

SORGHUM (MILO)

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following directions apply to all uses of CRUISE CONTROL. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Unless otherwise specified under the individual use headings of the label, the following directions apply to all crop and noncrop uses of CRUISE CONTROL. Refer to individual use sections for additional precautions, restrictions, application rates and timings.

CRUISE CONTROL is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST below) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. However, do not use aerial application equipment if spray particles can be carried by wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment, or 1 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per acre for preharvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, CRUISE CONTROL should not be applied during

periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

CRUISE CONTROL may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to CRUISE CONTROL during their development or growing stage. Follow the precautions listed below when using CRUISE CONTROL.

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of CRUISE CONTROL with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive plants. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.

- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles.

Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.

- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

- Do not apply CRUISE CONTROL adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply CRUISE CONTROL should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of CRUISE CONTROL are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

BAND TREATMENTS

CRUISE CONTROL may be applied as a band treatment.

CROPPING RESTRICTIONS

The following recommendations are based on CRUISE CONTROL use rates up to 4 pints per treated acre.

Corn, sorghum, and soybeans may be planted in the spring following applications made during the previous year. If less than 1 inch of rainfall occurs between application and first killing frost, treated areas should be cultivated to allow herbicide to come in contact with moist soil. Cultivation may take place before or immediately after ground thaw.

Soybean injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified. In areas with greater than 30 inches of rainfall, delay planting for 30 days per pint of CRUISE CONTROL per treated acre. In areas with less than 30

inches of rainfall, delay planting for 45 days per pint of CRUISE CONTROL per treated acre. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

Wheat may be planted in the fall or spring following applications. Also, spot application may be made any time prior to crop emergence if crop injury can be tolerated in treated areas. Wheat injury may occur if the interval between application and planting is less than specified.

East of the Mississippi River, the interval is 20 days per pint of CRUISE CONTROL per treated acre or 1.25 days per 1 ounce. Moisture is essential for CRUISE CONTROL degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

West of the Mississippi River, the interval is 45 days per pint of CRUISE CONTROL per treated acre or 3 days per ounce. Moisture is essential for CRUISE CONTROL degradation. Exclude days when ground is frozen.

Following a normal harvest of barley, oats, or wheat, any rotational crop may be planted. If the interval before harvest is shortened, such as when cover crops will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

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Refer in the label regarding tank mix information.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SORGHUM (MILO)

Observe all precautions, including the reference to crops growing under stress.

Read and follow MIXING AND APPLICATION instructions.

Applications of CRUISE CONTROL to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to the PASTURE use section. Do not apply CRUISE CONTROL to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make no more than one application per growing season.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CRUISE CONTROL, when applied at the recommended rate for sorghum, will control many actively growing annual broadleaf weeds and will reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings. (Refer to GENERAL WEED LIST.)

RATES AND TIMINGS

CRUISE CONTROL may be applied to emerged and actively growing weeds at least 15 days prior to planting. Postemergence application of CRUISE CONTROL must be made after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15 inches tall. For best performance, make applications when sorghum is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3 inches tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Keeping the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl will reduce the likelihood of crop injury and improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)