

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED AND HAY - BROADLEAF WEEDS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Voucher Herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not underseeded with a legume, fallow cropland and on-farm non-cropland uses such as fence rows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and roadways.

Application Precautions and Restrictions

- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or broadleaf plants including alfalfa, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, lentils, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, tobacco, grapes, legumes, fruit trees, canola, tame mustard, other vegetables or ornamentals. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other susceptible broadleaf plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply in greenhouses.
- Maximum Application Rate: Do not apply more than 35 fl. oz. of Voucher Herbicide (0.178 lb. ae fluroxypyr plus 0.71 lb. ae MCPA) per acre per growing season.
- Plant-back Restriction: Plant only those crops listed on the label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for Voucher Herbicide within 120 days following application. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 1-year plantback interval must be observed.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 Voucher Herbicide, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1 1/2 pint labeled rate. Application of Voucher Herbicide at rates below the 1 1/2 pint rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). In these areas, Voucher Herbicide should be applied at a minimum rate of 1 1/2 pints per acre for optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia. In addition, Voucher Herbicide should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of Voucher Herbicide for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control.

Voucher Herbicide applications are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of Voucher Herbicide is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active crop and weed growth.

The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop

tolerance.

Coverage: For best results, apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As crop canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Voucher Herbicide may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), brome grass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy. Voucher Herbicide may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay: sorghum, and triticale.

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1 - 1.5 pints Voucher per acre. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE or DYNE-AMIC, usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use 1 - 1.5 pints per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application. Addition

of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Do not apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.
- Do not apply more than 35 fl. oz. per acre per growing season.
- Grazing Restrictions: Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Slaughter Restrictions: Meat animals must be withdrawn from areas at least 3 days before slaughter.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)