GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURE FOR USE ON GLYPHOSATE-TOLERANT FIELD CORN TO CONTROL EMERGED ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS - CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NJ, RI, VT, VA

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LAUDIS Herbicide is intended for postemergence application in field corn (including silage corn, seed corn), sweet corn, and popcorn for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds and for postharvest burndown weed control. Weed growth ceases within hours after LAUDIS Herbicide is applied. Symptoms on susceptible weed species progress from yellowing and bleaching to necrosis resulting in eventual plant death generally within 7 to 14 days after application.

WEED CONTROL INFORMATION
LAUDIS Herbicide effectively controls a broad array of grass and broadleaf weeds, including biotypes resistant to glyphosate-, triazine-, phenoxy-, benzoic-, and ALS-inhibiting herbicides, when applied at 3 fl oz/A along with the recommended adjuvant system (Tables 1 and 2). Best control of broadleaf weeds is achieved when weeds are less than 6” in height and actively growing. The best control of grass weeds is achieved prior to tillering and when grasses are actively growing. In corn, the addition of atrazine at a minimum 0.5 lb ai/A will improve control of broadleaf weeds larger than 6 “ in height and increase the speed, spectrum, and consistency of grass control. Always follow the most restrictive use rates and use instructions listed on the labeling of all tank mix partners. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Cultivation
Cultivation can help remove suppressed weeds or multiple flushing weeds. However, cultivation should not be performed within 7 days of an application of LAUDIS Herbicide as this could decrease the effectiveness of weed control due to
disruption of herbicide translocation in the plant.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
This product is a Group 27 herbicide. 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 traits and or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotations.

Rotate and tankmix modes of action. Use tankmix partners and multiple MOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single MOA.

Know your weeds, know your field. 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, a pre emergence or early postemergence soil –applied residual herbicide should be used.

Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, correct timing, full-use rates and appropriate spray volumes.

Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide application, row wicking, cultivation, hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.

Zero Tolerance – reduce the weed 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 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.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS
If a corn crop has been destroyed by hail or other means soon after a LAUDIS Herbicide application, field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn can be replanted immediately after a LAUDIS Herbicide application. See chart in the label for rotational interval to all other crops after a LAUDIS Herbicide application. Planting at shorter than specified intervals will result in injury to the rotational crop.

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 LAUDIS 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 LAUDIS Herbicide. However, all potential cover crops have not been evaluated for tolerance to LAUDIS 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 LAUDIS 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 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 in the following season in a field previously treated with LAUDIS Herbicide. The test strip should be placed in a controlled area and should 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 LAUDIS
Herbicide.

For an effective small scale bioassay, collect uniform samples of all soil types from the LAUDIS Herbicide-treated field 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 LAUDIS Herbicide-treated field should be tolerable.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
Spray drift may result in injury to non target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
LAUDIS Herbicide may be applied by ground application only. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer’s catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver COARSE spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain coverage of weeds. Flat fan nozzles of 80° or 110° are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage.

- Do not use nozzles that produce FINE (e.g. - Cone) or EXTRA COARSE (e.g. - Flood jet) spray droplets.

Ground Application
LAUDIS Herbicide can be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (unless a higher volume is specified for a tank-mix partner). For weed control in dense weed populations or under adverse growing conditions, 15 to 20 gallons of water per acre is recommended. Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum weed control.

Typically, flat-fan nozzles operated at 30-60 PSI will deliver MEDIUM spray droplets, providing optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Lower pressure operation and/or higher volume flat fan nozzles typically deliver COARSE sprays.
Refer to nozzle manufacturer catalogs.

- Boom height should be based on the height of the crop – at least 15 inches above the crop canopy.
- Air induction nozzles should be used at or near 80 psi to produce a medium droplet size.
- Proper agitation should be maintained within the tank to keep the product dispersed.
- See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of LAUDIS Herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY
If LAUDIS Herbicide is to be tank mixed with other pesticides, compatibility must 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 occur within 5-15 minutes after mixing. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily film or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

SPRAY ADDITIVES
LAUDIS Herbicide is a suspension concentrate that requires the use of an external federally approved surfactant and a nitrogen fertilizer source to achieve optimum weed control. For specific adjuvant recommendations with tank mixes, see the Tank Mix section of this label.

