

# **WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE - SEEDLING WILDFLOWER AND LEGUME**

## General Information

### GENERAL INFORMATION

PLATEAU DG is a pre-measured quantity (1.44 oz) of water dispersible granules, contained within a water soluble bag, to be mixed with water and an adjuvant and applied as a spray solution to provide weed control and/or turf height suppression on non-cropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, utility plant sites, non-agricultural fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land (see USE OF PLATEAU DG ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND section), prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, recreational and non-residential turf and other similar areas. PLATEAU DG may be used for the release of smooth brome grass, wheatgrass, "wildtype" common Kentucky bluegrass, native prairiegrass, wildflowers, crown vetch and certain legumes. PLATEAU DG can also be used for weed control during the establishment of native prairiegrasses (see NATIVE PRAIRIEGRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION).

PLATEAU DG is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum PLATEAU DG activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, PLATEAU DG will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth. PLATEAU DG is rainfast one hour after application.

PLATEAU DG will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. PLATEAU DG will provide residual control of labeled weeds which

germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of PLATEAU DG to their foliage. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. However, post emergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence applications and the spray solution should include an adjuvant (See "Adjuvants" Section). These solutions may be applied as a broadcast or as a spot treatment using backpack, or ground equipment.

PLATEAU DG may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Depending on the turf type being treated, some yellowing of turf may occur with applications during the growing season. Depending on weather conditions, yellowing will usually disappear in 2 to 4 weeks. PLATEAU DG should not be applied to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands, unless otherwise stated in the label. See PRAIRIEGRASS RENOVATION AND RESTORATION sections.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Due to high degree of variation in genotypes, ecotypes and varieties of wildflowers, tolerances to PLATEAU DG herbicide can vary dramatically and may be reduced under certain soil types and environmental conditions. Preemergence applications of low use rates (1 water soluble packet per acre) to tolerant species, result in the least amount of injury, but may not eliminate it. Postemergence applications of PLATEAU DG can result in injury or death of some genotypes, and should be used only as a rescue treatment when weed competition threatens the stand. Use of certain spray adjuvants can also increase wildflower injury and loss of stand. Although most legumes are tolerant to 1 water soluble packet per acre of PLATEAU DG preemergence, some stand thinning may occur. Legumes are more tolerant to post applications, but chlorosis or stunting is possible. Less than satisfactory results may occur from applications to monoculture stands. It is recommended to try on a small scale to determine degree of satisfaction on monoculture stands.

For use in wildflower beds: Certain wildflowers have shown tolerance to PLATEAU DG applied pre-emergence and/or postemergence. Apply PLATEAU DG at the rate of 1 water soluble packet per acre plus a silicone or nonionic surfactant to wildflower beds when weed competition threatens establishment or preservation of stand. Do

not use a methylated seed oil or add fertilizer after seedling wildflowers have emerged or severe injury or death of some species may occur. Do not use if injury can not be tolerated. Species listed in the table below will outgrow early phytotoxicity. Higher rates may cause delayed flowering and/or height suppression of some species. Late postemergence applications (at bolting, bud or bloom set) on seedling and established beds will delay or prevent bloom. Combinations with PENDULUM herbicide will provide broad spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control (see PENDULUM herbicide label for tolerant species).

For prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures: Where some wildflower injury (phytotoxicity, height suppression) can be tolerated, apply PLATEAU DG at the rate to achieve desired weed control, but not to exceed tolerance. Wildflower injury can be reduced or eliminated with pre-emergence applications. To minimize injury, apply PLATEAU DG at 1 water soluble packet per acre at planting to tolerant species. If postemergence application is made to established prairiegrass/wildflower mixtures, use the lowest rate of PLATEAU DG necessary to achieve desired weed control (see "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section). Postemergence application can result in stand thinning or death due to vast variation in seed sources, varieties and genotypes. It is recommended that a small area be tested prior to full application for tolerance of desired species. Application of PLATEAU DG in conjunction with an organophosphate insecticide may cause an increase in wildflower injury.

Note: For legumes, at least three true leaves should be present before a postemergence application

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

#### Timings

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Preemergence \(Crop\)](#)