FALLOW

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BASIS Blend must be used only in accordance with instructions on the label or in supplemental DuPont publications.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damage resulting from use of this product in any manner not specified by DuPont.

BASIS Blend is a water soluble granule which is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds.

BASIS Blend can be tank mixed with a variety of herbicides to improve burndown and residual control. However, the most restrictive label must be followed.

BASIS Blend is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move BASIS Blend into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from a preemergence application. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green, stunted and noncompetitive.

The herbicidal action of BASIS Blend may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions or cultural practices.

BASIS Blend residual is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall is received within 5-7 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain occurs, use shallow tillage such as rotary hoe to lightly incorporate BASIS Blend and make certain crop seeds are below the tilled area.

Consult with your local seed company representative for any additional information

relative to potential crop sensitivity to BASIS Blend.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to popcorn or sweet corn.

Do not apply preemergence or postemergence to seed corn or soybeans.

Do not apply more than 1.0 oz active ingredient rimsulfuron per acre per growing season. This includes combinations of fallow, preplant preemergence and postemergence applications of DuPont BASIS Blend, as well as rimsulfuron from applications of products such as DuPont INSTIGATE, DuPont PREQUEL, DuPont RESOLVE Q, RESOLVE SG and DuPontSTEADFAST Q herbicides.

Do not apply more than 0.825 ounces of BASIS Blend postemergence, per acre per application to field corn, unless instructed to do so by DuPont technical bulletins, fact sheets, or supplemental labeling.

Do not apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter.

Do not tank mix BASIS Blend with “Basagran” or severe crop injury may occur.

Do not tank mix BASIS Blend with foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides such as chlorpyrifos (“Lorsban”),

malathion, etc, as severe crop injury may occur. To avoid crop injury or antagonism, apply these products at least seven days before or 3 days after the application of BASIS Blend.

Do not apply the organophosphate insecticide \"Counter\" within 45 days of a preplant or preemergence application of BASIS Blend since crop injury may result.

Do not apply BASIS Blend within 45 days of crop emergence where the organophosphate insecticide, terbufos (\"Counter\") was applied since crop injury may occur. Applications made to corn previously treated with chlorpyrifos or other similar organophosphate insecticides may result in unacceptable crop injury. Any crop injury or yield loss resulting from these applications are the responsibility of the grower.

Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the

following:

- Do not apply BASIS Blend or drain or flush application equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contract with their roots.

- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

- Do not contaminate any body of water.

Do not graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of BASIS Blend application.

Do not irrigate BASIS Blend into coarse soils at planting time when soils are saturated.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed to do so by DuPont technical bulletins, fact sheets, or supplemental labeling.

Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply BASIS Blend.

PRECAUTIONS

Allow at least 4 weeks between preemergence application of BASIS Blend and postemergence applications of unsafened rimsulfuron-containing herbicides such as lNSTIGATE.

BASIS Blend may interact with certain insecticides previously applied to the crop. Crop response varies with field crop, insecticide used, insecticide application methods, and soil type.

BASIS Blend may be applied to corn previously treated with “Fortress”, “SmartChoice”, “Aztec”, or “Force” insecticides, or nonorganophosphate soil insecticides regardless of soil type.

Preplant/Preemergence applications of BASIS Blend to field crops where an application of “Lorsban\" or “Thimet” is planned may cause unacceptable crop injury, especially on soils of less than 4% organic matter.

Crop injury may occur following an application of BASIS Blend if there is a prolonged

period of cold weather and/or in conjunction with wet soils.

Prevent drift or spray to desirable plants.

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after use. It is recommended to flush the sprayer system and recharge with clean water when there are extended periods between BASIS Blend applications. See Sprayer Cleanup section of the label for instructions.

WEED RESISTANCE

BASIS Blend, which contains the active ingredients rimsulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different biological site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed, and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program

that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

Application and Spray Volumes

Ground

Use a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA) to ensure thorough coverage of the weeds and the best performance. Use a minimum of 10 GPA for light, scattered stands of weeds. For best performance, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, as indicated, for example, by ASABE Standard S572.1. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce drift, provided spray volume is increased to maintain coverage on small weeds. Heavy crop residues may reduce burndown control of emerged weeds if residues impede spray coverage. Higher spray volumes and pressures can improve burndown control in heavy crop residue situations.

For optimal product performance and minimal spray drift, adjust the spray boom to the lowest possible spray height recommended in manufacturers’ specifications. Overlaps or starting, stopping, slowing, and turning while spraying may result in crop injury.

Aerial

Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at a minimum of 5 GPA.

Do not apply during a temperature inversion, when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor poor coverage and/or off-target spray movement.

Aerial application is not permitted in the State of New York.

Refer in the label regarding tank mix information.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FALLOW

Timing to Crop & Weeds

BASIS Blend may be used as a fallow treatment, in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates
field_rates 0

-

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings
In the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.