

CORN (FIELD AND SWEET) - PREPLANT - HIGHER RATES FOR SPECIAL SITUATIONS (MORE LIKELY TO INJURE CROP)

General Information

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

AQUATIC USES

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on the label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

NON-AQUATIC USES

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes [(except as specifically recommended on the label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes, or other susceptible plants are grown. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.]. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

This product should be used as a water diluted spray, or may be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (see below), for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in

small grain crops, corn, sorghum, lawns and ornamental turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides and fence rows. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

Apply when the weeds are young and are in a succulent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Spray applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2,4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and, under some conditions, killed. Crops contacted by Radar AM sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction. Excessive amount of 2,4-D dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CORN (Field and Sweet)

Preplant: This product may be applied prior to planting corn to provide foliar burn-down control of susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and certain broadleaf cover crops such as those listed on the label. To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for control of less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.

- The higher rates as recommended above may be necessary to control difficult weed problems such as under dry conditions in the Western states. They should not

be used, however, unless possible crop injury is acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

- If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

Method

[Spray](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Preplant](#)