Federally Approved Surfactant
The use of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) is recommended when LAUDIS Herbicide is used or when alternative adjuvants are not otherwise specified on this label. MSO can improve control of weeds under stress, in high populations, in mixed grass and broadleaf weed populations, and under conditions of low humidity. Use MSO at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water (1% v/v). MSO should contain at least 80% MSO and 10% emulsifier or greater. The use of adjuvants such as non-ionic federally approved surfactants or refined vegetable oils will result in unacceptable or erratic weed control.

As an alternative to traditional MSO federally approved surfactants, High federally
approved Surfactant oil Concentrates (HSOC) at specified rates may be used with LAUDIS Herbicide. An HSOC is an emulsifiable oil based product containing 25-50% federally approved surfactant (wt/wt) in a minimum of 50% oil (wt/wt). The oil concentrates in HSOC can be based on MSO or COC. MSO based products are preferred with LAUDIS Herbicide particularly when used alone or with atrazine.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer
Use 1.5 qt/A of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or 1.5 lb/A (8.5 lb per 100 gallons) of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use UAN under conditions of low relative humidity for greater weed control.

TANK CLEANOUT PROCEDURES
(Cleaning Equipment after LAUDIS Herbicide Application)

Special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than corn. Mix only as much cleaning solution as needed.

1. Remove, dump and clean main sump and boom strainers in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
2. Disassemble nozzle bodies including screens, gaskets, and diaphragm caps and clean in a standard commercial tank cleaner solution.
3. Rinse walls of tank and all surfaces of tank to remove visible residue.
4. Reassemble nozzles and strainers.
5. Flush the system with clean water.
6. Add 25-50 gallons of water to spray tank. Add 1-2 gallons of household bleach to spray tank (1 gallon bleach for 25 gallons water). Start agitation in the sprayer and re-circulate the bleach-containing solution for 15 minutes.
7. Spray out the bleach-containing solution until the tank is empty.
8. Rinse machine with clean water.
9. Dispose of all rinsate in an appropriate manner.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE
1. LAUDIS Herbicide is rainfast 1 hour after application to most weed species. Avoid application if rainfall is predicted during this period. Rainfall within 1 hour of application may necessitate retreatment with LAUDIS Herbicide or may result in reduced weed control.
2. Weed control may be reduced if the application is made when weeds are dust covered or in the presence of heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain or when weeds are
under stress due to drought.
3. Apply LAUDIS Herbicide spray mixtures within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
4. Avoid drift onto adjacent crops.
5. When weeds are stressed due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures control can be reduced or delayed because weeds are not actively growing. To obtain optimum weed control, apply LAUDIS Herbicide when weeds are actively growing.
6. If applying LAUDIS Herbicide or any solo post emergence HPPD herbicide (Callisto, Armezon, Impact, etc) after a HPPD-containing product has been applied preplant/preemergence, always tankmix the post emergence HPPD herbicide with an additional effective mode of action herbicide(s). Refer to the Resistance Management section for additional specific precautions to help prevent weed resistance to this product.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE
1. DO NOT apply when wind causes drift to off-site vegetation as injury may occur. LAUDIS Herbicide delivered via drift or tank contamination can cause severe damage to other crops. Careful management of spray drift and tank cleanout is required.
2. Field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn can be planted immediately after an application of LAUDIS Herbicide. DO NOT plant other rotational crops immediately following LAUDIS Herbicide application. For all other crops refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section of this label.
3. DO NOT apply LAUDIS Herbicide with liquid fertilizers as the primary spray carrier. Only apply with water as the primary spray carrier plus recommended adjuvants. See spray adjuvants section.
4. DO NOT apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

LAUDIS HERBICIDE PLUS GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE IN TANK MIXTURE FOR USE ON GLYPHOSATE-TOLERANT FIELD CORN TO CONTROL EMERGED ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS - CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, and VIRGINIA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Crop
- Apply tank mixture to field corn from emergence up to the V8 stage of growth

Weeds
- For enhanced control of broadleaf and glyphosate-resistant weeds in glyphosate-tolerant corn.

Notes and Restrictions:
- For use only on glyphosate-tolerant corn.
- LAUDIS can be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
Good coverage is essential to achieve optimum weed control.
- Apply LAUDIS spray mixtures within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
- Avoid drift onto adjacent crops.
- For use directions, precautions and restrictions not addressed in this bulletin, follow the most restrictive directions on the respective labels of both partners in the tank mixture.

Method
Broadcast Application
Restricted Entry Interval
12 hours

Timings
To field corn from emergence up to the V8 stage of growth