

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION ON DRY FERTILIZER - ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CORVUS Herbicide:

- is a selective herbicide for the control of important broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn, seed corn, corn grown for silage.
- is formulated as a suspension concentrate containing 2.63 pounds of active ingredients per gallon [0.75 lbs Thiencarbazone-methyl a.i., 1.88 lbs Isoxaflutole a.i.].
- has multiple modes of actions: the first, inhibiting of enzymes that are essential to the protection of chlorophyll in plant leaves, and a second blocking the plant's synthesis of certain amino acids/protein synthesis.
- is effective in controlling glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS- and auxin- herbicide resistant populations of weed species.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CORVUS Herbicide:

- may be used in either conventional, conservation tillage, or no-till crop management systems.
- may be applied preplant [surface-applied or incorporated (less than 2" deep)], preemergence or early postemergence.
- will provide its most effective weed control when applied and subsequently moved into the soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or mechanical tillage prior to weed emergence.
- may be tank mixed or applied in sequential applications with other herbicides to

control additional weeds

- may be applied using either water or sprayable grade fluid fertilizer as a liquid carrier.
- may be applied by ground application only. Aerial application is not permitted.
- may be applied as either a broadcast spray or as a band application.

Refer to the 'Specific Use Directions' section of the label for application timing information specific from each registered use of CORVUS Herbicide.

Ground Application (Banding)

Banding application equipment must be carefully calibrated to prevent crop exposure to concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide that exceed the labeled rate for the soil type. It is critical to insure that the calibrated band width equates to actual band width realized in field applications. Bands actually delivered at a width narrower than targeted will concentrate the product and increase the risk for crop response.

Even flat spray tip nozzles and a band width of no less than 12" must be used. Apply a broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Apply CORVUS Herbicide either alone or in tank mixtures in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Keep the spray boom at the lowest possible spray height above the target surface. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for proper nozzle, pressure setting and sprayer speed for optimum product performance and minimal spray drift. Uneven application, sprayers not properly calibrated, or improper incorporation may decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of adverse crop response. Maintain a constant ground speed while applying this product to ensure proper distribution. Do not overlap spray patterns beyond equipment manufacturers recommendations as excessive rates may result in adverse crop responses and potential stand loss. Maintain adequate agitation at all times, including momentary stops.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use on coarse textured soils with a shallow water table – All Registered Uses:
- In the states of AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC TN, TX, VA, and WV if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, do not use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, do not use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
 - The surface soil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
- In the states of IA, IL, IN, MI, MT, ND, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, and WY, if the water table (i.e, level of saturation) is less than 25 feet below the ground surface, do not use on soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If the water table depth is unknown, do not use on any of the soils meeting all three of the following criteria. If less than three criteria are met or the water table is greater than 25 feet below the ground surface, there is no restriction against application:
 - The surface soil texture is sandy loam, loamy sand or sand
 - The subsoil texture is loamy sand or sand
 - The average organic matter (in the upper 12 inches) is less than 2% by weight
- Do not apply more than 5.6 fluid oz of CORVUS Herbicide per 365 day period or exceed the maximum labeled rate for any given soil type.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood or furrow irrigation to apply, activate or incorporate this product.
- Do not allow cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide to be grazed by livestock or harvested for food.
- To prevent off-site movement of soil containing this product to non-target areas,

do not apply CORVUS Herbicide to areas receiving less than 15 inches of average annual precipitation unless supplemented to at least the equivalent of 15 inches of annual precipitation with irrigation water.

- In Minnesota, this product must only be used in accordance with the Minnesota Product Bulletin. The Minnesota Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

- In Wisconsin, this product must only be used in accordance with the Wisconsin Product Bulletin. The Wisconsin Product Bulletin, which accompanies the sale and packaging of the product, must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each specific crop section.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Application of CORVUS Herbicide at less than specified rates for the appropriate soil will only provide suppression of sensitive weeds.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Corvus Herbicide contains Group 27 & 2 Herbicides, i.e., an HPPD inhibitor (Group 27) and ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibitor (Group 2). A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Rotate crops. Crop rotation diversifies weed management.

- Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits. Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.

- Use multiple herbicide sites of action. Use tankmix partners and multiple SOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single SOA.

- Know your weeds, know your fields. Closely monitor problematic areas with

difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.

- Start with clean fields. Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- Stay clean – use residual herbicides. Regardless of tillage system, preemergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- Zero tolerance – reduce the seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- Clean equipment. Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and /or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING AND TANK MIX PARTNERS

Compatibility

If CORVUS Herbicide is to be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers or other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 qt) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5-15 minutes after mixing. Read and follow all parts of the label of each tank-mix product.

Order of Mixing

CORVUS Herbicide may be used with other recommended pesticides, fertilizers, and micronutrients.

The proper mixing procedure for CORVUS Herbicide application with water or liquid fertilizer as a carrier:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 of the required volume of water or liquid fertilizer prior to the addition of CORVUS Herbicide.
2. Add the proper amount of CORVUS Herbicide, then add the rest of the water or liquid fertilizer to the desired level.
3. Maintain sufficient agitation to ensure a uniform spray mixture during application.
4. If CORVUS Herbicide is applied in a tank mixture with other pesticides, add CORVUS Herbicide to the spray tank first and ensure it is thoroughly dispersed before adding other pesticides.
5. Continue to fill the tank with carrier to the desired volume while agitating. Continue agitation during application to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

RE-SUSPENDING SC PRODUCTS IN SPRAY SOLUTION

Like other suspension concentrates (SC's), CORVUS Herbicide will settle if left standing without agitation. If the spray solution is allowed to settle for one hour or more, reagitate the spray solution for a minimum of 10 minutes before application.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Rotational crops vary in their response to low concentrations of CORVUS Herbicide remaining in the soil. The amount of CORVUS Herbicide that may be present in the soil depends on soil moisture, soil temperature, application rate, elapsed time since application and other environmental factors. When CORVUS Herbicide is used in combination with other products, always follow the most restrictive rotational crop requirements. The following rotational crops may be planted after applying CORVUS Herbicide.

In the event of crop failure: If the corn crop treated with CORVUS Herbicide is lost, only field corn and corn grown for silage may be replanted immediately. Do not make an additional application of CORVUS Herbicide.

Cover Crops

Use of cover crops as a means of soil improvement, erosion control, weed and/or insect suppression, etc., following harvest of corn in the Fall is increasing. Planting of cover crops in fields treated with CORVUS Herbicide is allowed as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. Cover crops are to be tilled under or chemically controlled with burndown herbicides in the spring. Many cover crops can be planted within 90-120 days after application of CORVUS Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to CORVUS Herbicide and significant injury may occur. Prior to seeding a cover crop, complete a successful field/small scale bioassay to provide an indication of the level of tolerance to the prior CORVUS Herbicide application. Refer to the "Field/Small Scale Bioassay" section. If used in tank mixtures with other herbicides, always follow the most restrictive label.

Field/Small Scale Bioassay

A field/small scale bioassay must be completed before rotating to a cover crop other than those specified in the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop(s) you intend to grow the following season in a field previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crop(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in the areas previously treated with CORVUS Herbicide.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field (see example above for types of soil in the sample) and place the soil into a sturdy container. Plant the desired cover crop into the soil, apply water and place the container in a warm sunny area to allow germination and growth of the crop. Monitor growth of the cover crop over a three to four week period. If the crop emerges and grows normally, the risk to establish and grow the cover crop in the CORVUS Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CORVUS Herbicide applied as directed in this label will control or suppress the weeds listed below. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixtures or sequential applications (refer to the Tank Mix Instructions and Sequential Application Instructions sections of this label). Always refer to the tank mix partner labels for specific use rates and additional directions.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Instructions for Impregnation and Application on Dry Fertilizer

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATES OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

IMPREGNATION AND APPLICATION ON DRY FERTILIZER

CORVUS may be impregnated or coated on dry bulk fertilizers for applications to corn. Applications must be made using air flow fertilizer spreaders only. Follow all CORVUS label recommendations, special instructions and precautions. All state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling must also be followed.

