

SUGARCANE - PARAGRASS OR CALIFORNIAGRASS

General Information

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply ASULOX® Herbicide through any type of irrigation systems.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: This herbicide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in

the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) Applications should not be made at a height

greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation.

Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements) Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SUGARCANE

ASULOX Herbicide can be applied to either plant cane or cane grown from stubble. Apply ASULOX as a water mix spray for ground applications. Use 15 to 100 gallons of water per acre, depending on local practice. For aerial application, ASULOX Herbicide should be mixed in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre, except in Hawaii, where 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Addition of an adjuvant cleared for use on growing crops to the ASULOX Herbicide water mix spray will improve weed control when environmental conditions are not optimal. Use either a non-ionic surfactant containing a minimum of 80% active ingredient at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons (0.25 to 0.5% V/V) of water mix spray or a crop oil concentrate containing 80 to 85% paraffin based petroleum oil and 15 to 20% non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 4 quarts per 100 gallons (1% V/V) of water mix spray.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: Sugarcane

- ASULOX Herbicide should be used when the weeds are actively growing.

- Cover crops may be planted if plowed under and not grazed.
- The following pre-harvest intervals for ASULOX Herbicide applications to sugarcane must be observed: 1) Mainland U.S.A. (except Louisiana) - 140 days; 2) Louisiana only - 100 days; 3) Hawaii - 400 days.
- Do not graze or feed sugarcane fodder and forage to livestock.
- Cultivation and/or fertilizer applications or any other cultural practice that disturbs the root system of targeted weed species may result in less than optimum control when applying ASULOX Herbicide. These practices are not recommended within 7 days prior to or within 7 days after applications of ASULOX Herbicide.
- Differences in crop tolerance to ASULOX among Sugarcane varieties has been reported in Louisiana. Contact your local County Agent or University Extension Specialist for further information.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band application](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

Mainland U.S.A. (except Louisiana): 140 days

Louisiana only: 100 days

Hawaii: 400 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[When the grass is 6 to 8 inches tall or less.](#)