

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS) NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES - WHEAT, ETC.

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

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS) NOT UNDERSEEDED TO LEGUMES

Observe all precautions. Read and follow cleaning, mixing and application instructions.

If small grains are used for pasture or hay, the following restrictions apply:

- Animals cannot be removed from treated area for slaughter prior to 30 days after last application.
- There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating dairy animals.
- Treated areas may not be grazed by lactating dairy animals before 7 days after treatment.
- Do not harvest hay from treated areas before 37 days after treatment.

Note: Observe all precautions and restriction on the labels of products used in tank mix treatments.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CRUISE CONTROL or combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control

or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed below. For improved control of listed weeds, it is recommended that CRUISE CONTROL be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides.

RATES AND TIMINGS

Application of CRUISE CONTROL may be made before, during or after planting of small grains. For best performance, make applications when weeds are in the 2-3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Application of CRUISE CONTROL to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Use CRUISE CONTROL at 2 to 4 fluid ounces per treated acre in wheat, fall seeded barley, and oats, and at 2 to 3 fluid ounces per treated acre in spring seeded barley. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, Russian thistle and prickly lettuce or dense vegetative growth.

CRUISE CONTROL used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to specific crop for CRUISE CONTROL rate and application timing.

For applications prior to the emergence of weeds or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, use a minimum of 3 fluid ounces per treated acre of CRUISE CONTROL with a tank mix herbicide. Non-sulfonylurea herbicides, such as 2,4-D or MCPA tank mixed with CRUISE CONTROL will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea resistant weeds.

When tank mixing with sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Express, Finesse, Glean and Harmony Extra, use an agriculturally approved surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1-4 pints/100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25-0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix and/or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

FALL AND SPRING SEEDED WHEAT

CRUISE CONTROL must be applied to fall seeded wheat prior to the jointing stage.

Applications to spring seeded wheat must be made before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage.

FALL SEEDED BARLEY

CRUISE CONTROL must be applied to fall seeded barley prior to the jointing stage.

NOTE: For spring seeded barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring seeded barley.

FALL AND SPRING SEEDED OATS

CRUISE CONTROL must be applied before spring seeded oats exceed the 5-leaf stage.

Applications to fall seeded oats must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[At-Plant](#)

[Preplant](#)

[Post-plant](#)