

CORN, FIELD (CALIFORNIA) - PREEMERGENCE AND RESIDUAL WEEDS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MATRIX SG herbicide is a water soluble granule formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in pome fruit, citrus fruit, tree nuts, stone fruit, corn and grape crops which have been established for at least one full growing season. MATRIX SG herbicide also selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in field corn (CA only), potatoes, potatoes grown for seed and field grown tomatoes (direct seeded and transplant).

The best control is obtained when MATRIX SG is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

DuPont MATRIX SG is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. For Preemergence weed control, rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move MATRIX SG into the soil. Weeds will generally not emerge from Preemergence applications. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence.

Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds, leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

MATRIX SG provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at

application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of MATRIX SG may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to MATRIX SG.

Postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application. Several hours of dry weather are needed to allow MATRIX SG to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage (generally MATRIX SG is rainfast in 4 hours).

PRECAUTIONS

- Potato and tomato varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use to a small area.
- Preemergence use on soils containing more than 6% organic matter may not provide adequate soil residual weed control and may result in reduced weed control.
- Preemergence and Postemergence use on rill irrigated potatoes and tomatoes (furrow or gravity) may not provide adequate weed control in the absence of rainfall.
- If sprinklers are used for frost protection, delay the application of MATRIX SG until stress from environmental conditions have passed.
- Avoid spray drift to any adjacent crops or desirable plants as injury may occur.
- Crop injury may occur following an application of MATRIX SG if there is a prolonged period of cold weather and/or cold weather in conjunction with wet soils caused by poor drainage or excessive use of sprinkler irrigation for frost protection.
- Draining or flushing equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or in areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots may injure these plants. Trees or other desirable plants whose roots extend into a treated crop use area may be injured.
- Carefully observe sprayer cleanup instructions, as spray tank residue may damage other crops.
- For best results, maintain spray tank solution at pH 5 to 7.
- If the selected companion herbicide has a ground or surface water advisory, consider the advisory when using the companion herbicide.
- Tank mixing MATRIX SG with Organophosphate insecticides in tomatoes may result in crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS

- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.
- Do not apply to frozen or snow covered soil. Crop injury may occur from applications made to poorly drained soils.
- Do not apply using Air Assisted (Air Blast) field crop sprayers.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

MATRIX SG, which contains the active ingredient rimsulfuron, is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in the field. Adequate control to these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide usage available in your area.

Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to "Amber" herbicide, DuPont ALLY herbicide, DuPont GLEAN FC herbicide, DuPont EXPRESS herbicide, DuPont HARMONY EXTRA herbicide, or DuPont FINESSE herbicide will also be resistant to DuPont MATRIX SG.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

MATRIX SG should be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy whenever the use of a herbicide is required.

Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices, aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CORN, FIELD (CALIFORNIA)

APPLICATION INFORMATION

MATRIX SG is a selective herbicide for burndown and residual control of certain annual grass and broadleaf weeds when applied fallow, preemergence and postemergence to field corn. MATRIX SG may be applied in tank mix combinations with other corn herbicides for improved burndown and residual control. Residual weed control is dependent on rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, flood irrigation or furrow irrigation for herbicide activation. Furrow irrigation may not provide proper activation on tops of beds if rainfall or furrow irrigation does not drive MATRIX SG into the soil and weed root zones.

MATRIX SG is absorbed through the roots and leaf tissue of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds.

Rainfall or sprinkler irrigation is needed to move MATRIX SG into the soil. Susceptible weeds will generally not emerge from a preemergence application. In some cases, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after application, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic three to five days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green, stunted and noncompetitive.

The herbicidal action of MATRIX SG may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices.

MATRIX SG treatments are most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or irrigation is received 5 -7 days after application. If cultivation is necessary because of soil crusting, soil compaction or weed germination before rain or irrigation occurs, use shallow tillage such as rotary hoe to lightly incorporate MATRIX SG and make certain corn seeds are below the tilled area.

MATRIX SG is best used in a planned sequential application herbicide program, to be followed by an in-crop application of MATRIX SG, DuPont STEADFAST Q, and/or other post applied corn herbicides. Refer to the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions.

Allow at least 4 weeks between preemergence applications of MATRIX SG and postemergence applications of MATRIX SG.

Make sequential applications after the corn has reached the 2-collar stage but before the corn exceeds the maximum application height listed on the respective product labels.

Avoid making preemergence applications to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand or sandy loam) with less than 1% organic matter as crop injury may occur.

Apply MATRIX SG to field corn hybrids with a relative maturity (RM) of 77 days or more, including "food grade" (yellow dent, hard endosperm), waxy and High-Oil corn. Not all field corn hybrids of less than 77 days RM, not all white corn hybrids nor Hi-Lysine hybrids have been tested for crop safety, nor does DuPont have access to all seed company data.

Consequently, injury arising from the use of DuPont MATRIX SG on these types of

corn is the responsibility of the user. Consult with your seed supplier before applying MATRIX SG to any of these corn types. Seed company publications indicate "Warning", "Crop Response Warning", or "Sensitive" notations for the use of some ALS herbicides on corn hybrids of 77 CRM or higher. As noted in the seed company publications, DuPont sulfonyleurea herbicides such as MATRIX SG should be used with caution on these hybrids. Consult with your local DuPont representative or the DuPont Label Web Site (<http://cropprotection.dupont.com/>) for any additional supplemental labeling information relative to potential corn hybrid sensitivity to MATRIX SG.

Field Corn

WHEN TO APPLY- Preemergence to the Crop

MATRIX SG may be applied preemergence or preplant to corn. Applications of MATRIX SG made before weed emergence will provide residual control of labeled weeds. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted below.

Preemergence Rates

MATRIX SG may be applied at 1.0 - 1.5 ounces product before corn emergence. See cumulative rimsulfuron rate limitations noted above.

Timing to Crop

MATRIX SG herbicide may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems, and may be applied either preplant, preplant incorporated (less than 2" deep) or preemergence for use in field corn production. Applications of MATRIX SG made before weed emergence will provide residual control of labeled weeds. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of spray adjuvants as noted in this label.

Preplant Surface Applied MATRIX SG is best used in a planned sequential application program, followed by MATRIX SG, DuPont STEADFAST Q, and other post applied corn herbicide. Refer to the label of the respective sequential partner for specific use directions.

Preplant/Preemerge Burndown

Apply MATRIX SG when weeds are young and actively growing but before they exceed the sizes listed on this label.

When weeds exceed listed maximum height or weeds not controlled by MATRIX SG are present, the addition of burndown herbicide (ie glyphosate, gramaxone,

dicamba, and/or 2,4-D) is recommended. If giant ragweed, common cocklebur, henbit, Pennsylvania smartweed or purple deadnettle are present at the time of application, the addition of atrazine will improve control. Observe direction for use and precaution and restrictions on the label of the burndown herbicide. When mixing with liquid nitrogen fertilizer or glyphosate, substitute a non-ionic surfactant for crop oil.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[Preemergence \(Weed\)](#)