

SUGARCANE - PERENNIAL WEEDS

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

SUGARCANE

Apply 24 ounces for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, DO NOT exceed a total of 48 ounces of Dicamba XP herbicide per treated acre during a growing season.

Timing: Dicamba XP herbicide may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 24 ounces of Dicamba XP herbicide per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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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.

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)

[Before the close-in stage of sugarcane.](#)