

# **CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED AND SILAGE) - PREEMERGENCE: CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE (MEDIUM OR FINE: 2.5% OR GREATER OM)**

## General Information

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Dicamba XP herbicide is formulated as a water-dispersible granule intended for use in a spray to control and suppress many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. Dicamba XP herbicide may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sorghum, soybeans, sugarcane, and turf.

### Mode of Action

Dicamba XP herbicide is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth.

Dicamba XP herbicide interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

### Resistance Management

Although Dicamba XP herbicide has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes, tank mixes and rotation with herbicides possessing other modes of action are recommended to avoid weed resistance.

The following directions apply to all uses of Dicamba XP herbicide. 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.

## Application Instructions

Dicamba XP herbicide can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to Crop-specific Information. To avoid uneven spray coverage, Dicamba XP herbicide must 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 Dicamba XP herbicide to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

DO NOT treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of Dicamba XP herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Dicamba XP herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see procedure in Cleaning Spray Equipment) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of Dicamba XP herbicide 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 directions are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

## Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying Dicamba XP herbicide.

## Sensitive Crop Precautions

Dicamba XP 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 Dicamba XP herbicide during their development or growing stage.

#### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

**Water Volume.** Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 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 using band application.

#### Ground Application (Broadcast)

**Water Volume.** Use 3 to 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)

Dicamba XP herbicide may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 90 ounces Dicamba XP herbicide per 1 gallon water. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and noncropland areas described in the label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

## Restrictions and Limitations

- DO NOT exceed 48 ounces of Dicamba XP herbicide (2 lbs acid equivalent) per acre, per year.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to Crop-specific Information for preharvest intervals.

## Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

### CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED AND SILAGE)

Direct contact of Dicamba XP herbicide with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1.5\" below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Applications of Dicamba XP herbicide to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Up to 2 applications of DuPont Dicamba XP herbicide may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more. DO NOT exceed a total of 17 ounces of Dicamba XP herbicide per acre per crop year.

DO NOT apply Dicamba XP herbicide to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of Dicamba XP herbicide on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use of crop oil concentrates is recommended only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5\" tall and when applying Dicamba XP herbicide alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Use of sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier is not recommended for applications of Dicamba XP herbicide made after corn emergence.

Dicamba XP herbicide is not registered for use on sweet corn.

## PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN

Rates: Apply 12 ounces of Dicamba XP herbicide per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. DO NOT apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence.

Timing: Dicamba XP herbicide may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of Dicamba XP herbicide does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

### Rates

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### Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

### Soils

Medium

Fine

Tillages

Conventional

Fallow/Reduced

Timings

Preemergence (Crop)

Postemergence (Weed)

Postplant