

SORGHUM (MILO) - ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS

General Information

INFORMATION

The following directions apply to all uses of BANVEL 480 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 THIS BOOKLET, THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS APPLY TO ALL CROP AND NON-CROP USES OF BANVEL 480 Herbicide. REFER TO INDIVIDUAL USE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, APPLICATION RATES, AND TIMINGS.

BANVEL 480 Herbicide is a water-soluble 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. HOWEVER, DO NOT USE AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT IF SPRAY PARTICLES CAN BE CARRIED BY WIND INTO AREAS WHERE SENSITIVE CROPS OR PLANTS ARE GROWING OR WHEN TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS EXIST.

Apply 3 to 50 gal of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment or 1 to 10 gal of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gal of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, BANVEL 480 Herbicide should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

BEST STEWARDSHIP PRACTICES

BANVEL 480 Herbicide provides effective broadleaf weed and brush control when properly applied. Best stewardship practices in all mixing, loading, and application operations not only maximize weed control, but also protect ground and surface waters and minimize off-target movement. This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS PROTECTION

1) Point source contamination – To prevent point source contamination, DO NOT mix, or load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. DO NOT apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells according to state and local requirements and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below. Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or moved across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

2) Movement by surface runoff or through soil – DO NOT apply under conditions which favor runoff. DO NOT apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface.

DO NOT apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow specified application rates as affected by soil type in the INFORMATION section of the label.

3) Movement by water erosion of treated soil – DO NOT apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation)

before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS

BANVEL 480 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 BANVEL 480 Herbicide during their development or growing stage.

FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS LISTED BELOW WHEN USING BANVEL 480 Herbicide.

- DO NOT treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of BANVEL 480 Herbicide with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist. 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 sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR flat fans, 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 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- DO NOT apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85° F as injury is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of BANVEL 480 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 recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

BAND TREATMENTS

BANVEL 480 Herbicide may be applied as a band treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SORGHUM (MILO)

Observe all PRECAUTIONS, including the reference to crops growing under stress, and read and follow MIXING, APPLICATION and CLEANING instructions.

Applications of BANVEL 480 Herbicide to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

DO NOT graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage. If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to the PASTURE use section of the label. DO NOT apply BANVEL 480 Herbicide to sorghum grown for seed production. Make no more than one application per growing season.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

BANVEL 480 Herbicide, when applied at the specified rate for sorghum, will control many actively growing ANNUAL broadleaf weeds and will reduce competition from established PERENNIAL broadleaf weeds as well as control their seedlings (Refer to WEED LIST).

RATES AND TIMINGS

BANVEL 480 Herbicide may be applied to emerged and actively growing weeds at

least 15 days prior to planting. Postemergence application of BANVEL 480 Herbicide must be made after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15 inches tall. For best performance, make applications when sorghum is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3 inches tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Keeping the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl will reduce the likelihood of crop injury and improve spray coverage of weed foliage.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band application](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band application](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Preplant](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)