

SELECTIVE SPRAYING - GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Application Precautions

- Avoid application where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Application Restrictions

- Do not apply FULL DECK directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broadleaf crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an

untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply FULL DECK herbicide directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with broad leaf crops, including, but not limited to alfalfa, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See guidance in section entitled “Crop Rotation Intervals”.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil: Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate shortly after application.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift: Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying FULL DECK, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance

from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply FULL DECK in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply FULL DECK in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. 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 potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Perennial weeds: FULL DECK will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season long control). At higher use rates shown on

the label, FULL DECK may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Management of Kochia Biotypes: Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to FULL DECK, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1.0 pint per acre labeled rate. Application of FULL DECK at rates below the 1.0 pint per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practices: Extensive populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia in these counties, FULL DECK is recommended at a minimum rate of 1.0 pints per acre. In addition, use of FULL DECK should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of FULL DECK for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, it is recommended that spot treatments be applied only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications. Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of FULL DECK (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 10 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of FULL DECK required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3,500 \div 1,000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SELECTIVE SPRAYING

NOTE – When using on grains - do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter. Also, except for small underseeded

grains, use at least 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and at least 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application.

Grasses Grown for Seed – Use higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses, apply in Spring before head comes into boot stage and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

Application timing: Apply to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior to early boot stage. New grass seed plantings may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage to just before early boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased potential for injury. Do not apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. For control of late-emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later, or treatment of kochia greater than 8 inches tall may result in less consistent control. Post-harvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days.
- Grazing restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- Harvest restrictions: Do not harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

NOTE: For weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds. White clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet, centipede, dichondra and St. Augustine may also be injured by the treatment.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[To established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior to early boot stage.](#)