

COTTON - PREEMERGENCE - KANSAS - OTHER CLAY SOILS

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Caparol 4L is a selective herbicide that may be applied either before or after weeds emerge for control of most annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, including groundcherry, lambsquarters, annual morningglory, malva, mustard, black nightshade, pigweed (carelessweed), purslane, Florida pusley, ragweed, smartweed, teaweed (prickly sida), barnyardgrass (watergrass), crabgrass, foxtail, goosegrass, junglerice, Panicum spp., signalgrass (and other Brachiaria spp.), and wild oats. Caparol 4L also controls shallow-germinating seedlings of cocklebur, coffeeweed, and sandbur. Caparol 4L will also provide partial control of spurred anoda (cottonweed), rough blackfoot (ironweed, cluster flaveria), and prairie sunflower in NM and western TX. Caparol 4L does not control johnsongrass, bermudagrass, other established perennials, or sprangletop at selective rates.

When applied before weeds emerge, Caparol 4L enters weeds through their roots. Thus, its effectiveness depends on moisture to move it into the soil. Under very dry soil conditions after application, a shallow cultivation or rotary hoeing will generally result in better weed control.

When applied to emerged weeds, Caparol 4L provides foliar knockdown and/or residual control of later germinating weeds, depending on the rate applied.

Resistance Management

Prometryn, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 5 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 5 herbicides. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 5 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or

other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

Best Resistance Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in retarding the spread of resistant weed seed.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Do not apply this product in a way that will make contact with workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Ground application (All uses): Use conventional ground sprayers equipped with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.

Calibrate sprayer before use and recalibrate at the start of each season and when changing carriers. Unless otherwise specified, use a minimum of 20 gal of spray mixture per acre for all preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence applications (with or without surfactant) with ground equipment.

Use a pump with capacity to: (1) maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension. A centrifugal pump which provides propeller shear action is recommended for dispersing and mixing this

product. The pump should provide a minimum of 20 gal/minute/100 gal tank size circulated through a correctly positioned sparger tube or jets.

For preplant incorporated or preemergence application, use flat fan nozzle tips. For postemergence band application, use drop extraction tubes off-center nozzle tips. For postemergence broadcast application, use flat fan or off-center nozzle tips. Use flood nozzle tips only in AZ and CA for lay-by treatment in cotton at least 18 inches tall.

Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. Do not place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Aerial application (Cotton and pigeon peas only): Use aerial application only where broadcast applications are specified. Use a minimum of 5 gal of spray mixture per acre. Avoid applications 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.

To assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 ft. above vegetation, using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive nontarget plants, apply Caparol 4L by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 400 ft. from sensitive plants.

Seedbed Preparation

To ensure proper placement of Caparol 4L, seedbeds must be well prepared and as free as possible from trash and clods. A firm seedbed is best for obtaining effective weed control. Uniformity in height and width of seedbed is essential for proper postemergence applications of Caparol 4L. Beds should be low and flat. Take care to avoid planter marks. Wide planter packing wheels or rollers are recommended. Wheel furrows should be uniform in depth. Mount the sprayer so that it follows the same rows as the planter.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

COTTON

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Cotton Caparol 4L Alone

Caparol 4L may be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence and/or postemergence as recommended in the following tables. The postemergence applications may follow preplant incorporated or preemergence treatments of Caparol 4L.

Do not use on glandless cotton varieties, or crop injury will occur.

Note: Do not feed treated forage to livestock, or graze treated areas, or illegal residues may result.

Preemergence

KANSAS

Apply at planting or shortly after planting at the appropriate rate shown in Table 2. Caparol 4L may be used on cotton planted flat, on beds, or in furrows. To avoid concentration of Caparol 4L in the seed furrow, do not make broadcast applications to cotton planted in furrows deeper than 2 inches. Band applications may be made to cotton planted in furrows deeper than 2 inches, but band width should not exceed the width of the bottom of the furrow. If banded, do not cover treated bands with soil while cultivating untreated row middles. To avoid crop injury, do not use on sand or loamy sand, on shallow soils with caliche subsoils, or in areas with caliche outcroppings.

Cotton may be replanted in soil previously treated with Caparol 4L. Do not apply a second preemergence application of Caparol 4L, or injury may occur.

Caparol Foundation Program for Planned Two-Pass Weed Control Systems

In the regions and soil textures listed in Table 2, Caparol may be applied at a reduced rate of 1-2 pt/A (sandy loams = 1 to 1.5 pt/A; loams, silts, sandy clay loams, and clay loams = 1.5 to 2.0 pt/A; and clay soils = 2.0 pt/A) to provide reduced competition from labeled weeds for a period of 30 or more days if followed by a

planned post-emergence weed control treatment. Post-emergence treatments may include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field, broad spectrum examples include Touchdown or other appropriately labeled glyphosate based products if Roundup Ready cotton varieties are being grown. Follow all other directions for use, precautions, and restrictions on the Caparol label as well as those specified on the post-emergence herbicide product label. In burndown situations, i.e. where weeds are present but the cotton has not yet emerged, Caparol may be tank mixed with a burndown herbicide (e.g. Touchdown, Gramoxone Max, or Roundup) in both Roundup Ready and conventional cotton for improved control of existing weeds.

Method

[In Furrow](#)

[Band application](#)

[In Furrow](#)

[Band application](#)

[In Furrow](#)

[Band application](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Exception: If the product is soilinjected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Soils

[Clay](#)

Timings

[At-Plant](#)

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Postplant](#)