CLOVER (GROWN FOR SEED)

General Information

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

The mode of weed-killing activity involves uptake of VULTURE by foliage and/or weed roots and rapid translocation to the growing points. After VULTURE application, susceptible weeds may show yellowing, and weed growth will stop. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop.

Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum VULTURE activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, VULTURE will provide residual activity on susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil. A timely cultivation after VULTURE application may improve weed control.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following VULTURE application. These effects can be more pronounced if crops are growing in stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

DO NOT tank mix organophosphate or carbamate insecticides with VULTURE on listed crops unless otherwise specified in writing by ALBAUGH. When organophosphate (such as Lorsban insecticide) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with VULTURE, temporary injury may result to the treated crop. Separate organophosphate and VULTURE application by at least 7 days to reduce potential for injury.

Use of VULTURE 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 the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with VULTURE, the field may be replanted to beans (dry), Clearfield canola, Clearfield corn, Clearfield lentil, Clearfield rice, Clearfield and Clearfield Plus sunflower, Clearfield and Clearfield Plus wheat, edamame, pea (English), peas (dry), lima bean (succulent), snap bean, or soybean. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches.

Replanting Restrictions:
- DO NOT apply a second treatment of VULTURE.
- DO NOT apply an imazethapyr herbicide such as Pursuit or Pursuit Plus EC or VULTURE if edamame or soybeans are replanted.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Naturally occurring biotypes1 of some of the 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 the sulfonylureas (e.g. Finesse herbicide), imidazolinones (e.g. Beyond herbicide), the triazolopyrimidine sulfoanilides (e.g. FirstRate herbicide), the sulfonylaminocarbonyl triazolinones, and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. Staple herbicide). If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in a field, VULTURE 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.

1A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants. VULTURE is very active against many broadleaf and grass weed species. For long-term weed management, use at least two herbicides with different modes of action to reduce the potential for weed resistance. Crop (and herbicide) rotation is effective in managing weed resistance where herbicides of different modes of action are used. Tillage, where practical (such as in fallow production or before planting), is effective in controlling weeds to minimize resistance development. Additionally, a burndown herbicide during fallow or before planting is effective in reducing weed resistance development.

VULTURE has no preharvest interval (PHI) for any crop.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Postemergence application of VULTURE requires the addition of an adjuvant AND a

nitrogen fertilizer solution unless otherwise directed in this label.

Adjuvants
When an adjuvant (or a 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), Methylated Seed Oil (MSO), or High Surfactant Oil Concentrate (HSOC) Petroleum-based or vegetable seed-based crop oil concentrate may be used. Methylated seed oil is recommended when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress.

Use MSO or COC at 1 to 2 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution [1% to 2% volume/volume (v/v)].

Use HSOC at 0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v).
OR

Surfactant -
Use nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply NIS at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v).

Organosilicone surfactant may be used in place of NIS.
AND

Nitrogen Fertilizer -Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers [such as liquid ammonium sulfate (AMS), 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0] at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to'15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

When targeting feral rye or other weeds under moisture or temperature stress, using higher nitrogen fertilizer rates [urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) at 5% v/v or 20 lbs. AMS/100 gallons] may improve weed control. Additional crop response may be observed when higher fertilizer rates are used.

Nitrogen fertilizer is not required when applied in use areas south of Interstate Highway 40, except in the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Liquid Fertilizer as a Carrier

DO NOT apply VULTURE herbicide in liquid fertilizer as a carrier unless specifically allowed for a given crop. Refer to Crop-specific Information section for adjuvant recommendations and/or restrictions by crop.

Additional Mixing Instructions for Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield Lentil].

VULTURE application may be made to dry beans and dry peas either with or without the addition of a fertilizer. The addition of nitrogenbased fertilizer, such as ammonium sulfate or liquid fertilizer (such as 28-0-0), may improve weed control but also increases the likelihood of dry beans and dry peas response. When nitrogen is added to the mixture, add Basagran herbicide (at 6 fl. ozs. to 16 fl. ozs./A) to minimize crop response. For application to dry peas, ALWAYS add Basagran to the spray mixture. For enhanced grass activity, add crop oil or methylated seed oil instead of surfactant. ALWAYS add Basagran at the rates indicated above when crop oils and/or fertilizers are used in the spray mixture. Basagran application at rates higher than 16 fl. ozs./A may reduce grass control.

