

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND) - BIENNIAL WEEDS (BOLTING)

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes. STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, forestry sites, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, rights-of-way general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and turf.

Mode of Action

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Resistance Management

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a

carrier.

General STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to section VI of the label. Crop-Specific Information.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE during their development or growing stage.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 1-10 gallons of water per acre (2 -20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in the labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

DO NOT use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Refer to the label to determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed when applying by Ground Application (Banding).

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3 - 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Ground Application (Wipers)

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE to 1 part water. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in the label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

Crop Rotational Restrictions:

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE applications of 24 fluid ounces per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in the label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section VI. Crop-Specific Information. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fluid

ounces per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fluid ounces and up to 64 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

- Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE.
- Stress: DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment. DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland) (including fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush.

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (forage sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture use only. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either STERLING BLUE

HERBICIDE or STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D.

Rates above 32 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per acre are for spot treatments only. DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per treated acre during a growing season.

Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations

DO NOT apply more than 16 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per acre to small grains grown for pasture.

Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE is applied per acre.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalo-grass, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the Compatibility Test for Mix Components). To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers.

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application:

- Spray Volume: Use 2 - 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

- Spray Volume: Use 3 - 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.

Spot Treatments: STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)