

BARLEY, OATS, RYE, TRITICALE AND WHEAT - EMERGENCY CONTROL IN WHEAT

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

MCPA is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds and is useful for controlling these weeds in certain crops. Several crops, such as flax, oats, and small grains underseeded to legumes, are more tolerant of MCPA than they are of 2,4-D. Crop varieties vary in response to MCPA, and some may be easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to MCPA. Injury to crops may occur from this pesticide. If you are not prepared to accept some degree of crop injury, do not use this product. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to MCPA, contact your seed company or State Agricultural Extension Service for advice.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly resulting in crop injury.

RESTRICTIONS

See individual crop use directions for additional restrictions and maximum application rates. The minimum retreatment interval is 21 days.

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

Barley, oats, rye, wheat, flax and peas treated with MCPA may be replanted immediately with any crop specified on an MCPA label or any crop for which a residue tolerance exists for MCPA. For crops not listed on an MCPA label, or on crops for which no residue tolerances for MCPA have been established, a 60-day plantback interval must be observed.

This product will kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not

apply directly to flowers, fruits, grapes, tomatoes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

LIMITATIONS

Avoid use of small-diameter nozzles. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. A spray thickening agent, such as Nalco-Trol, may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on both product labels. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Determine air movement and direction before foliar application. Use a smoke generator or other means at or near the application site for the detection of air movement, air stability, or temperature inversions. Such a condition exists when there is little or no wind and air temperature is lower near the ground than at higher levels. Use appropriate drift control measures or avoid application when smoke is moving toward nearby desirable susceptible plants or sensitive areas.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product is effective on a large number of broadleaf weeds. On Mustard, Thistle, and White top or Hoary cress, it has superiority over 2,4-D.

SELECTIVE SPRAYING

NOTE: When using on flax, grain, grasslands, and pastures - do not forage or graze dairy and meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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EMERGENCY CONTROL IN WHEAT - Use 1.6 pints per acre for perennial broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. The 1.6 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the effect of crop injury.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

When weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.