

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND MINT - PERENNIAL GRASSES

General Information

INFORMATION

For use on: Alfalfa, Asparagus, Bean and Pea (dry shelled)¹, Bean and Pea (Succulent)², Broccoli, Cabbage, Canola*, Carrot, Cauliflower (and other Head and Stem Brassica Vegetables)³, Celery, Clover (grown in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only), Conifers, Cotton, Cranberry, Cucumber, Eggplant (and other Fruiting Vegetables)⁴, Fallow Land (and other non-producing agricultural areas), Flax*, Garden Beet, Garlic, Herbs⁵, Hops, Horseradish (and other Root Vegetables)⁶, Legume Vegetables (edible podded)⁷, Lettuce, Head and Leaf (and other leafy greens)⁸, Melons (including Cantaloupes and Watermelons)⁹, Mint, Mustard Greens (and other leafy brassica greens)¹⁰, Mustard Seed*, Non-Bearing Food Crops, Non-Crop or Non-Planted Areas, Onions (dry bulb and green), Ornamentals, Peanut (including perennial), Peppers (bell and non-bell), Potato, Radish, Rhubarb (and other Leaf Petioles)¹¹, Safflower, Sesame, Shallots (dry bulbs and green), Squash (including Pumpkins)⁹, Soybeans, Strawberry, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Sweet Potato, Tomato and Yam (and other Tuberous and Corn Vegetable)¹².

*Not for use in California

1 Other Dry Shelled Bean and Pea crops approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, broad (dry), chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean and lentil; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.

2 Other succulent Bean and Pea crops approved for use with this product includes: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), grain, sweet, white and white sweet; Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field, kidney, lima (dry), navy, pinto and tepary; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, broad (dry), chickpea (garbanzo), guar, lablab bean and lentil, Pea (*Pisum* spp.), field and pigeon.

3 Other head and stem brassica vegetables approved for use with this product include: Chinese broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard, cavalo broccoli and kohlrabi.

4 Other Fruiting Vegetables (except tomato) approved for use with this product include: eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, peppers (all) and tomatillo.

5 Other Herb crops approved for use with this product include: angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, Chinese chive, clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, cilantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dill (dillweed), horehound, hyssop, lavender, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram (*Origanum* spp.), nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage and savory, summer and winter.

6 Other root vegetables approved for use with this product include: burdock, edible, celeriac, chervil, turniprooted; chicory; ginseng; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret and turnip.

7 Other Edible Podded Legume crops approved for use with this product include: Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), runner, snap and wax; Bean (*Vigna* spp.), asparagus, Chinese longbean, moth, yardlong, jackbean; Pea (*Pisum* spp.), dwarf, edible-pod, snow, sugar snap, pigeon and sword bean.

8 Other Leafy Greens crops approved for use with this product include: amaranth (Chinese spinach, leafy amaranth and tampala), arugula (rocket), chervil, chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), corn salad, cress (garden, yellow rock and winter), dandelion, dock (sorrel), endive (escarole), lettuce (head and leaf), orach, parsley, purslane (garden and winter), radicchio (red chicory), spinach (New Zealand and Vine [Indian and Malabar]).

9 Other cucurbit crops approved for use with this product include: Chayote (fruit), Chinese Wax Gourd, Citron Melon, Edible Gourd, Gherkin and Muskmelons (all) including Honeydew Melon.

10 Other leafy brassica greens approved for use with this product include: broccoli raab, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens and turnip greens.

11 Other leaf petiole crops approved for use with this product include: cardoon, celtuce, Chinese celery, Florence fennel, and Swiss chard.

12 Other tuber and corn vegetables approved for use with this product include: arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, edible burdock, edible canna, bitter and sweet cassava, chayote (root), chufa, dasheen (taro), ginger, leren, tanier, tumeric and bean yam.

DAKOTA is not recommended for use on vegetables crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.

