

CORN (FIELD CORN, SEED CORN AND CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE) - COARSE SOILS 2.0% O.M. OR LESS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CORVUS Herbicide:

- is a selective herbicide for the control of important broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn, seed corn, corn grown for silage.
- is formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 2.63 pounds of active ingredients per gallon [0.75 lbs Thiencarbazone-methyl a.i., 1.88 lbs Isoxaflutole a.i.].
- has multiple modes of actions: the first, inhibiting of enzymes that are essential to the protection of chlorophyll in plant leaves, and a second blocking the plant's synthesis of certain amino acids/protein synthesis.
- is effective in controlling glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO- , ALS- and auxin- herbicide resistant populations of weed species.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CORVUS Herbicide:

- may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems.
- may be applied preplant [surface-applied or incorporated (less than 2" deep)], preemergence or early postemergence.
- will provide its most effective weed control when applied and subsequently moved into the soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or mechanical tillage prior to weed emergence.

- may be tank mixed or applied in sequential applications with other herbicides to control additional weeds
- may be applied using either water or sprayable grade fluid fertilizer as a liquid carrier.
- may be applied by ground application only. Aerial application is not permitted.
- may be applied as either a broadcast spray or as a band application.

Refer to the 'Specific Use Directions' section of the label for application timing information specific from each registered use of CORVUS Herbicide.

Ground Application (Banding)

Banding application equipment must be carefully calibrated to prevent crop exposure to concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide that exceed the labeled rate for the soil type. It is critical to insure that the calibrated band width equates to actual band width realized in field applications. Bands actually delivered at a width narrower than targeted will concentrate the product and increase the risk for crop response.

Even flat spray tip nozzles and a band width of no less than 12" must be used. Apply a broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply CORVUS Herbicide either alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height above the target surface. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Uneven application, sprayers not properly calibrated, or improper incorporation may decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of adverse crop response. Maintain a constant ground speed while applying this product to ensure proper distribution. Do not overlap spray patterns beyond equipment manufacturers recommendations as excessive rates may result in adverse crop responses and potential stand loss. Maintain adequate agitation at all times, including momentary stops.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use on coarse textured soils with a shallow water table - All Registered Uses:
- In the states of AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC TN, TX, VA, and WV if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, do not use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, do not use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
 - The surface soil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
- In the states of IA, IL, IN, MI, MT, ND, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, and WY, if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, do not use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, do not use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
 - The surface soil texture is sandy loam, loamy sand or sand
 - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
- Do not apply more than 5.6 fluid oz of CORVUS Herbicide per 365 day period or exceed the maximum labeled rate for any given soil type.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate this product.
- Do not allow cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide to be grazed by

livestock or harvested for food.

- To prevent off-site movement of soil containing this product to non-target areas, do not apply CORVUS Herbicide to areas receiving less than 15 inches of average annual precipitation unless supplemented to at least the equivalent of 15 inches of annual precipitation with irrigation water.
- In Minnesota, this product must only be used in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin. The Minnesota Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- In Wisconsin, this product must only be used in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin. The Wisconsin Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each specific crop section.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Application of CORVUS Herbicide at less than specified rates for the appropriate soil will only provide suppression of sensitive weeds.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Corvus Herbicide contains Group 27 & 2 Herbicides, i.e., an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27) and ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitor (Group 2). A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Rotate crops. Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits. Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- Use multiple herbicide sites of action. Use tankmix partners and multiple SOAs

during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single SOA.

- Know your weeds, know your fields. Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- Start with clean fields. Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- Stay clean – use residual herbicides. Regardless of tillage system, preemergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- Zero tolerance – reduce the seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- Clean equipment. Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and /or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility

If CORVUS Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all parts of the label of

each tank-mix product.

RE-SUSPENDING SC PRODUCTS IN SPRAY SOLUTION

Like other suspension concentrates (SC's), CORVUS Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to settle for one hour or more, reagitrate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide remaining in the soil. The amount of CORVUS Herbicide that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temperature, application rate, elapsed time since application and other environmental factors. When CORVUS Herbicide is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements. The following rotational crops may be planted after applying CORVUS Herbicide.