See application information within English Pea; Lima Bean (Succulent); and Snap Bean in Crop-specific Information section for additional mixing instructions.

Spraying Instructions
DO NOT apply when wind conditions may result in drift, when temperature inversion conditions exist, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables and sugar beet.

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 VULTURE to minimum-till 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 the manufacturer’s instructions). Use flat-fan nozzle tips or similar appropriate nozzle tips to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Ground Application with a Low-volume Sprayer

VULTURE herbicide may be applied with a low-volume sprayer. When applying VULTURE with a low-volume sprayer, spray weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label. Weed control depends on thorough spray coverage. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough spray coverage of weeds.

When applying VULTURE with a low-volume sprayer, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40 to 60 PSI for optimum coverage.

Aerial Application
VULTURE may be applied by air to all crops listed on this label.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The addition of an adjuvant AND a nitrogen fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control, unless otherwise directed in this label.

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.

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must-not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor. 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 aerial drift reduction advisory information that follows.

Application Information
Apply VULTURE as a postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed the maximum specified size (see Crop-specific Information section weeds controlled tables by crop).

Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage.

Apply VULTURE when weeds are small and actively growing; however, delay application in seedling alfalfa, dry beans, and dry peas until minimum growth stages have occurred. Refer to the crop-specific sections Alfalfa (see Seedling Alfalfa) and Dry Beans and Dry Peas.

An adjuvant (either surfactant OR crop oil concentrate) AND nitrogen fertilizer MUST be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control.

See Adjuvants section under Mixing Instructions for specific instructions.

When VULTURE is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds' stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop. VULTURE not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides activity on susceptible weeds that may emerge shortly after application.

Weeds are most easily controlled when actively growing. Under cold temperature conditions (less than 40° F maximum daytime temperature), weed control may be less.

For improved weed control, cultivate (where possible) 7 to 10 days after a postemergence VULTURE application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control activation, especially under dry conditions.

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

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CLOVER
Grown for Seed
For use only in Oregon and Washington.

Application Timing
Apply VULTURE early postemergence in a tank mix, as described below, when clover has a minimum of 2 trifoliate leaves and when the majority of weeds are 1 - inch to 3-inches tall. VULTURE application must be made before clover bloom.

NOTE: If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.

Use Rate
Apply VULTURE early postemergence to clover grown for seed at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. ozs./acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre). Application of VULTURE in clover grown for seed requires the addition of an adjuvant, nitrogen fertilizer, and Basagran herbicide.

Adjuvants
Nonionic surfactant - Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply NIS at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution).

OR

Crop oil concentrate - Use COC at 1 pint/acre (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).

OR

High surfactant oil concentrate - Use HSOC at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).

Nitrogen Fertilizer
Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (such as 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0) at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

Basagran
Add Basagran at 8 to 16 fl. ozs./acre to minimize crop . response. Basagran application at rates higher than 16 fl. ozs./acre may reduce grass control. Basagran may only be applied to clover grown for seed.

Apply VULTURE plus Basagran tank mix a minimum of 4 hours before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Clover Grown for Seed Restrictions:
- VULTURE application must be made before clover bloom.
DO NOT apply more than 5 fl. ozs. VULTURE/acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to clover grown for seed per year (growing season).
- DO NOT apply to clover subjected to stress conditions, such as hail damage,

flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.
- DO NOT apply to weeds under stress, such as lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory weed control could result.
- DO NOT apply more than a total of 4 pints of Basagran/acre per calendar year or 2.0 pounds of bentazon active ingredient (ai) from all sources per acre per calendar year.

Weeds Controlled (Clover Grown for Seed)
VULTURE will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence to 1 - inch to 3-inch weeds.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
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
Early Postemergence
Early postemergence (crop)