

## **CORN - 3% OR GREATER THAN ORGANIC MATTER - COARSE (CONVENTIONAL)**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Cadence herbicide is intended for preplant, preemergence, or early postemergence use in corn. Use of this product in corn is limited to field corn, production seed corn, silage corn, sweet corn, and popcorn. Do not apply this product to any crop other than corn.

Cadence is a unique combination of the herbicide acetochlor and the antidote or safener dichlormid. While the acetochlor provides weed control, the dichlormid safens corn against herbicide injury. Cadence may be applied to the surface or incorporated into the top 1 to 2 inch layer of soil. It is recommended for control alone, or in tank mix combinations as indicated, for the weeds listed in the \"Target Weeds\" section of these use directions. Cadence controls weeds by interfering with normal germination and seedling development. Cadence will not control established or germinated weeds present at application.

#### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to the following soils if groundwater depth is 30 feet or less: sand with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loam with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- Maximum Application Rate: The maximum application rate for Cadence on corn is 3.75 pints (3 lb of acetochlor active ingredient) per acre per year.
- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells including abandoned wells and drainage wells, sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams

and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

- Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

- Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

- Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface must first be settled by rain fall or irrigation.

- Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.

- Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between

application and the first irrigation.

- Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift to non-target sites. To minimize spray drift to non-target areas:

Use low pressure application equipment capable of producing a large droplet spray.

- Do not use nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

- Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large droplet size sprays.

- Keep ground-driven spray boom as low as possible above the target surface.

- Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid application when gusts approach 15 mph.

- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. Do not apply during inversion conditions.

- Do not apply more than 3¾ pints of Cadence per acre per season.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

The following use rates are for preplant incorporated, preemergence, and early postemergence applications (see Application Timing and Methods). Consult Table 3 if no-till applications are made or application is made more than 14 days prior to planting under conventional tillage.

**Organic Matter:** If the organic matter content of the soil is at the lower end of the range, use the lower rates in the rate range provided in Table 2. If the organic matter content is at the upper end of the range, use the higher rates.

**Weed Infestation:** If the weed infestation is lighter, use a rate at the lower end of the rate range for the soil texture and organic matter content. If the weed infestation is heavier, use the higher rates in the rate range for the soil conditions.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Nutsedge, yellow: Yellow nutsedge requires a minimum of 2.5 pints. Incorporation will improve control.

Lambsquarters, common: Light to moderate infestations will be controlled. Heavy infestations may require a tank mixture or sequential herbicide.

Panicum, Texas and Signalgrass, broadleaf: Best control is achieved when Cadence is applied within 5 days of planting and rainfall occurs shortly after application or mechanical incorporation is used to activate the herbicide. If it does not rain within 7 days, shallow cultivation will enhance activity. Excessive rainfall after application may reduce control. Under adverse weather conditions and/or heavy infestations, a cultivation or follow-up herbicide may be needed

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

### Rates

[field rates 0](#)

- 

### Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

### Soils

[Coarse](#)

[Loamy Sand](#)

[Sandy Loam](#)

[Sand](#)

### Tillages

[Conventional](#)

### Timings

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)

Preplant Incorporated  
Early Postemergence