

# **COTTON**

## General Information

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Agricultural Uses

Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide is a selective herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses in canola, crambe, cotton, crops grown for seed, eucalyptus, dry beans, including chickpea, dry and succulent peas, flax, hybrid poplar plantings, lentils, mint (spearmint and peppermint), pineapple, ryegrass grown for seed, snap beans, soybeans, sugarbeets, sunflowers and non-crop areas. Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applied at specified rates and timings, Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide controls the grasses listed in the chart labeled, "Weeds Controlled and Rate Selection." See the section titled, "Seasonal Use Limits and Harvest Intervals" for the specific crop. Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide is a selective post-emergence herbicide registered for control of annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, onion, carrot, garlic, Swiss chard, spinach, radish, Chinese cabbage, and red beets grown specifically under contract as non-food/non-feed crops for seed production only. See "Restrictions" portion of label before using. Applied at specified rates and timings, Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide will control emerged grasses. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

#### Non-Agricultural Uses

##### Non-Crop Areas

Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide is registered for postemergence control of certain grasses on non-crop sites including fence rows, roadsides, and equipment storage areas. Make a single application of Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at a rate of 12 to 16 fluid ounces per acre to actively growing grasses.

##### Non-Crop Areas - to aid in establishment of Wildflowers

- Since Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide controls many grasses but not most broadleaf plants, it may be used to enhance establishment and growth of certain

broadleaf plants on non-crop sites (that is, plants identified as “wildflowers” such as indian blanket, cone flowers, bachelor button, dwarf cornflower, coreopsis, white yarrow, oxeye daisy, damesrocket, blue flax, evening primrose, black-eyed susan, marigolds, impatiens, bluebonnet, Indian paintbrush, verbena, gaillardia, chrysanthemum, catchfly and scarlet pimpernel).

### Sequential Applications

Do not exceed the maximum use rate per acre per year, as specified for the specific crop (see section: Seasonal use limits and Harvest Intervals).

### 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 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 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.

## IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation, or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following:

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas. Most grass crops, including wheat, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, rice, and corn are highly sensitive to Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide.
- Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than those included in the crop rotation section.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

## Annual Grasses

In the event of a subsequent flush of grass, or of regrowth of previously treated grass, a second application of Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide may be applied. Select the appropriate rate for the grassy weed from the "Weeds Controlled - Rate selection" chart.

## Perennial Grasses

If perennial grasses regrow, reapply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at 6-7 fluid ounces of product per acre. Application timing should be as follows: bermudagrass (3" tall or up to 6" runners), rhizome johnsongrass (6"-10"), quackgrass (4"-8"),

wirestem muhly (4"-8").

### Rhizome Johnsongrass - South East States

For control of rhizome johnsongrass in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, a reduced rate of Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide may be used if applied in a sequential application program as follows:

1. Apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at 5 fl oz./acre when johnsongrass is 10-24 inches tall.
2. Apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide a second time at 5 fl oz./acre when johnsongrass regrowth is 6-10 inches tall.

Do not apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide in a tank mix with postemergence broadleaf herbicides when using this reduced rate, sequential program. Do not exceed the maximum specified rate/acre/season for the crop that is going to be planted when additional applications are made to control Rhizome Johnsongrass.

### Rhizome Johnsongrass

Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide will provide control of weeds in Fallow, including emerged Rhizome and Seedling Johnsongrass. Note that, when applied to at specific rates and timings to control grass weeds, Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide will provide control of emerged grasses only. Subsequent flushes of grasses require additional treatment.

1. Apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at 8 oz./acre when seedling johnsongrass is 2-6 inches tall.
2. Apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at 12 oz./acre when rhizome johnsongrass is 12-16 inches tall.
3. If rhizome johnsongrass regrows, reapply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide at 8 oz./acre. Application timing should be when johnsongrass regrowth is 6-10 inches tall.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## COTTON

For all crops:

- Do not reapply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide within 7 days of application. Allow for regrowth before reapplication.
- Do not apply Volcontrol Quizalofop EC Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

PHI – Pre-Harvest Interval. Do not apply within pre-harvest interval period.

(See label for reference in weeds controlled and rate selections)

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band application](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

80 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Preemergence \(Weed\)](#)