

GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE) - WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED

General Information

USE INFORMATION

Huskie Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds in spring, durum, winter wheat, barley, CRP, grasses grown for seed, rye, grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), and triticale.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie Herbicide is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds. Thorough spray coverage is important.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be conducted for crops not listed on the label. To conduct a field bioassay, plant strips of the crop you want to grow the season following Huskie Herbicide application. Monitor the crop for response to Huskie Herbicide to determine if the crop can be grown safely in previously treated Huskie Herbicide areas.

Do not plant any rotational crop within 30 days following a Huskie Herbicide application.

WEED RESISTANCE

Huskie Herbicide contains active ingredients which inhibit photosynthesis and the HPPD enzyme systems which are members of WSSA Group 6 and 27 in susceptible plants. Huskie Herbicide may be an effective tool in the management of weed populations containing resistance to ALS, phenoxy or glyphosate herbicide modes of action. Repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action allows resistant weeds to spread. To manage the spread of resistant weed populations, use

herbicides with different modes of action in tank mixture, rotation, or in conjunction with alternate cultural practices.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application

Properly calibrated ground application equipment may be used to apply Huskie Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply 11 - 15 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide to labeled crops from fully expanded first true leaf up to flag leaf emergence. For most consistent control or under adverse growing conditions add AMS or an ammonium nitrogen source as directed under SPRAY ADDITIVES section. Do not use less than 11 fl oz/A of Huskie Herbicide unless directed by a Bayer CropScience representative.

Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in 10 or more gallons of water per acre.

Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs such as 80-degree or 110-degree flat-fan nozzles in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or cone nozzles. Nozzle types, nozzle spacings and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control.

See the Spray Drift Management section of the label for additional information on proper application of Huskie Herbicide.

See Supplemental label for application of Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with Osprey, Orion and Starane Herbicide for use and distribution only in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Refer to the Supplemental label for application of Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture with MCPA Ester or Buctril 4 EC for use in Wheat or Barley in the States of Colorado and Idaho.

Refer to the Supplemental label for application of Huskie Herbicide in tank mixture

with Osprey Herbicide and Starane Flex for broadleaf control in winter wheat in the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

GRAIN SORGHUM (TO INCLUDE GRAIN AND FORAGE)

USE INFORMATION

Huskie Herbicide is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of important broadleaf weeds such as tall waterhemp, palmer amaranth, redroot pigweed and other important broadleaf weeds in grain sorghum (to include grain and forage).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to young actively growing broadleaf weeds. Huskie Herbicide is primarily absorbed through the foliage and rapidly inhibits photosynthesis and pigment synthesis, causing death in susceptible weeds.

Transitory leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application in grain sorghum. Stunting and yellowing can also occur. These early symptoms generally dissipate within 21 days and do not affect yield. Crop injury will be greater when Huskie Herbicide is applied to small grain sorghum (to include grain and forage), that is stressed by unfavorable growing conditions. Environmental conditions such as high temperatures and humidity will amplify crop response.

APPLICATION TIMING

Huskie Herbicide may be applied to actively growing grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) between 3 leaf stage of growth up 30 inches and/or prior to flag leaf emergence, whichever comes first. Crop tolerance is best when Huskie™ Herbicide is applied to actively growing grain sorghum. If tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the most restrictive tankmix partner label.

Weed Application Timing

Huskie Herbicide is a postemergence herbicide and best results are obtained when applications are made to susceptible actively growing weeds up to four inches in height. Treat heavy weed infestations before they become competitive with the

crop. To optimize yield potential, early removal of weeds is recommended. See the chart, WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM for weed species controlled.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground Application (ONLY)

Use properly calibrated ground application equipment to apply Huskie Herbicide postemergence as a foliar spray. Select spray nozzles that provide best spray distribution and weed coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid uneven spray distribution, skips, overlaps, and spray drift.

Apply 12.8-16 oz of Huskie Herbicide per acre. Apply the appropriate dosage broadcast in a minimum of 10 or more gallons of water per acre. In denser canopies or larger weeds, 15 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained.

Two applications of Huskie Herbicide with a total of 32 oz may be applied per year. A maximum of 16 ounces of Huskie Herbicide per acre per application may be applied. There must be an interval of at least 11 days between Huskie Herbicide treatments.

Unacceptable crop response may occur if Huskie Herbicide is applied to acreage that has been previously treated with an application of any product containing mesotrione (products such as Lumax or Lexar).

Use nozzles and spray pressure for ground application that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's catalogs in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572 for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. The use of drift retardants are not recommended. Use screens that are 50 mesh or larger.

Do not use flood-jet nozzles or air induction nozzles. Nozzle types, nozzle spacings and lower spray pressures that produce coarse spray droplets may not provide adequate coverage of the weeds to ensure optimum control.

See the Spray Drift Management section of the label for additional information on proper application of Huskie.

Ground Application Restrictions:

- Do not apply this product with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

WEED CONTROL WITH HUSKIE HERBICIDE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

Best weed control in grain sorghum is achieved with an integrated management approach of crop rotation, herbicides and tillage. Weeds should be controlled prior to planting.

- Thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to obtain good weed control. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are under stress due to unfavorable growing conditions such as drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application.
- When Huskie Herbicide is applied under challenging conditions, the addition of one pound of ammonium sulfate (AMS) per acre is recommended to optimize herbicidal activity.
- For optimal weed control in grain sorghum in arid environments, Huskie Herbicide plus one pound of AMS per acre can also be combined with 0.25% v/v NIS or 0.5% v/v HSOC
- At least 80% of the NIS surfactant product must be active non-ionic surfactant. Avoid products that do not accurately define their ingredients.

PRECAUTIONS FOR HUSKIE HERBICIDE USE IN GRAIN SORGHUM

- Transitory grain sorghum (to include grain and forage) leaf burn will occur after a Huskie Herbicide application. Do not apply Huskie Herbicide if transient early season crop injury is not acceptable.
- Different sorghum varieties may differ in their tolerance to postemergence herbicides. If a variety or hybrid has not been tested (especially newly released varieties), treat only a small area until tolerance is confirmed before treating large acreages. Sensitivity of sweet sorghum (sorgo), sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, or dual-purpose sorghum varieties to Huskie Herbicide is not known and the use of Huskie Herbicide on these sorghum types is not recommended.
- Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be

reduced when weeds are under stress due to severe weather conditions, drought, very cold temperatures or a previous postemergence herbicide application. Weed control may be reduced if the herbicide application is made under dry, dusty conditions – especially in the wheel track areas.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than two applications of Huskie Herbicide per acre separated by at least 11 days per year.
- Do not apply Huskie Herbicide in tankmixture with Lorsban.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not graze or cut for forage 7 days of a Huskie Herbicide application.
- Aerial and chemigation application are prohibited.

NOTES:

- Partially controlled weeds will be stunted in growth and/or be reduced in number as compared to non-treated areas and performance may not be commercially acceptable. Best results are obtained when weeds are treated with Huskie Herbicide before they reach 4 inches in height. The degree of weed control will vary with weed size, density, coverage and growing conditions.

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 \(Weed\)](#)

[Grain Sorghum: Between 3 leaf stage of growth up 30 inches and/or prior to flag leaf emergence, whichever comes first.](#)