

BULB

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Lorox DF is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective control of weeds on certain crops and for non-selective weed control on non-cropland areas. Lorox DF is non-corrosive to equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile. To control susceptible weed seedlings for an extended period of time, apply Lorox DF to soil before weed emergence. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Higher dosages are needed for soils high in clay or organic matter. Soil low in clay or organic matter will require lower dosages to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Since moisture is needed to activate Lorox DF, rainfall or irrigation is needed within 2 weeks of application. In the Columbia River Basin, use Lorox DF only if the crop is sprinkler-irrigated.

When using Lorox DF to control emerged weeds, best results are obtained on succulent weeds growing in temperatures of 70°F or higher with high humidity. Where recommended, addition of a surfactant to the spray increases contact effects of Lorox DF.

It is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas as the effect of Lorox DF varies with soils, uniformity of application and environmental conditions. Follow all label directions on this and any product 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

BULB

After planting of bulbs, settle the soil with sprinkler irrigation (rainfall will serve the same purpose); then before emergence of plants (bulbs), apply 2 lbs. LOROX DF per acre in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Treat only once during the growing season.

PREEMERGENCE USE

The lower dosage rates are effective on coarser soils and the higher rates on finer soils and on the more resistant seedling weeds. Sufficient moisture (1/2 \" to 1\" on moist soils; 1\" to 2\" on dry soils) in the form of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within two weeks after application. If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, injury to crop may result.

LOROX DF applied preemergence, before emergence of soybeans, asparagus, carrots, corn (field), parsnips, potatoes, and weeds, is an effective procedure because susceptible weeds are controlled in an early, vulnerable seedling stage before they compete with the crop. With favorable moisture conditions, LOROX DF continues to control weeds for some time as the crop becomes better able to compete. Should weed seedlings begin to break through the preemergence treatment in significant numbers, secondary weed control procedures should be implemented; these include cultivation and postemergence herbicide application.

A good seed bed must be prepared before application of LOROX DF 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 LOROX DF 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. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of LOROX DF.

Method

[Sprinkler](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)