

## **SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED - EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS) - ANNUAL WEEDS**

### 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

##### SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEED TO LEGUMES

STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE with one or more of the herbicides listed. STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE with these products will offer more

consistent control of sulfonyleurea-resistant weeds.

**Additives:** When tank mixing STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE with sulfonyleurea herbicides (Ally, Amber8, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak), use 1 - 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 - 4 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE per acre.

**Timings:** Apply STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE when weeds are in the 2 - 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 - 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

#### SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED)

##### Early Season Applications:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of STERLING BLUE HERBICIDE to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the

jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, or Peak.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Band](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[Wheat: Prior to the jointing stage.](#)