DAKOTA is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grasses. DAKOTA does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

Repeated use of DAKOTA (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes that are resistant to these products in some grass species.

If poor performance occurs and cannot be attributed to adverse weather or application conditions, a resistant biotype may be present. This is most likely to occur in fields where other control strategies such as crop rotation, mechanical removal, and other classes of herbicides are not used from year to year.

Do not allow DAKOTA to come in contact with desirable grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, as these and other grass crops will be injured or killed. Minor leaf spotting may occur on treated plants under certain environmental conditions. New foliage is not affected.

Control Symptoms

Treated grass weeds show a reduction in vigor and growth. Early chlorosis/necrosis of younger plant tissue is followed by a progressive collapse of the remaining foliage. Symptoms will generally be observed in 7 to 14 days after application, depending on grass species treated and environmental conditions.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Timing of Applications

Apply DAKOTA postemergence to actively growing grasses according to rate table

recommendations. Applications made to grass plants stressed by insufficient moisture, or hot or cold temperatures, or to grass plants exceeding recommended growth stages may result in unsatisfactory control. Do not apply under these conditions.

In arid regions where irrigation is used to supplement limited rainfall, DAKOTA should be applied as soon as possible, after irrigation (within 7 days). In arid regions, a second application of DAKOTA will generally provide more effective control of perennial grass weeds than a single application. Make second application to actively growing grass 2 to 3 weeks after emergence of new growth.

Cultivation of treated grasses 7 days prior to or within 7 days after application of DAKOTA may reduce weed control. DO NOT APPLY DAKOTA if rainfall is expected within one hour, since control may be reduced.

Ground Application

Use of sufficient spray volumes and pressure is essential to ensure complete coverage. Use a minimum of 5 gals. and a maximum of 40 gals. of spray solution per acre. Under the following conditions a minimum of 10 gals. per acre is required; ultra narrow row cotton, narrow row soybeans, broadleaf herbicide tank mixes, perennial grasses, volunteer corn, drought or stress conditions, heavy grass pressure or when grasses are at or near maximum height. Failure to use a minimum of 10 gals. per acre under these conditions can result in poor coverage and reduced grass control requiring repeat applications. Spray pressures should reflect a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle. Do not use flood nozzles. Applications to onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, and shallots (dry bulbs and green) should be made in minimum of 20 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Air Application

Use a minimum of 3 gals. of spray solution per acre unless otherwise directed in the label. Increase spray volumes up to 10 gals. as grass or crop foliage becomes dense. For onions (dry bulbs and green), garlic, or shallots (dry bulbs and green): When applying by air do not exceed 8 fl. oz./A in a single application. In California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 20 gals. of spray solution per acre. In states other than California, air applications to onions, garlic, or shallots should be made in a minimum of 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Note: Crop injury may occur when DAKOTA is applied to onions, garlic or shallots with aerial equipment.

Spot Treatment

When using hand sprayers or high volume sprayers utilizing hand guns, mix $\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ (0.33 oz. to 0.65 oz. per gal.) DAKOTA and treat to wet vegetation, while not allowing runoff of spray solution. For uses requiring crop oil concentrate, include crop oil concentrate at 1% (1.3 oz. per gal.) by volume. For uses requiring nonionic surfactant, include non-ionic surfactant at $\frac{1}{4}\%$ (0.33 oz. per gal.) by volume.

Note: If DAKOTA is applied as a spot treatment, care should be taken to not exceed the maximum rate allowed on a "per acre" basis or crop injury may occur.

CHEMIGATION - ONION (DRY BULB AND GREEN) AND GARLIC

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Do not apply DAKOTA by Chemigation in the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington Apply DAKOTA at the high rate recommended for annual grasses (16 fl. oz. per acre) when the grass height is at the low end of the range (application to larger grasses may not provide adequate control). Add a crop oil concentrate containing at least 15% emulsifier at 1 quart per acre.

