for each 25 gallons of spray mixture.

Non-pressure nitrogen solution may be substituted for all or part of the water. Use the lower rate on lighter soils (low in clay or organic matter) and when weeds do not exceed 2 inches in height; use the higher rate on heavier soils (high in clay or organic matter) for weeds up to 5 inches in height. Do not apply within 57 days of harvest.

Restriction:

- Do not spray over top of emerged corn.

For 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 LINEX 4L. Postemerge application will also provide control of emerging susceptible weed seedlings.

Note:

- For volunteer corn up to 6 inches in height apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre of LINEX 4L in a tank mixture with paraquat at 9.6 to 14.4 ounces active ingredient per acre. Apply the higher rate of both herbicides for volunteer corn that is 7 to 12 inches in height. The addition of a surfactant to the spray solution will increase the contact efficacy of this tank mixture.

Method

[Directed Spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

57 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)