Field corn

Rotational Interval: 0 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: None

Wheat, Triticale, Cereal and rye

Rotational Interval: 4 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: None

Barley, Soybean, Sweet corn³, Popcorn³

Rotational Interval: 9 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

Rice³, Cotton³

Rotational Interval: 10 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

Peanuts³

Rotational Interval: 11 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

Tobacco³

Rotational Interval: 2 Months

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: 15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

Alfalfa, Green and Dry Beans, Oats, Sorghum⁴, Sunflower, Canola, Potato, Sugar beet and all other crops⁵

Rotational Interval: 17 Months³

Minimum Precipitation Requirement¹: 30 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting of rotational crop

1 The amount of cumulative precipitation required before planting a rotational crop is in addition to the required rotational interval given in months. Furrow or flood irrigation should not to be included in total. No more than 7 inches of overhead irrigation should be included in total.

2 Crop varieties planted back at intervals of one year or less should not have known acute sensitivity to ALS-inhibiting and/or SU herbicides.

3 When soil pH is 7.5 or above, crop plant back should be delayed to 17 months and to 24 months for crops listed in the 17 month interval above.

4 For CORVUS Herbicide used at 2.25 - 3.3 fl oz. per acre or less and the total of Thiencarbazonemethyl from all sources is 0.014 pounds active ingredient per acre or less, sorghum can be planted at the 9 month or longer interval.

5 All other crops may be seeded only after the completion of a successful bioassay after a CORVUS Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section.

In the event of crop failure: If the corn crop treated with CORVUS Herbicide is lost, only field corn and corn grown for silage may be replanted immediately. Do not make an additional application of CORVUS Herbicide.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the Fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to

be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of CORVUS Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to CORVUS Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior CORVUS Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CORVUS Herbicide applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed below. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures or sequential applications (refer to the Tank Mix Instructions and Sequential Application Instructions sections of this label). Always refer to the tank mix partner labels for specific use rates and additional directions.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CORN (Field Corn, Seed Corn and Corn Grown for Silage)

CORVUS Herbicide may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-

till crop management systems and may be applied either preplant, preplant incorporated (less than 2" deep), preemergence or early postemergence. CORVUS Herbicide treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall is received within 14 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain occurs, use shallow tillage such as rotary hoe to lightly incorporate CORVUS Herbicide. Make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area. If treated soil is moved during tillage practices in such a way that the herbicide barrier is no longer intact, weeds may emerge from areas where treated soil has been removed. Do not incorporate with a drag harrow after planting.

If soils are 2.0% or less in O.M. and have a pH of 7.5 or greater, the rate selected from the table above can be reduced by 0.5 fluid oz.

O.M. = Organic Matter by weight.

CORVUS Herbicide may be applied alone or in recommended tank-mixes up to 21 days prior to planting. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program such as CORVUS followed by Liberty 280 Herbicide, DiFlexx Herbicide, Laudis Herbicide, or other postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds.

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant Surface-Applied

CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 21 days before planting corn. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program such as CORVUS Herbicide followed by DiFlexx Herbicide, Liberty 280 SL Herbicide, or other postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds. Refer to all parts of the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions and restrictions. Split applications of CORVUS Herbicide can be made. It is recommended that 60% of the listed broadcast rate (refer to Application Rate Table) may be applied 15 – 30 days prior to planting and the remaining 40% applied at planting. Total CORVUS Herbicide applied may not exceed the listed rate for a preplant treatment on the predominant soil type in the field. Moving treated soil out of the row or moving untreated soil to the surface during planting may result in reduced weed control.

Preplant Incorporated

CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 21 days before planting corn. CORVUS Herbicide may be applied up to 30 days prior to planting when used in a planned sequential application program such as CORVUS Herbicide followed by DiFlexx Herbicide, Liberty 280 SL Herbicide, or other postemergence applied herbicides appropriate for control of the target weeds. Refer to all parts of the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions and restrictions. Apply to the soil and uniformly incorporate in the top two inches of soil before planting using a finishing disc, field cultivator or similar implement capable of providing uniform two inch incorporation. Do not incorporate CORVUS Herbicide deeper than 2" or weed control may be reduced.

Preplant/Preemergence Burndown

When weeds are present at the time of treatment and prior to corn emergence, a tank mixture of CORVUS Herbicide (+/- DiFlexx Herbicide) with COC or MSO is recommended for burndown of labeled weeds 6" or less in height. When weeds are greater than 6" in height or weeds not controlled by CORVUS Herbicide are present, the addition of a burndown herbicide (e.g., Liberty 280 SL Herbicide, paraquat, glyphosate, or 2, 4-D) is recommended. If giant ragweed, common cocklebur, henbit, Pennsylvania smartweed or purple deadnettle are present at the time of application, the addition of atrazine will improve control. Observe directions for use, precautions and restrictions, and adjuvants on the label of the burndown tank-mixed herbicide. When mixing with liquid nitrogen fertilizer or certain glyphosate formulations, substitute a non-ionic surfactant for oil concentrates.