Rates: Select the recommended CORVUS use rate per acre and determine the quantity of dry bulk fertilizer to be applied per acre. Use a minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer per acre. Use the equation below to determine the amount of CORVUS needed per ton of fertilizer applied.

Impregnation: CORVUS may be impregnated on many commonly used dry fertilizers and urea but should not be impregnated on ammonium nitrate, fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate or powder limestone. To impregnate CORVUS on dry bulk fertilizer, use equipment that ensures even application of the CORVUS and adequate mixing such that all fertilizer within the load has been thoroughly coated. Begin with fertilizer carriers that are dry to minimize clogging and improve coverage of the fertilizer particles. Mix CORVUS with sufficient water to form a sprayable pre-slurry mixture and achieve complete and uniform coverage of fertilizer particles. Spray nozzles must be directed to provide uniform fertilizer coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment. Nonuniform impregnation can cause crop injury or unsatisfactory performance. Spray the herbicide mixture onto the fertilizer after blending has started. If necessary, include a suitable drying agent to ensure a spreadable herbicide impregnated fertilizer.

Pre-slurry carrier: If water is the sole pre-slurry carrier a suggested volume of 12 to 16 fl oz/A is suggested. If fertilizer volume is less than 400 pounds per acre the 12 fl oz slurry volume is recommended, and if the fertilizer volume exceeds 400 pounds per acre the higher 16 fl oz slurry volume is recommended to ensure proper distribution of herbicide. If other herbicides are to be used as a tankmix/ pre-slurry

carrier, jar testing for compatibility of the herbicides with CORVUS may be required. Thorough mixing/agitation of CORVUS and tank-mix herbicide/pre-slurry carrier are required prior to applying to fertilizer. Care should be taken not to use too much pre-slurry carrier as to form sticky surfaces on fertilizer particles resulting in clumping. Agitate pre-slurry keeping agitation jets below the solution level to prevent foaming.

Urea Mixtures: Follow the instructions above applying CORVUS solution to fertilizer sources other than urea first while mixing. Add urea last then continue mixing until urea is coated with solution.

Straight Urea: CORVUS may be impregnated on straight urea following the procedures as outlined above, along with the following steps: Be certain to begin with urea that is dry to ensure proper mixing. After the CORVUS has been slurried with water, add crop oil concentrate (COC) in a volume equal to the water used in the slurry. Total COC + water mixture should not exceed 12 to 16 fl oz per acre. Once the COC is mixed into the water plus CORVUS pre-slurry continue with the impregnation of the dry urea as outlined above by spraying the herbicide mixture onto the fertilizer after blending has started. If necessary, include a suitable drying agent to ensure a spreadable herbicide impregnated fertilizer.

Application: Apply the treated fertilizer immediately after impregnation to avoid lump formation and spreading difficulties. Accurate calibration of fertilizer application equipment and uniform fertilizer distribution is essential for satisfactory weed control. Airflow application equipment is required for uniform distribution of the impregnated fertilizer. Do not apply using spinner spreaders. Fertilizer impregnated with CORVUS must be applied prior to planting field corn and uniformly incorporated into the top 2 inches of soil using a finishing disk, harrow, field cultivator, or similar implement capable of providing uniform 2-inch incorporation. Do not incorporate CORVUS deeper than 2 inches or weed control may be reduced. CORVUS impregnated fertilizer may be applied up to 21 days preplant; 30 days preplant when used with a planned sequential herbicide application such as CORVUS followed by Ignite, Laudis, Buctril, or other post applied herbicides. Refer to the label for the respective sequential partner for specific use directions.

Method

[N.A.](#)

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[N.A.](#)