

# **PASTURE, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) - ENHANCED RATES - WEEDS SUPPRESSION (ANNUAL RYEGRASS)**

## General Information

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Amber is a selective herbicide for the control of many weeds in wheat (including durum wheat), barley, fallow cropland, pastures, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres. Refer to Table 1 for a listing of weeds controlled. Amber is a 75% water-dispersible granule which must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

This herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting a biochemical process that produces certain essential amino acids necessary for plant growth. The inhibited enzyme system is acetolactate synthase (ALS). Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after Amber application. Leaves of susceptible plants turn yellow and/or red followed by death of the growing point. These visible effects of control may not be observed until 1-3 weeks after application, depending upon weed species, growing conditions, and Amber rate.

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control.

Use Amber in the following states only: CO, ID, KS, MN, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY.

Do not use Amber in the San Luis Valley of CO or in sections of WA and OR, west of the Cascade Mountains. In WA, abide by all sulfonyleurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture.

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use either ground or aerial spray equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use.

Use equipment that is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. Use spray nozzles that provide medium-coarse droplets (250-400 microns VMD). When the tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling

action on the liquid surface.

Use a 16-mesh strainer at the tank outlet. For the nozzles, use the screen recommended by the nozzle supplier. For ground application of 3-20 gals./A, use only conventional or low pressure flat fan nozzles to assure adequate coverage. For ground application of more than 20 gals./A, rain-drop or floodjet nozzles may be used. In dense stands of wheat or barley, use an adequate spray volume to provide uniform coverage of the weeds.

For aerial application to wheat, barley, and fallow cropland, use a spray volume of 2-5 gals./A. For aerial application to pastures, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of spray volume per acre. Apply at a maximum height of 10 ft. above the crop with low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi and wind speed not exceeding 10 mph to assure accurate application within the target area. Avoid application to wheat, barley, and fallow cropland, under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Do not apply Amber through irrigation systems.

#### WEED RESISTANCE TO ALS-INHIBITOR HERBICIDES

In some fields, there are naturally-occurring biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, chickweed, prickly lettuce, and annual ryegrass that will not be controlled by sulfonylurea herbicides such as Amber.

Control of these weeds may be excellent with the use of Amber in many fields; but, where there are known occurrences of ALS-resistant biotypes, Amber must be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action\* (such as Aim; 2,4-D; MCPA; Starane; Curtail; Banvel; or Buctril) to insure control of these ALS-resistant biotypes.

\* Mode of action is the biochemical mechanism for interfering with plant growth.

The occurrence of ALS-resistant weed biotypes can be prevented or delayed by using Amber in tank mixtures and/or in sequential applications with a registered herbicide having a different mode of action, and by not allowing weed escapes to

flower.

Post-harvest tillage or application of a herbicide with a different mode of action must be made to control any weed escapes before they flower or set seed. If weeds will flower before harvest, make a sequential application of an appropriate herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber. A list of herbicides with the same mode of action as Amber can be obtained from your local Syngenta representative. Amber applied to fallow cropland must be applied as a tank mixture, or be followed by a herbicide with a different mode of action within 12 months.

Do not use Amber alone in any field where ALS-resistant biotypes of any weed species have been identified.

An application of a herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber, or a tillage operation, must be made to control any weeds before they flower that may be present in fallow cropland treated with Amber.

Do not apply Amber or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a 12-month period after an Amber application, except for split applications as described below. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action from Amber.

#### GRAZING AND RE-SEEDING FOLLOWING AMBER APPLICATION TO WHEAT, BARLEY, OR FALLOW CROPLAND

There are no grazing restrictions following Amber application.

Wheat (except durum wheat) may be re-seeded immediately after application of either a standard rate or the enhanced rate.

#### FIELD BIOASSAY INSTRUCTIONS

Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field which has been previously treated with Amber. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction Amber was applied. The strips should be located so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, and/or yield reduction, this field can be seeded with this crop the next growing season after the bioassay. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs, this crop must not be

seeded, and the bioassay must be repeated the next growing season.

#### ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not use Amber in fields where the combination of all three of these criteria occur:

- Historic average annual rainfall (or the combination of historic annual rainfall plus planned irrigation of the crop) exceeds 35 inches per year, and
- The ground water table is 30 ft. or less below the soil surface, and
- The soil is classified as a coarse soil (sand or loamy sand soil texture in the surface layer).

2. When applying to wheat, barley, or fallow cropland, do not apply more than one application of 0.56 oz./A or two applications of 0.28 oz./A (separated by at least 60 days) per crop. Split applications must be made within the same cropping season.

3. When applying to pastures, rangeland, or CRP acres, do not apply more than a total of 0.84 oz./A per year as follows: one application of 0.28 oz./A may be applied postemergence, followed by a second application not more than 60 days later at up to 0.56 oz./A.

