

BURNDOWN USE - COTTON USE PATTERN 1 - BROADLEAF, GRASS, BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS CONTROL

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Forfeit 280 is a water-soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in LibertyLink canola, LibertyLink corn, LibertyLink cotton, and LibertyLink soybean, and in trees, vines, and berries. Forfeit 280 may be applied for potato vine desiccation. Forfeit 280 may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, sweet corn*, corn, cotton, olive, rice*, soybean, or sugar beet.

*Not for this use in California.

Forfeit 280 is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Forfeit 280 to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control Recommendations for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control.

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- Forfeit 280 is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.

- Applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.

- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Loveland Products, Inc. representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Forfeit 280 in your region.

- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and

mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Forfeit 280 may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, corn, cotton, rice*, soybean or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29.0 fluid ounces per acre of Forfeit 280 for burndown of existing weeds just prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, cotton, rice*, soybean, or sugar beets. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Forfeit 280.

*Not for this use in California.

Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

- In cotton, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre of Forfeit 280. If more than 29.0 fluid ounces per acre are used in any single application, the season total may not exceed 72.0 fluid ounces per acre, including all application timings.

In-Season Applications (LibertyLink Varieties only): 2 applications at 22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A

- Libertylink cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non-Libertylink varieties (see Cotton use directions).

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- In cotton, Forfeit 280 may be applied at 29.0 fluid ounces per acre 3 times per season.

- Do not apply more than 22.0 fluid ounces per acre of Forfeit 280 post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.
- Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled on the following weeds: Cotton, volunteer; Soybeans, Volunteer
- For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species: Amaranth, Palmer; Kochia; Lambsquarters, common; Morningglory, entireleaf; Morningglory, Ivyleaf; Morningglory, pitted; Morningglory, sharppod; Morningglory, smallflower; Morningglory, tall; Pigweed, redroot; Pigweed, prostrate; Pigweed, spiny; Pigweed, smooth; Pigweed, tumble; Velvetleaf; Waterhemp, common; Waterhemp, tall
- May require sequential applications for control of the following: Horsnettle, Carolina; Thistle, Russian.

GRASS WEEDS

- Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled on the following: Corn, volunteer; Rice, volunteer

A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application is recommended for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

- For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.
- A sequential application may be necessary for control on the following: Barley, volunteer; Goosegrass;

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Exception of sweet corn irrigation activities, which has a 4-day REI.

Timings

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Preplant](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)