

SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE - TOP GROWTH CONTROL ONLY - SMALL SEEDLINGS, GOOD GROWING CONDITIONS

General Information

APPLICATION AND USE PRECAUTIONS

Field Sprayer Application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Aerial Application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) coarse classification. To reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices, the nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wing- or rotorspan.

Aerial Application (including fixed and rotary wing aircraft)

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of the label. Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on the label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment. Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices. No human flaggers are permitted.

Aerial Use Precautions

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application, as outlined in the National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual,

developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides. Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Buffer zones as specified in the "BUFFER ZONE INFORMATION" section below must be observed. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelterbelt) or aquatic habitat.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS: For resistance management, IPCO 2,4-D Amine 600 Liquid Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to IPCO 2,4-D Amine 600 Liquid Herbicide and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance: Where possible, rotate the use of IPCO 2,4-D Amine 600 Liquid Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field. Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.

Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices. Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed. Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes. For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Interprovincial Cooperative Ltd. at 1-204-233-3461.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE

Treatment Stage: Ground or aerial application. Treat from the 4th leaf expanded stage to the early flag leaf (shot blade) stage. (Do not treat crop underseeded to

legumes.)

WEEDS CONTROLLED AND RATES OF APPLICATION

Use the dose required to control the weeds present. To minimize the risk of crop injury, do not exceed the recommended rate listed for the crop. Higher rates may be required to control certain weed species. Rates above those recommended for a crop may result in significant crop injury, and should only be used when the risk of crop injury will be offset by the benefits of enhanced weed control. Apply in warm weather when the crop and weeds are growing well, and the weeds are at a susceptible stage. Avoid application during drought conditions or during exceptionally hot weather.

Optimum Stage of Weed Growth: 2-4 leaf , growing actively.

NOTE: These high rates may result in deformities in the crop, but improved weed control should result in higher yields.

- Weed control may be reduced when applied beyond optimum stage of weed growth.

- Use highest rate listed below for suppression only.

NOTE: For use in-crop. These rates may result in significant injury on some crops and should only be used where some crop injury can be tolerated.

Maximum Safe Rates of Application For Crops:

Spring wheat, barley, rye: 1.0 L/ha

Winter wheat, fall rye: 900 mL/ha

Field corn: 1.0 L/ha

Do not exceed these maximum rates in the weed control tables in any crop. Do not apply more than once per year.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Timings

[From the 4th leaf expanded stage to the early flag leaf \(shot blade\) stage.](#)