

## **BARE GROUND NON-CROP AREAS - MEDIUM**

### General Information

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management Payload Herbicide contains a Group 14 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Payload Herbicide and other Group 14 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 Payload Herbicide or other Group 14 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the 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 advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information and to report suspected resistance, contact Valent Canada, Inc. at 1-800-682-5368 or at [www.valent.ca](http://www.valent.ca).

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Payload Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible weeds in bare ground non-crop areas when used in accordance with the label. Payload Herbicide is effective as a preemergence herbicide, for control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds.

Payload Herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting protoporphyrinogen oxidase, an essential enzyme required by plants for chlorophyll biosynthesis. Seedling weeds are controlled preemergence when exposed to sunlight following contact with the soil applied herbicide.

Preemergence weed control with Payload Herbicide is most effective when applied to clean, weed-free soil surfaces. Disturbing soil surfaces may reduce herbicide efficacy. Payload Herbicide offers residual control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds listed on the label and assists in the control of acetolactate synthase (ALS) resistant weeds. The length of residual control is dependent on the application rate as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase and on soils of high organic matter and/or high clay content.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### SPRAYER AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply using ground application equipment only. Before applying Payload Herbicide, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Nozzles should be uniformly spaced on boom and frequently checked for accuracy. For broadcast application, apply Payload Herbicide with ground equipment using standard commercial sprayers equipped with nozzles designed to deliver the desired spray pressure and spray volume. When banding, use proportionately less water and Payload Herbicide per hectare.

Equipment with Payload Herbicide residues remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop. Spray equipment used to apply Payload Herbicide should not be used to apply other materials to any plant foliage. Spray equipment must be cleaned each day following Payload Herbicide application. After Payload Herbicide is applied, the following steps must be used to clean the spray equipment:

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
2. Top off tank, add 4 L of 3% household ammonia for every 400 L of water, circulate through sprayer for 5 minutes, and then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of 15 minutes.
3. Drain tank completely.
4. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for 3 minutes.
5. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them with clean water.
6. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by cleaning of equipment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN BARE GROUND NON-CROP AREAS

Payload Herbicide, when used as directed, can be used for non-selective vegetation control to maintain bare ground non-crop areas that must be kept weed-free. Apply Payload Herbicide to:

- Bare ground to railroad beds, under guard rails, and above-ground pipelines.
- Bare ground in parking and storage areas, plant sites, substations, pumping stations, oil yards/substations and tank farms.
- Bare ground areas of airports, brick yards, industrial plant sites, lumber yards, and storage areas.
- Bare ground around farm buildings and along fence rows.
- Road surfaces and gravel shoulders.

Moisture is necessary to activate Payload Herbicide in soil for residual weed control. Dry weather following applications of Payload Herbicide may reduce effectiveness. However, when adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Payload Herbicide will control susceptible germinating weeds. Payload Herbicide may not

control weeds that germinate after application but before an activating rainfall/irrigation or weeds that germinate through cracks resulting from dry soil.

When adequate moisture is not received after a Payload Herbicide application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least ½ cm of water. Weed control will be reduced if there is mechanical incorporation into the soil or if emerged weeds are controlled by cultivation.

Payload Herbicide offers residual control of susceptible broadleaf and grass weeds listed on the label and assists in the control of acetolactate synthase (ALS) resistant weeds. The length of residual control is dependent on application rate as well as on rainfall and temperature conditions. Length of residual control will decrease as temperature and precipitation increase and on soils with high organic matter and/or high clay content.

- Do not apply by air. Ground application only.
- Do not apply to fine-textured soils.
- Do not apply to farm alleys or roads where traffic may result in treated dust settling onto crops or other desirable vegetation.
- Do not apply within 100 metres of non-dormant pears.
- Do not apply to powdery soils or soils that are susceptible to wind displacement unless irrigation can be applied immediately after application.
- Do not make more than two applications per growing season.

## COMMENTS

Preemergence:

Apply prior to weed emergence, in sufficient water for uniform coverage.

Postemergence:

When weeds are already emerged, apply Payload Herbicide as a tank mix with a glyphosate product, present as isopropyl amine or potassium salt, at 1.2 kg a.i./ha

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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Soils

[Medium](#)

Timings

[Preemergence \(Weed\)](#)