

PEAS SUCCULENT

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following directions apply to all uses of BANVEL. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section.

Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADINGS OF THIS BOOKLET, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NON-CROP USES OF BANVEL. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS.

BANVEL is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (See COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing.

DO NOT apply more than 2 pt of BANVEL (1 lb dicamba) per acre for any single application.

DO NOT exceed more than 4 pt of BANVEL (2 lb dicamba) per acre per year.

Ground or aerial application equipment, which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage, should be used. HOWEVER, DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING OR WHEN TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS EXIST.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment or 1 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per acre for preharvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes

when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

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.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, BANVEL should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph. Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

BEST STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES

BANVEL provides effective broadleaf weed and brush control when properly applied. Best stewardship practices in all mixing, loading, and application operations not only maximize weed control, but also protect ground and surface waters and minimize off-target movement.

This chemical is known to leach through the soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS PROTECTION

1) Point source contamination—To prevent point source contamination, do not mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. Do not apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or moved across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles

delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2) Movement by surface runoff or through soil—Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. Do not apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow (less than 8 feet in Arizona). To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow specified application rates as affected by soil type in the product information section of this label.

3) Movement by water erosion of treated soil—Do not apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

BANVEL 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 BANVEL during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING BANVEL.

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of BANVEL with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

- Avoid making applications when air currents may carry spray particles to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone

between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.

- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles, which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground application are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 GPA, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- Do not apply BANVEL adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply BANVEL should be thoroughly cleaned (See PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of BANVEL are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied.

Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

BAND TREATMENTS

BANVEL may be applied as a band treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PEAS SUCCULENT

Including pea types: garden, English, and southern.

SPECIAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Peas are tolerant to BASAGRAN Herbicide after 3 pairs of leaves (or 4 nodes) are present. Pea injury such as yellowing, bronzing, speckling or burning of leaves may occur under certain conditions. Temporary injury is generally outgrown without delay of podset, maturity or reducing yields.

In western irrigated areas, avoid applications during prolonged periods of cool weather (day temperature below 75°F and night temperature below 55°F for 2 to 5 days) because weed control maybe nullified.

Peas, Dry and Succulent-contd.

Crop-Specific Restrictions:

Do not apply this product as a solo treatment to dry and succulent peas grown in Georgia or South Carolina as severe crop damage may occur. This product may be applied at 6-16 fl oz/A in tank mixture with Pursuit to dry and succulent peas. Follow Pursuit label for use directions.

Do not apply this product to succulent peas within 10 days of harvest. In California, do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Do not apply to peas under stress from root rot.

Do not apply to blackeyes grown in California or to garbanzo beans or to lupines at any stage of growth, as severe crop damage may occur.

Do not apply this product when peas are in bloom.

Do not add oil to this product for use on peas, except for use in the Pacific Northwest (PNW).

In-furrow insecticides or nematicides may pre-dispose peas to injury from this product.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

10 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)