**SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), AND TRITICALE**

**General Information**

**Product Information**

Use TeamMate herbicide as a postemergence herbicide for the control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in spring and winter wheat (including durum), and triticale.

TeamMate rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds. However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of controlled or suppressed weeds may not be noticeable for 1 to 2 weeks after application, depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions at and following treatment, and spray coverage.

**Use Precautions**

- When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer’s label.

**Use Restrictions**

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply TeamMate directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Do not permit spray mists containing TeamMate to drift onto such plants.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.

**Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift**

This product can affect broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Do not apply TeamMate directly to, or allow spray drift to come into contact with, broadleaf crops including alfalfa, barley, canola, beans, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, lentils, mustard, oats, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or
other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals section.)

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure crops, whether dormant or actively growing. When applying TeamMate, use low pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply TeamMate in a total spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's directions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Apply spot treatments 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.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply TeamMate in a total spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Minimize spray drift from aerial applications by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used. Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke
generated by an aircraft-mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

**Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)**
Best results are obtained when grass weeds are treated at the 2-leaf to 2-tiller stage of growth and before broadleaf weeds are larger than 2 inches tall or 2 inches in diameter. Best control is achieved when applications are made to actively growing weeds. Control may be reduced when weeds are exposed to drought or extreme temperatures. TeamMate will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds.

**Resistance Management**
TeamMate is an ALS mode of action (Group 2) herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other ALS herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. TeamMate will not control known ALS (Group 2) resistant biotypes of labeled weeds. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:
- For best resistance management stewardship, it is recommended not to use TeamMate in successive seasons.
- Where possible, rotate the use of TeamMate or other ALS herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisers for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management
requirements for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Application Directions
Application Timing
Apply TeamMate postemergence to the main flush of actively growing weeds according to the target weed stage shown in the above table. Extreme growing conditions such as drought, temperatures near or below freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of TeamMate by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of TeamMate are rainfast within 4 hours after application.

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 5 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift.
Surfactants and Adjuvants
When TeamMate is applied alone, use one of the following surfactants or adjuvants:
- Non-ionic surfactant with at least 80% active ingredient at 0.25% to 0.50% v/v (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution); for best results under dry or low humidity environments, use a rate of 0.50% v/v. Addition of spray quality urea ammonium nitrogen fertilizer (28-0-0 to 32-0-0 at 1 to 2 quarts per acre) or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (21-0-0-24 at 1.5 to 3 lb per acre) may be added to non-ionic surfactant to enhance control.
- Crop oil concentrate adjuvant at 1.0 to 1.25% v/v (1 to 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution)
Potential for crop response is increased with the use of oil adjuvants versus non-ionic surfactants. Do not use oil adjuvants with spray solutions containing nitrogen fertilizer.

When TeamMate is applied in combination with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester products, a non-ionic surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.125 to 0.25% v/v). Use the lower amount of surfactant if the total amount of EC product rate/acre exceeds 6 fluid ounces/acre.
Do not use additives that lower the spray solution below a pH of 6.0.

Application in Fluid Fertilizer
TeamMate may be applied in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen fertilizer. The spray solution should not be composed of more than 50% liquid nitrogen fertilizer and should not exceed 30 lb of actual nitrogen per acre. When TeamMate is applied in spray solutions containing liquid nitrogen fertilizer, use a non-ionic surfactant at a maximum of 0.25% v/v instead of crop oil concentrate. Temporary crop injury may result when liquid nitrogen fertilizer is used as the spray carrier. Foliar applied liquid nitrogen fertilizer may cause foliar leaf burn, yellowing or reduced growth due to the activity of the liquid fertilizer on the crop.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Spring and Winter Wheat (including Durum), and Triticale
Apply in spring to actively growing spring or winter wheat and triticale from the 3-leaf to jointing stage (Zadoks scale 31) according to the application timings shown in the table entitled Weeds Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S). Treat after the majority
of weeds have emerged. Best results are obtained when application is made to weeds that are actively growing.

Occasionally, slight yellowing or height reduction may be observed in the treated crop. These transient symptoms disappear within 14 days with no reduction to yield. Do not apply to crops suffering from drought, water-logged soils, nutrient deficiency or exposed to frost or other agronomic factors affecting plant growth. Do not use on wheat or triticale varieties that are sensitive to ALS herbicides.

An independent liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer application made 7 days before or after an application of TeamMate may result in transient leaf burn or stunting. Do not make a liquid fertilizer application during this period unless the risk of crop response is acceptable.

Crop Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not graze the treated crop within 7 days following application.
- Do not cut the treated crop for hay within 28 days following application.
- Do not apply a product containing organophosphates for five days before or five days after an application of TeamMate.

Method
- Broadcast/Foliar Air
- Broadcast/Foliar Ground
- Broadcast/Foliar Air
- Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval
60 days

Rates
- field_rates 0
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Restricted Entry Interval
12 hours

Timings
- Postemergence (Weed)
In spring to actively growing spring or winter wheat and triticale from the 3-leaf to jointing stage (Zadoks scale 31).