4. Do not apply Amber or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a 12-month period after an Amber application, except as directed on the label for split applications and tank mixes. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action than Amber.

5. Do not apply Amber within 4 hours of an expected rainfall/irrigation event. Rainfall or irrigation soon after application may reduce foliar uptake by weeds, thereby reducing weed control.

6. Do not apply Amber to wheat or barley undersown with legumes or forage grasses, as injury to the undersown crops may occur.

7. Do not apply Amber to irrigated land if the tail water will be used on nontarget land.

8. Do not allow spray to drift to nontarget crops, other desirable plants, recreational areas, ornamental plants, or onto land scheduled to be planted with crops other than wheat or barley.
9. Do not apply Amber to snow-covered soil or to frozen soil surfaces, since runoff may occur.
10. Do not apply Amber where its movement through the soil or on soil particles may place it in contact with nontarget plants or their roots.
11. Do not apply Amber under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
12. Do not apply Amber to stressed or dormant weeds, or when environmental conditions that stress weeds or cause weed dormancy are expected within one week after application.
13. Do not mix with or apply sequentially with malathion.

Tank mixture or sequential application with other registered organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop discoloration or crop injury. Delay Amber application for at least 60 days after an in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.

14. Do not apply Amber through irrigation systems.

#### CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS

Where a catastrophic crop loss has occurred after an Amber application due to a natural disaster (such as late killing frost, hail, flooding, insect or disease damage), wheat (except durum) may be replanted immediately and IR corn hybrids after 4 months.

Additionally, after 4 months barley, durum wheat, oats, rye, or STS soybeans may be planted with the expectation that some level of discoloration, stunting, or other crop injury will occur. Any damage and yield loss that occurs must be accepted by the grower.

Growers not willing to accept this potential injury and yield loss are required to follow standard rotational guidelines.

Refer in the label for the tank mixtures information.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### POSTEMERGENCE AMBER APPLICATION TO PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Amber can be applied postemergence to emerged and actively growing weeds in pastures, rangeland, and CRP acres at the standard or enhanced rates (see Table 1) for weed control in the following established grasses

For new seedings of the above grasses, do not apply Amber until at least 60 days after emergence of the desirable grasses or 30 days after sprigging of bermudagrass. Even established stands of orchardgrass, red fescue, and ryegrasses will likely be injured by Amber. If desirable broadleaves, such as clovers and alfalfa, are present, they will likely be severely injured by Amber applications.

### Weed Control

For information on weeds controlled, size limitations, and rate of Amber to use, refer to Table 1. Many of the weeds in that table commonly occur in rangeland, pastures, and CRP acres. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Amber at the standard or enhanced rates will provide first year control and subsequent year suppression of: hoary cress (whitetop) and poison hemlock.

For all postemergence applications, Amber should be applied to actively growing weeds and a nonionic surfactant should be included in the spray mixture as described in the Mixing Procedures section of the label. To obtain optimum control and to manage weed resistance, Amber should be applied in tank mixture with an appropriate registered herbicide having another mode of action (examples are 2,4-D, Banvel, Clarity, Curtail, Crossbow, Grazon, Stinger, Tordon, Weedmaster, and Weedone LV6). The tank mix partner should be used at a recommended tank mix rate; and all directions, restrictions, precautions, etc. should be followed on both labels.

Biotypes of the weeds marked with an (\*) in Table 1 have been selected which are

resistant to certain or all sulfonylureas. Those biotypes will likely not be controlled with Amber. Follow the precautions and instructions in the Weed Resistance to ALS-Inhibitor Herbicides section of the label.

Amber at the standard rate (0.28 oz./A) will provide partial control of western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*) if applied to plants less than 5 inches tall. A second application of the standard or enhanced rate (0.28 or 0.56 oz./A) can be made no later than 60 days after the initial application for additional control of late germinating western ragweed and for improved residual control.

Precaution: Weed control is dependent upon weed species, size at application, growing conditions, and the level of competition from the crop. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are stressed due to drought, excess cold or warm temperatures, or other factors that reduce growth. Competition of the crop with the weeds helps in providing control.

Refer to Table 2 for the amount of Amber to use to treat various acreages. The maximum total amount of Amber that can be applied in a calendar year is 0.84 oz./A.

Downy brome and cheat control: Partial control of downy brome and cheat can be obtained by applying Amber at 0.56 oz./A prior to emergence of those grasses. Follow directions for control of downy brome in wheat as described in the Preemergence Amber Application to Winter or Spring Wheat section of the label.

Poisonous plants: The following weeds controlled by Amber can be poisonous to livestock in pastures and rangeland: bur buttercup, coast fiddleneck, cocklebur, creeping buttercup, goldenrod, and tall buttercup.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not cut for hay for 30 days following application. Grazing may occur immediately following application.

- Annual ryegrass (Italian ryegrass), cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome, Persian dandelion: In addition to those controlled or suppressed by standard rates.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)