

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY AND OATS - VOLUNTEER POTATOES

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Colt+Sword Herbicide is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, or oats not under seeded 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 2.0 pints of Colt+Sword Herbicide (0.178 pound acid equivalent fluroxypyr plus 0.71 pound acid equivalent MCPA) per acre per growing season.
- Plant-back Restriction:

- Plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for Colt+Sword Herbicide within 120 days following application. Do not plant rotational crops within 120 days of application to fallow croplands.
- 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 Colt+Sword Herbicide, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 1.5 pints labeled rate. Application of Colt+Sword Herbicide at rates below the 1.5 pints 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, Colt+Sword Herbicide should be applied at a minimum rate of 1.5 pints per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant Kochia. In addition, Colt+Sword Herbicide should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of Colt+Sword Herbicide for control of dicamba tolerant Kochia biotypes.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when wind speed is 2 to 10 mph at the application site.

Aerial Application:

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade

diameter.

2. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy.

3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Do not make applications into temperature inversions.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply Colt+Sword in a total spray volume of 8.0 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

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.

Colt+Sword 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 Colt+Sword 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 3.0 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8.0 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. Do not exceed 40.0 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. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants: Use of a high quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops is suggested for improved weed control. Adjuvants are especially beneficial when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent Kochia.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of Colt+Sword Herbicide if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1000 square feet. Mix the amount of Colt+Sword Herbicide (fluid ounce or milliliter) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1.0 or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounce or milliliter) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. $3500 \div 1000 = 3.5$). An area of 1000 square feet is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Crop Uses

Wheat (Including Durum), Barley, and Oats

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat (including durum), barley or oats, from the 3-leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. 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. Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made, however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section.

Restrictions:

- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas within 45 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.178 pound acid equivalent fluroxypyr plus 0.1 pound acid equivalent MCPA) per acre of Colt + Sword or make more than one application per season.
- Do not allow dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated areas within 7 days after application.
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

WEEDS

Volunteer potatoes - Crop injury may occur at rates higher than 1 1/2 pint per acre.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

Hay: 14 days

Grain or Straw: 40 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Preharvest](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)