POST HARVEST AND FALLOW - WEEDS CONTROLLED WHEN TANK-MIXED WITH FLUROXYPYR CONTAINING PRODUCTS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION
T-Mix XP herbicide is to be used in a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides to provide selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, preplant burndown and fallow. In the state of Arizona, T-Mix XP herbicide at 0.4 oz/a to 0.7 oz/a can be used alone or in a tankmix for control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat and triticale.
T-Mix XP herbicide is a dispersible granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

RESTRICTIONS
Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
- Do not apply, 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 apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply to wheat, barley, oat or triticale crops underseeded with another crop. Do not harvest wheat, barley, oat or triticale sooner than 45 days after the last application of T-Mix XP herbicide.
When using T-Mix XP herbicide in tank mixes or sequential applications with other products containing thifensulfuron-methyl and/or tribenuron-methyl, do not exceed the following limits.

PRECAUTIONS
Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops, desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
- Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley, oat or triticale.

Dry, dusty field conditions may result in reduced control in wheel track areas. T-Mix XP herbicide should not be applied to wheat, barley, oat or triticale that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought (including low levels of subsoil moisture), low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result.

Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.

Wheat, barley, oat and triticale may differ in their response to various herbicides. Agsurf recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of T-Mix XP herbicide to a small area.

Under certain conditions, such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather (daily high temperature less than 50°F), or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after T-Mix XP herbicide application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see “Tank Mixtures” section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

Best results are obtained when T-Mix XP herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application. T-Mix XP herbicide stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic, when present) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of T-Mix XP herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible.

A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.
Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

T-Mix XP herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with T-Mix XP herbicide under otherwise normal conditions.

Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix T-Mix XP herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best – see "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow T-Mix XP herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

RESISTANCE

T-Mix XP herbicide, which contains the active ingredients thifensulfuron methyl and tribenuron methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area.

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 biological 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 affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment 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 to determine appropriate actions for treating
specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
Agsurf recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including 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.

GRAZING
Allow at least 7 days between application and grazing of treated forage. In addition, allow at least 7 days between application and feeding of forage from treated areas to livestock. Allow at least 30 days between application and feeding of hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed. Allow at least 45 days between application and harvesting of grain.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
GROUND APPLICATION
For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.
- For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets.
- Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers’ specifications.
- Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.
- For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).
- For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.
- "Raindrop RA" nozzles are not recommended for T-Mix XP herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced.
- Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION
Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.
- Use 2 to 5 GPA
- Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah

Do not apply T-Mix XP herbicide by air in the state of New York.

When applying T-Mix XP herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of this label.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATION TIMING
Post Harvest
T-Mix XP herbicide may be used as a burndown treatment to crop stubble when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

Fallow
Apply T-Mix XP herbicide in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Generally, such applications are made in the spring or fall when most cereal applications are made. (See the "CROP ROTATION" section of this label for additional information).

USE RATES
Unless otherwise specified by Agsurf, do not use less than 0.4 ounce T-Mix XP herbicide per acre.

Post Harvest and Fallow
Apply T-Mix XP herbicide per acre as a postemergence fallow treatment, in combination with other suitable registered fallow herbicides (See the "TANK MIXTURES" section of this label for additional information). See "CROP ROTATION" for the time interval required before planting.

Sequential treatments of T-Mix XP herbicide may be made provided the total amount of T-Mix XP herbicide applied in fallow does not exceed 1.2 ounces per acre.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval

45 days

Rates

field_rates 0

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Post-harvest
Postemergence (Weed)