

## **SASKATOON BERRIES (ESTABLISHED PLANTINGS)**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

PREEMERGENCE USE: (Field Corn, Soybeans, Carrots, Asparagus, Potatoes)

Soil should be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods; plant seed to specified depth on flat or raised seedbeds or crop injury may result. Treatment provides control of annual weed seedlings. Sufficient moisture (usually 3-5 cm) in the form of rainfall or irrigation is necessary after treatment to carry the chemical into the root zone of germinating weeds; best results are obtained when this occurs within 7 to 10 days after application. If moisture is insufficient to activate the chemical or if the soil becomes crusted before crop emerges, a shallow (2-4 cm) rotary hoeing should be made after emergence of row crops while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means; otherwise, avoid cultivating or disturbing the sprayed area. Do not cover treated band with soil while cultivating between rows.

NOTE: If unusually heavy rains follow application, severe injury to field corn, soybeans, carrots and potatoes may result.

POSTEMERGENCE USE: (Field Corn, Carrots, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Fruit Trees and Shelter Belts)

#### USE RATES AND SOIL LIMITATIONS:

All dosages are expressed as broadcast rates. For band treatment, use proportionally less; for example, for 30-cm band on 90-cm row, use 1/3 of the broadcast rate. Where a range of dosage rate is given, use the lower rates on lighter soil (lower in clay or organic matter) and the higher rates on heavier soils. **DO NOT USE ON SANDY OR COARSE-TEXTURED SOILS LOW IN ORGANIC MATTER, AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.**

#### EQUIPMENT:

Use a fixed-boom sprayer properly calibrated to ensure a constant rate of

application. Openings in screens should be equal to or larger than 50 mesh. Agitate by mechanical or hydraulic means in the spray tank. If by pass or return line is used, it should terminate at the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming.

#### REPLANTING:

If initial seeding of soybeans, carrots, or potatoes fails to produce a stand, the same crop may be replanted in soil treated with Lorox L Herbicide. Thoroughly rework soil before replanting. Do not retreat field with a second application of Lorox L Herbicide as injury to the crop may result. Do not replant treated areas to other crops within 4 months after last application (or as otherwise directed) as injury to subsequent crops may result.

#### CAUTION:

Do not graze the treated immature crops or cut for hay; sufficient data are not available to support such a use.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIR

#### RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Lorox L Herbicide is a Group 7 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Lorox L Herbicide and other Group 7 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Lorox L Herbicide or other Group 7 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or

other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.

- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Tessenderlo Kerley at 1-800-525-2803.

#### IMPORTANT

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as recommended for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Thoroughly clean all traces of Lorox L Herbicide from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately.)

#### NOTE:

Lorox L Herbicide will not control established perennial weeds.

Lorox L Herbicide will not control triazine-resistant weeds in the above list.

Lorox L Herbicide will not control Powell's pigweed (*Amaranthus powellii*)

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### SASKATOON BERRIES (Established Plantings):

For the control of annual broadleaved weeds and annual grasses in Saskatoon berry

plantings established for at least one year, apply Lorox L Herbicide at 4.2-6.3 L/ha in 225- 325 L water per hectare. Apply in the fall or early spring as a directed spray to uniformly cover the soil surface and emerged weeds without contacting the crop foliage. Use the lower rate on coarse textured soils with 2% or less organic matter. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once per season.

Method

[Spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

50 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Timings

[N. A.](#)