Preemergence

Apply CORVUS Herbicide during planting (behind the planter after furrow closure) or after planting, but before weeds emerge. Failure to thoroughly close and firm the seed furrow may allow herbicide to directly contact the seed which can cause injury.

Early Postemergence

CORVUS Herbicide can be applied to corn in tank mixture with atrazine from spiking through the 2-leaf collar growth stage. Tank-mixtures with other herbicides or adjuvants are not recommended for early postemergence applications of CORVUS Herbicide to emerged corn as crop response symptoms including bleaching, leaf edge necrosis and stunting may result. Do not use COC or MSO with CORVUS Herbicide applied to emerged field corn.

Early postemergence applications of CORVUS Herbicide should be made in water as

the carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer as an herbicide carrier for early postemergence applications in corn can typically cause corn injury up to and including tissue burn (necrosis). Sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier is not recommended for use with CORVUS Herbicide after crop emergence unless typical fertilizer burn symptoms on the crop are acceptable.

Do not apply tankmixtures of CORVUS Herbicide with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides to emerged corn. Foliar applications of an organophosphate or carbamate insecticides should not be made within 7 days of an application of CORVUS Herbicide or crop injury may result.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- Planting depth: Corn seed should be planted a minimum of 1-1/2 inches deep and must be completely covered with soil and furrow firmed or reduced crop stand or injury may occur.
- Effect of variable soils on use rate: The proper use rate of CORVUS Herbicide is affected by several soil factors, including soil texture, organic matter, and soil pH. Soils which contain variations in one or more of these factors in a given area are termed variable soils and may be more likely to incur localized corn injury symptoms from an application of CORVUS Herbicide, especially in those localized areas containing a more coarse soil texture, a lower organic matter and/or a higher pH (alkaline/calcareous soil) than other areas of the same field. The user is responsible for selecting the appropriate rate of CORVUS Herbicide as specified in the table above that corresponds to all soils in the area of application.
- Effect of adverse weather: Following an application of CORVUS Herbicide, extended periods of cool/cold, wet conditions (cool/cold daytime/nighttime temperatures, saturated soil conditions, recurring rainfall events, etc.) during corn seed germination and/or early crop development period may result in temporary crop injury. Injury symptoms may appear as leaf tissue bleaching (whitening) and/or crop stunting. Corn plants usually recover from this injury without affecting yield.
- Corn hybrids and certain male pollinators: Corn hybrids and certain male pollinators within blended corn varieties vary in their response to CORVUS Herbicide. Not all hybrids or male pollinators within blended corn varieties have been tested for sensitivity to CORVUS Herbicide. You should consult with your seed provider, your local Bayer CropScience representative and/or other knowledgeable

agricultural professionals for advice on tolerance of hybrids or varieties containing male pollinator lines before applying CORVUS Herbicide. If the tolerance of a hybrid or variety containing male pollinator lines is not known, you should apply CORVUS Herbicide to a small area to first determine if the hybrid is tolerant prior to spraying large acreages of that hybrid.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE

- Application: Do not exceed maximum labeled rate for soil type. Spray overlaps produce areas of over application which increase the potential for crop damage.
- In corn, the following Corvus components must not exceed per acre per 365 day period from all sources: 0.04 pounds Thien carbazon-methyl, 0.094 pounds Isoxaflutole, or 0.20 pounds Cyprosulfamide
- Do not use CORVUS Herbicide in the same season as certain soil-applied organophosphate or carbamate insecticides (refer to the 'SEED/SOIL-APPLIED INSECTICIDE INTERACTIONS' section of the label).
- Do not use CORVUS Herbicide on popcorn, or sweet corn.
- Do not irrigate CORVUS Herbicide into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.
- Do not harvest field corn forage within 45 days of application of CORVUS Herbicide.
- Do not use COC or MSO with CORVUS Herbicide applied to emerged field corn.
- Do not apply tankmixtures of CORVUS Herbicide with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides to emerged corn.
- Do not apply solo HPPD inhibitor Postemergence herbicides to corn that has been treated with CORVUS Herbicide in the same growing season.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Surface](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Surface](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Surface](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Surface](#)

[Band](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

Field Corn Forage: 45 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

-

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Soils

[Coarse](#)

[Loamy Sand](#)

[Sandy Loam](#)

[Sand](#)

Tillages

[Conventional](#)

[No-Tillage](#)

[Conservation](#)

Timings

[Preplant](#)

[Preplant Incorporated](#)

[Preemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[Early Postemergence](#)