

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED) - EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BL1 herbicide is formulated as water dispersible granule intended for use in a spray to control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. BL1 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, sugarcane, and turf.

Mode of Action

BL1 herbicide is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. BL1 herbicide interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Resistance Management

Although BL1 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 BL1 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.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL USE HEADINGS OF THE LABEL, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NONCROP USES OF BL1 HERBICIDE. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL

PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES AND TIMINGS.

BL1 herbicide is a water dispersible formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

BL1 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 BL1 herbicide application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see Table 2. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to Crop-specific Information. To avoid mph. Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying BL1 herbicide SG 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 BL1 herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply BL1 herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of BL1 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 BL1 herbicide.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

BL1 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 BL1 herbicide during their development or growing stage.

Directions to avoid herbicide drift:

- Do not make applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. DO NOT spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive crops. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and only sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets, Turbo Floodjets, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.

- Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- DO NOT apply BL1 herbicide adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85° F as drift is more likely to occur.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

AERIAL APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING.

Use coarse sprays.

BL1 herbicide must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

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.

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.

Use coarse sprays. 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.

BL1 herbicide must not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph as uneven spray coverage may occur.

GROUND APPLICATION (WIPERS)

BL1 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 BL1 herbicide per 1 gallon water. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in the label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to table for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to Crop-specific Information for preharvest intervals.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SMALL GRAINS: Not underseeded to legumes (fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

BL1 herbicide combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix BL1 herbicide with one or more of the herbicides listed.

BL1 herbicide used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of

weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific section crop for BL1 herbicide application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonyleurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 2 ounces of BL1 herbicide per treated acre with a non-sulfonyleurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing BL1 herbicide with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonyleurea-resistant weeds.

Additives:

When tank mixing BL1 herbicide with sulfonyleurea herbicides (such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak), use 1 to 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth. Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 2 to 3 ounces of BL1 herbicide per acre.

Timings:

Apply BL1 herbicide before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply BL1 herbicide when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying BL1 herbicide to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 to 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in Table 6. in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and Farmstead section of the label.

SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS

Apply 1.5 to 3 ounces of BL1 herbicide to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below.

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with other suitable registered herbicides such as one of the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, or Peak.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Band](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Band](#)

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

Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.