Apply DAKOTA in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water either at the end of a regular irrigation set or as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation using the least amount of water that provides proper distribution and coverage. Application of more than label recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

Use a metering device to inject the DAKOTA into the irrigation water at a constant flow. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of herbicide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. Allow time for all lines to flush the herbicide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining herbicide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

It is not recommended that DAKOTA be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, travelers, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.
5. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its

operation or under supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

6. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application as control may be unsatisfactory.

Do not apply a postemergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of DAKOTA or reduced grass control may result.

DAKOTA is not recommended for use on vegetable crops being grown for seed production unless specific use directions are provided.

For canola, do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. of DAKOTA per acre per season. For clover, flax, mustard seed, and radish crops, do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per season. For all other crops, do not apply more than 32 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.50 lb. ai) per acre per season. Application on Long Island, New York, is restricted to no more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to the following crops: asparagus, brassica vegetables (head and stem), bean (succulent), carrot, cranberry, cucurbits, flax, fruiting vegetables (except tomato), garden beet, green onion, herbs, hops, leaf petioles, leafy brassica greens, leafy greens, legume vegetables (edible podded), non-bearing food crops, pea (dry shelled), pea (succulent), root vegetables, safflower, sesame and strawberry. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz./A of DAKOTA per application to canola or mustard seed. For all other crops, do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of DAKOTA (0.25 lb. ai) per acre per application. Exceeding these recommendations may result in unacceptable crop injury.

Do not apply under conditions of stress. Applying DAKOTA under conditions that do not promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. These conditions include drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate DAKOTA effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.

Optimal perennial grass control can be obtained if rhizomes or stolons are cut up by preplant tillage practices (discing, plowing, etc.) to stimulate maximum emergence of grass shoots. Cultural practices such as continuous no-tillage in which the perennial grass rhizomes or stolons are not cut up, result in a very staggered, non-uniform weed emergence. Due to this non-uniform weed emergence, no fewer than 2 DAKOTA applications per season per year are recommended at the appropriate weed-growth stage rate under continuous no-till conditions.

Grass crops such as corn, rice, sorghum, small grains, or turf, etc. are highly sensitive to DAKOTA.

While all the vegetable crops on the label have been tested and are tolerant to DAKOTA, not all specialty varieties of these crops have been tested. It is advised that, before applying DAKOTA to specialty varieties of vegetable crops on the label, crop tolerance be investigated first using a small section of the field. It is possible that injury symptoms can occur. Symptoms may appear as leaf speckling or stunting.

Always read and follow the restrictions and limitations for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix.

The most restrictive labeling of any product applies in tank mixes, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.

Tank mixes of DAKOTA and broadleaf herbicides may result in reduced grass control. If grass regrowth occurs, an additional application of DAKOTA may be necessary.

Refer in the label for tank mix information.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Mowing: The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying DAKOTA before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the available leaf surface has been removed. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed multiple times. These grasses form large crowns and may contain many viable buds. These grasses, even though they may be an annual grass, may require repeated applications of DAKOTA for partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa and Mint: Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of DAKOTA in established alfalfa and mint and may be necessary to initiate active growth of the weeds prior to applications. Generally applications 2 to 4 days after an irrigation are most effective. Irrigation made shortly after application (2 days) can be effective, but more consistent grass control occurs when the irrigation is made before the application.

Aerial Application: Apply DAKOTA in a minimum of 10 GPA in established alfalfa and

mint when applying by air.

Perennial Grass Control: DAKOTA effectively controls perennial grasses such as bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, tall fescue, foxtail barley and orchardgrass. Due in the part to lack of tillage, perennial grasses are more difficult to control in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa or mint. A program of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results. The best way to control perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes and stolons become large and difficult to kill.

Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at or near maximum height.

Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./A by ground or 1% v/v (but not less than 1 pt./A) to the finished spray volume by air.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Before grass weeds are mowed.](#)