

WEED CONTROL APPLICATIONS - FLAX

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

USE PRECAUTIONS: WILDCARD is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Although this product contains material of low volatility, use it with caution where the spreading of vapors can damage nearby susceptible plants.

Physical Drift from the application of this product may also cause injury to susceptible plants. Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts (such as spray drift) to contact fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, or other desirable plants susceptible to MCP. **DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, OR TOMATOES.** Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Do not spray when wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Use coarse sprays to minimize spray drift since, under certain weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. An agriculturally-accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by:

1. Keeping spray boom as low as possible.
2. Applying 20 gallons or more of spray volume per acre.
3. Using large-droplet producing nozzles.
4. Using no more than 20 PSI spray pressure at the nozzles.
5. Spraying only when wind velocity is low.
6. Stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 8 mph.

Do not use hollow cone-type nozzles or other nozzles to produce large amounts of

fine spray droplets.

With aerial equipment, drift can be minimized by:

1. Using no more than 20 PSI spray pressure nozzles.
2. By using nozzle types and positions which do not require product fine spray droplets.
3. By using a spray boom no longer than $\frac{3}{4}$ the wing or rotor span of the aircraft.
4. By spray only when wind is less than 6 mph.

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 ear 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.

Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed generation or plant growth. Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If MCP is on soil particles, and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of MCP on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for MCP unless it has been thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for advice in selecting treatments from the label to best fit local conditions. Be sure that the use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

WHERE TO APPLY:

MCP Ester is used to control broadleaf weeds in flax, small grains, grass pastures, rangeland, and many non-crop areas. This product will kill or control the listed

weeds in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to MCP.

WHEN TO APPLY:

Apply the product during warm weather when weeds are young and actively-growing. Uniform spray coverage is necessary for best results. Generally the lower dosages listed will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is difficult, the higher doses will be needed.

HOW TO APPLY:

PREPARING THE SPRAY: Mix the MCP ester with water unless otherwise indicated on the label. Fill the mixing tank or spray tank with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount of water to be used for spraying. Add the required amount of product with agitation. Add the remainder of the water while continuing to agitate. Note: Adding oil, wetting agents, or other adjuvants to the spray may reduce selectivity to crops, possibly causing crop damage.

SPRAYING CONDITIONS: Use a moderate spray pressure of approximately 20 PSI. Enough spray volume should be used to give good coverage of the weeds being sprayed. This is usually 5 to 30 gallons by ground application or 3 to 10 gallons by air. Higher spray volumes may be useful in some situations to provide better spray coverage when weeds are especially dense and/or to reduce spray drift.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

WEED CONTROL APPLICATIONS - FLAX: Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Apply by ground sprayer or by airplane. Use sufficient water to give uniform and adequate coverage. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 4 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada thistle is present, it may be necessary to go as high as $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result. Flax varieties may vary in tolerance to MCP. Consult local Extension Service or University Specialists for advice on herbicide use in flax. Do not forage or graze meat animals on treated areas within seven days of slaughter.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Timings

[When weeds are up and when flax is 4 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud.](#)