SPRING WHEAT - SOIL PH 7.0-7.4 - GREATER THAN 2.5% ORGANIC MATTER

General Information

DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved burndown control and early season residual control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in spring and winter wheat. Length of residual activity from PREPARE HERBICIDE is determined by soil type, moisture, weed species and weed population density.

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. As PRE-PARE HERBICIDE is absorbed via roots by susceptible weeds, rainfall is necessary for acceptable performance when applied preplant or pre-emergence. If environmental conditions do not favor root uptake by target weeds, a follow-up postemergence application is recommended for improved performance. For broader spectrum activity, PRE-PARE HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS section for recommended products. Some weed emergence may be observed during or after planting; scout fields at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of the crop to determine if an additional application of a grass and/or broadleaf herbicide product is necessary.

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor, and will therefore have activity on weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates. See RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT section for additional information.

The use of other ALS inhibitors in combination or sequentially can increase the potential for crop damage or lengthen rotational crop intervals on soils with low organic matter (OM) and high pH.

Not all spring and winter wheat varieties have been tested for tolerance. Some varieties may be known for sensitivity to ALS-inhibitors. Follow local

recommendations for varietal sensitivity.

Do not apply to “Choteau” spring wheat.

It is recommended that PRE-PARE HERBICIDE be tank mixed with an herbicide containing glyphosate when making a burndown application. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all products used.

Do not apply to gravelly soils or highly eroded soils.

Do not apply preplant or pre-emergence to durum wheat.

Do not apply preplant or pre-emergence if in-furrow applications of organophosphate insecticides have been made.

Do not apply more than 0.6 ounce/acre of PRE-PARE HERBICIDE per year.

Do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 lb active ingredient/A of flucarbazone-sodium per year when using a post-emergence herbicide product containing flucarbazone-sodium.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use only in wheat. Treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.

- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc. Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or the above mentioned aquatic systems.

- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.

- Observe minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment.

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate PRE-PARE HERBICIDE.

- For Idaho, use only in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed below.

- Idaho: County: Idaho, Lewis, and Nez Perce

- Minnesota: County: Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, and Renville

- Montana: County: Flathead, and Lake

- Oregon: County: Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, and Yamhill

- Washington: County: Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman

- Wyoming: County: Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:

- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR

- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer’s specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR

- Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR

- Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

ADJUVANT USE RATES

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following recommendations. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE tank mixed with glyphosate:
Specified Adjuvant Use Rates: Follow the recommendations on the glyphosate label

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE alone
Specified Adjuvant Use Rates:
- Use 1 qt of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v)
- Spray-Grade ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 0.75-1.5 lb/a can be used in addition to the non-ionic surfactant.

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE with liquid nitrogen fertilizer
Specified Adjuvant Use Rates:
- Always pre-slurry PRE-PARE HERBICIDE in clean water and agitate continuously.
- Add up to 50% v/v of 28-32% UAN.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

GROUND APPLICATION
Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with PRE-PARE HERBICIDE should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

PREPLANT OR PRE-EMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

Apply PRE-PARE HERBICIDE at burndown (preplant or pre-emergence to the crop), preferably with a herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations.

PRE-PARE HERBICIDE removes early flushes of grass and small seeded broadleaf weeds and can enhance the burndown control of weeds when in combination with glyphosate. For season long control a sequential application of a grass or broadleaf herbicide is required.

Research has shown that removal of early weed competition in combination with good agronomic practices maximizes wheat yield potential. PRE-PARE HERBICIDE works best when used in combination with good fertility and uniform wheat stands.

Residual performance may be reduced if applied more than 10 days prior to seeding or if activating rainfall is not received within 10 days of application PRE-PARE HERBICIDE is not affected by normal plant residue associated with no-till practices. Extremely heavy residue situations may delay PRE-PARE HERBICIDE’s contact with the soil and result in reduced performance.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Spring Wheat

For spring wheat apply PRE-PARE HERBICIDE on soils with organic matter greater than 1.5% and pH less than 7.8.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates

field_rates 0

-

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings
Preemergence (Crop)
Preplant
Postemergence (Weed)