

## **PEANUT - BROADLEAF WEEDS**

### General Information

### Product Information

Pursuit herbicide is a soluble liquid herbicide to control and suppress many broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, as listed in this label.

Pursuit kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum Pursuit activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, Pursuit provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on weed species and location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur after Pursuit application. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

When organophosphate (such as Lorsban insecticide) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with Pursuit, temporary injury may result to the treated crops. Use of Pursuit is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Under some conditions (such as heavy texture soil, high organic matter, low pH, or low rainfall), Pursuit may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops and particularly sugar beets are sensitive to Pursuit residue in the soil.

### Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Pursuit, the field may be replanted to any labeled crop for this product. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. DO NOT apply a second treatment of Pursuit.

### Resistance Management

Naturally occurring biotypes\* of some weeds listed on this label may not be

effectively controlled by this and/or other products with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action include sulfonylureas (e.g. Accent herbicide), imidazolinones (e.g. Beyond herbicide, Raptor herbicide), triazolopyrimidine sulfoanilides (e.g. FirstRate herbicide), sulfonaminocarbonyl triazolinones, and pyrimidyl benzoates. If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in a field, Pursuit and/or any other ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode-of-action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

\*A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

#### Use Area Restriction

In New York State - Not for Sale or Use on Long Island.

#### Adjuvants

When an adjuvant (or specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended. Crop Oil Concentrate (COC). Petroleum-based or vegetable seed-based oil concentrate may be used.

Methylated seed oil (MSO) is recommended when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Use methylated seed oil at 1.0% volume/volume (v/v) (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or use crop oil concentrate at 1.25% v/v (1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution). DO NOT include COC when applying Pursuit to edible legume vegetable crops.

OR

Surfactant. Use nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply surfactant at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution). An organosilicone surfactant or dry surfactant may be used in place of NIS.

AND (all states except California)

Fertilizer Solution. Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers including liquid fertilizers (such as 28%N, 32%N, or 10-34-0) may be applied at 1.25 to 2.5 gallons

per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use the higher rate when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 12 to 15 lbs per 100 gallons of spray solution.

NOTE: Fertilizer solution is not required in Pursuit applications in use areas south of Interstate Highway 40, except in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

### Spraying Instructions

DO NOT apply when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Pursuit should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI is recommended.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying Pursuit to minimum tillage or no-till crops. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue. Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to manufacturer's recommendation). Use only flat-fan nozzle tips for post emergence applications. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

### Aerial Application

Pursuit may be applied by air to crops listed in this label unless otherwise noted.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. When applied postemergence, the addition of NIS AND fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control. Apply NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution OR COC at 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution AND a liquid fertilizer at 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. See Postemergence in Application Information section.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the

potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following aerial drift reduction advisory information.

#### Sensitive Areas

Pursuit herbicide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying Pursuit in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

#### Application Information

Pursuit may be applied as a preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or postemergence spray. Refer to Use-specific Information for application recommendations and restrictions.

#### Preplant Incorporated

Apply Pursuit following land preparation and thoroughly incorporate to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. If crops are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator. Maintain Pursuit in the surface 1 to 2 inches of the finished beds. Application may be made up to 45 days before planting soybeans.

When Pursuit is soil applied to control nutsedge in peanuts, incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize potential for streaking.

#### Preemergence (Surface)

Use Pursuit in all production tillage systems. It can be applied before planting (up to 45 days before planting); at planting in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till production systems; or after planting and before crop emergence.

#### No-till or Minimum Tillage

Apply Pursuit treatments before, during, or after planting. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

For maximum grass control, tank mix Pursuit with Outlook herbicide, Prowl H2O herbicide, or Zidua herbicide. To kill existing vegetation, glyphosate or 2,4-D (early preplant; see 2,4-D label for limitations) may be tank mixed with Pursuit alone or in combination with Outlook, Prowl H2O, or Zidua. Remove glyphosate or 2,4-D from the tank mixture if vegetation is absent at the time of application.

NOTE: Adjust planters to ensure adequate soil coverage of seed.

#### Soil Application

Pursuit herbicide provides effective weed control in conservation tillage systems designed to meet conservation compliance requirements. Pursuit can be applied as an early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in soybeans. It can also be applied in conventional, minimum tillage, and no-till production systems. The application method of choice depends on the anticipated weed spectrum and preference of the applicator.

Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall or overhead irrigation is necessary to move Pursuit into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, cultivation is recommended to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Pursuit provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on weed species and location of its root system in the soil.

Pursuit controls weeds by uptake by weed roots and translocation to the growing points where it stops weed growth. Susceptible weeds may emerge; growth will stop; and weeds will die or are not competitive with the crop.

