

WINTER WHEAT: DRILL PLANTED (IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON) - EAST OF CASCADE RANGE

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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Plant seed at least 1 inch deep; when seed is planted during abnormally dry

weather, treat after soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Apply as a broadcast spray prior to emergence of wheat or to semi-dormant wheat plants. Application to actively growing plants may result in temporary yellowing (chlorosis) of wheat.

Do not apply after wheat has reached the boot stage of maturity nor when maximum daily temperature exceeds 60oF.; do not use LINEX 4L in combination with other pesticides (except as noted), surfactants, or nitrogen solution after wheat has emerged.

Crop injury may result where severe winter stress, disease or insect damage follows application, and also from failure to observe correct planting depth and soil type restrictions. Do not treat wheat where winter climatic conditions have caused heaving of plants, or where plants are lacking in vigor due to poor emergence, insect damage, disease, high alkalinity, or other causes.

EAST OF CASCADE RANGE

Make a single application of LINEX 4L alone or, where recommended below, as a tank mixture with bromoxynil. If fall-planted wheat fails to grow due to winter kill or adverse growing conditions after fall treatment, allow 4 months before planting spring wheat.

Do not retreat field with a second application during the same crop year as injury to the crop may result.

For Preemergence Use

The lower dosage rates are effective on the lighter soils and the higher rates on heavier soils and on the more resistant weeds. Sufficient moisture of 1/2 inch to 1 inch on moist soils; 1 inch to 2 inches on dry soils, in the form of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within in 2 weeks after application.

A good seed bed must be prepared before application of LINEX 4L as crop injury may result if application is made to ground which is cloddy or compacted resulting in improperly planted seed. Plant seed to depth specified. Surface of the soil should not be cultivated or disturbed after application of LINEX 4L and before emergence of

the crop as weed control may be reduced and crop injury may result. However, if moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a shallow cultivation (rotary hoe preferred) should be made after emergence of row crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

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

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)