

# **PASTURE AND RANGELAND - SPOT APPLICATION**

## General Information

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is registered on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, grain sorghum, Triticale, CRP, pasture, and rangeland. This product is also registered on wheat, barley, grain sorghum, Triticale, fallow, CRP, pasture and rangeland in most states, check with your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use, to be certain this product is registered in your state.

This product is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties of Colorado. This product is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, grain sorghum, Triticale, pasture, rangeland grasses, CPR, and fallow. This product is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A surfactant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. This product is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

This product controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply this product to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

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

### Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

This product is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies.

Application of this product provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

This product may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or

cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with this product under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to this product. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

#### Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 3 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than -n(10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings. With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 CPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

#### Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage. Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow—use 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah. Pasture and Rangeland use a minimum of 3 GPA.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA when applying this product by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

#### Product Measurement

This product is measured using the Purestand volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%.

For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

#### CROP ROTATION

Before using this product, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, Triticale, fallow, pasture, or rangeland acres at the same time.

#### Minimum Rotational intervals

Minimum rotation intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of this product applied. This product breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase Purestand breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow Purestand breakdown. Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

\* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

#### Soil pH Limitations

This product should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, this product could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of this product

#### Checking Soil pH

Before using this product, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

#### BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

#### Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with this product. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Nufarm representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

## GRAZING

There are no grazing restriction for this product.

## IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

### At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of this product are applied, it is suggested that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

### After Spraying This Product and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Fallow, Pasture, or Rangeland

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of this product as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste

disposal facility.

\* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a Nufarm-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or Nufarm representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. Attention: Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When this product is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of this product and applications of other pesticides to this product -sensitive crops during the same spray season, use a sprayer that is dedicated to this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## WEED RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to this product and other herbicides with the same mode of action\*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank- mix partner with this product to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

\* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as “Amber” herbicide, “Pursuit” herbicide, FINESSE herbicide, or HARMONY

EXTRA herbicide) may also be resistant to this product.

#### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using this product, use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than this product, to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide specifications available in your area.

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.

#### PRECAUTIONS

- 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, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.

-Do not use on grasses grown for seed.

- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.

- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.

- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides.

Nufarm 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 of this product to a small area.

- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application of this product, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. This product should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5- leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may

result in crop injury.

- The combined treatment effects of this product postemergence preceded by preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley, Triticale or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.

The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.

- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of this product. For increased crop safety, delay treatment of this product until crop tillering has begun.

## Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

### Pasture and Rangeland

For spot applications, use 4/10 oz per 100 gal of water. Do not exceed 3/4 oz of this product per acre per year.

### Application Timing—Pasture Grasses

This product may be used on some native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, brome grass, fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Bermudagrass: 2 months (Minimum time from grass establishment to Purestand application)

Bluegrass, brome grass, and orchard grass: 6 months (Minimum time from grass establishment to Purestand application)

Timothy: 12 months (Minimum time from grass establishment to Purestand application)

Fescue: 24 months (Minimum time from grass establishment to Purestand application)

#### Fescue Precautions:

Note that this product may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix this product with 2,4-D
- use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with this product.

#### Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing.

Applications of this product to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- tank mix this product with 2,4-D
- use the lowest specified rate for target weeds
- use surfactant at 1/2 pt per 100 gal (1/16% v/v)
- make applications in the late summer or fall
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial): Do not apply this product as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.

Other Pastures: Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using this product on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to this

product and will be severely stunted or injured by this product.

Method

[Spot application](#)

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)