#### Soil Application with Liquid Fertilizer

Pursuit can be applied to the soil in liquid fertilizers, alone, or in combination with Outlook herbicide or Prowl H2O herbicide to soybean. Mixtures including trifluralin may be applied to soybean only. Follow all Pursuit label recommendations about incorporation, timing of application, special instructions, and precautions. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Always test the compatibility of Pursuit with the liquid fertilizer before mixing in the spray tank.

#### Postemergence

Pursuit is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage as well as in conventional production systems. Apply Pursuit as an early post emergence treatment when crops and weeds are actively growing and before weeds are more than 3-inches tall, unless otherwise indicated. Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. Base application timing on weed size and not crop growth stage.

An adjuvant (crop oil concentrate or surfactant) and nitrogen-based fertilizer must be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control activity. See Adjuvants section in Mixing Instructions for specific instructions. When Pursuit is applied post emergence, absorption will occur through both roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds stop growing and die or are not competitive with the crop. Pursuit not only controls

many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied post emergence, it also controls susceptible weeds that may emerge after application.

Unusually cool temperatures (50° F or less) reduce photosynthesis and transpiration and thus reduce uptake, translocation, and efficacy of Pursuit in weeds. Delaying a Pursuit application for 48 hours from the time temperature increases above 50° F, if air temperature has been below 50° F for 10 or more hours, will improve weed control and reduce crop response.

For maximum weed control, cultivate 7 to 10 days after a post emergence Pursuit application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

Apply Pursuit a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

#### No-till or Minimum Tillage and Double Crop Soybeans

Pursuit controls existing weeds and provides residual control of most weeds when applied early post emergence in no-till or minimum tillage soybean and double crop soybean production systems. Apply before or after emergence of the crop. Refer to postemergence application information in Weeds Controlled (Soybean) tables for weeds controlled and specified weed size.

If Pursuit is applied before emergence of the crop, and weeds exceed the specified size, add a contact herbicide to Pursuit to enhance control. See instructions for No-till or Minimum Tillage in the Preemergence (Surface) section of this label.

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

##### Peanut

##### Application Instructions

Apply Pursuit at 4 fl ozs/A for all methods of application except sequential (see instructions following): preplant incorporated, preemergence, ground-cracking, and postemergence. At this rate, 1 gallon of Pursuit will treat 32 acres of peanuts.

Pursuit may also be applied in sequential application. Apply 2 fl ozs/A in a soil application (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 fl ozs/A applied at groundcrack or post emergence.

Classic herbicide may be applied post emergence to peanuts following a Pursuit application. Refer to the Classic label for specific use recommendations.

#### Crop-specific Restrictions

- A maximum of 4 fl ozs/A of Pursuit (0.063 lb ae/A of imazethapyr) may be applied per year to peanuts.
- DO NOT graze or feed treated peanut forage, vines, hay, or straw to livestock.
- DO NOT harvest peanuts for at least 85 days after Pursuit application.
- Replanting - In the event of a crop loss because of weather, peanuts can be replanted. DO NOT work the soil deeper than 2 inches.
- NOTE: In Arizona, for use only in Yuma and La Paz counties.
- Not for use in California.

#### Weeds Controlled

Maximum Leaf Stage indicates the maximum number of leaves to spray weeds post emergence.

DO NOT count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

At-crack Application refers to the time when soil cracks because of the emerging peanut seedling, which usually occurs from 10 to 14 days after planting. At this time weeds have generally not germinated or are in the seedling stage. If weeds have more than 2 true leaves, refer to the Postemergence weed control column for weeds controlled.

In west Texas and New Mexico, wait until late cracking (most of the peanuts have emerged) before applying Pursuit. Pursuit is active against many broadleaf and grass weeds.

However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, use Pursuit in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide. When Pursuit is soil applied to grasses, more consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments.



When Pursuit is soil applied for control of nutsedge in peanut, incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize the potential for streaking.

### Weeds Controlled by Sequential Applications of Pursuit

Sequential (split) application of Pursuit is 2 fl ozs/A of product soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 fl ozs/A applied at ground-crack or post emergence. When applied as a sequential treatment, Pursuit controls weeds listed in Soil Applied and At Crack applications in the Weeds Controlled (Peanut) table and enhances control of purple and yellow nutsedge. Apply the second application before nutsedge exceeds 3 leaves.

### Tank Mix Herbicides

Control of additional grass and/or broadleaf weeds requires a tank mix or sequential use with another herbicide. Pursuit may be tank mixed, or used in sequence with herbicides approved for use in peanut, such as Outlook herbicide or Prowl H2O herbicide. Read and follow applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all products involved in tank mixing. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions.

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

### Pre-Harvest Interval

85 days

### Rates

[field rates 0](#)

## [field\\_rates 1](#)

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### Restricted Entry Interval

4 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

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Preplant Incorporated](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)