

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES - ANNUAL WEEDS

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

COMMANDO M herbicide is recommended for selective control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats and flax not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland (including summer fallow, post-harvest, and set-aside acres), grasses grown for seed, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed a cumulative amount of 0.25 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) of clopyralid per acre per single crop year except in the state of New York (see “New York Restrictions” on the label).
- Use of this product in Oregon is limited to the sites stated on the label which are agricultural only.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use in greenhouses.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Many forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to COMMANDO M. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.
- Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

- Do not use on bentgrass.
- Apply only once per crop cycle, except for grasses grown for seed (see specific use directions).
- Grazing Restriction for Rangeland and Grass Pastures: Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter. Do not forage or graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after treatment.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table on the label for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at or following application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of COMMANDO M are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Use of Surfactants

Addition of wetting and/or penetration agents is not usually necessary when using COMMANDO M; however, if a surfactant will be added to the spray solution, use a non-ionic surfactant suitable for use in growing crops of at least 80% active ingredient and do not exceed 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v). Use of a surfactant in the spray mixture may increase weed control effectiveness but may reduce crop safety, particularly under conditions of plant stress.

Spot Treatments

To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot treatments be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Please refer to the table on the label for the spray volume equivalent to broadcast rate.

Refer to the label for tank mix information.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

RANGELAND AND PASTURE USES

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil (see field bioassay instructions).

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES

Apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of COMMANDO M when weeds are actively growing. For weeds such as biennial thistles, spotted and diffuse knapweed, yellow starthistle and Canada thistle, apply the 2 quart per acre rate on light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions. Use 3 quarts per acre for dense infestations or under poor growing conditions such as drought. For control of Russian knapweed, apply 3 to 4 quarts per acre at the early bud to mid-flowering stage or on fall regrowth. Note: For pasture use follow "Grazing and Haying Restrictions" under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions".

NOTE:

Buffalobur, Flixweed, Kochia, Pinnate tansymustard, and Russian thistle: These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment. For perennial weeds, COMMANDO M will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher rates shown on the label, COMMANDO M may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

-

Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)