

OAT (SPRING AND WINTER)

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide is directed for use for selective postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown, fallow, corn and soybeans.

VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide is a dry flowable granule to be mixed in water or other recommended carrier and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. It is noncorrosive, nonflammable, non-volatile and does not freeze.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Best results are obtained when VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate will depend on weed spectrum and size of weed at time of application. The degree of control and duration of effect are dependent on rate used, sensitivity and size of target weed and environmental conditions at the time of and following application.

VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide stops growth of susceptible weeds rapidly. However, typical symptoms of dying weeds (discoloration) may not be noticeable for 1-3 weeks after application (2-5 weeks for wild garlic) depending on the environmental conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay the activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather or drought stress will be less susceptible. A vigorous growing crop will aid weed control by shading and providing competition for weeds. However, a dense crop canopy at time of application can intercept spray and result in reduced weed control. Weeds may not be adequately controlled in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips.

Applications made to weeds that are in the cotyledon stage, larger than the size indicated, or to weeds under stress may result in unsatisfactory control.

VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may have differing levels of sensitivity to treatment with VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of sensitive crop varieties may injure crops. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage.

To reduce the potential of crop injury in cereals, tank mix VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best—see the "TANK MIXTURES" section of the label) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

PRODUCT USE AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS - ALL CROPS AND USES

GROUND APPLICATION

For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers' specifications. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Wheat, Barley, Oat, Triticale, Post-harvest Burndown,

Pre-plant Burndown and Fallow

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal. per acre (GPA). For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacing. "RAINDROP RA" nozzles are not recommended for VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide applications, as weed control performance may be reduced. Use

screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

CORN AND SOYBEANS:

Broadcast Application:

Use 10-25 gallons of water per acre. Ensure that equipment is set up to avoid applying an excessive rate directly over the rows and into the corn plant whorl. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury. Under heavy weed pressure or dense crop foliage, increase minimum spray volume to 15-25 gal. per acre.

Band Application: For band applications, use proportionately less spray mixture. To avoid crop injury, carefully calibrate the band applicator to not exceed the labeled rate.

Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for nozzle type (flat fans), orientation, distance of nozzles from the crop and weeds, spray volumes, calibration and spray pressure.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

In wheat, barley, oats, triticale, post-harvest burndown, pre-plant burndown and fallow, use 2 to 5 gallons per acre; use at least 3 gallons per acre in Idaho, Oregon and Utah.

In corn and soybeans, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

When applying VOLTA Agricultural Herbicide by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CEREALS

APPLICATION TIMING

Spring Oat

Make applications after the crop is in the 3-leaf stage, but before jointing. Do not use on "Ogle", "Porter" or "Premier" varieties since crop injury can occur.

The following weeds include a tank mix partner (refer to Tank mixtures in the label)

Common chickweed and wild buckwheat

Kochia

Tansymustard

Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce

Wild garlic

Wild radish

SU / IMI Tolerant Volunteer Sunflowers

Method

[Broadcast](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[Preplant](#)

[Preemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[Postplant](#)