

WINTER WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY - FALL TREATMENT INCORPORATED

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

This herbicide may be used for wild oat control in barley, peas (green, field dried, chickpeas, garbanzo beans), lentils, durum, spring and winter wheat, triticale, established bermuda grass (grown for seed or hay), and sugar beet only, and suppresses downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), cheat (*Bromus secalinus*) and Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) in winter wheat and winter barley. Other crops should not be treated with this product because injury may occur. For barley, durum, spring wheat, triticale and sugar beet, this product may be applied on the soil either in the fall or in the spring before wild oats germinate. For lentils and peas, this product may only be applied in the spring before wild oats germinate. For winter wheat, this product may only be applied in the fall before wild oats germinate.

Application equipment must be properly calibrated: application of too much herbicide may injure the crop; application of too little may result in poor wild oat control. Specified rates must be followed in order to:

1. Avoid crop injury
2. Avoid crop residue at harvest
3. Control wild oats
4. Suppress *Bromus* species

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Application to a field which is wet, lumpy, rough or ridged will result in reduced wild oat control and promote crop thinning. Incorporation must be completed within 48 hours after application and before germination of the wild oats. If weeds, including wild oats, have emerged prior to treating and/or planting, they must be controlled. All deep tillage by cultivators or double disc implements must be completed prior to

application. Do not plow following application of this herbicide.

Seeding may be done either before or after application, depending upon the crop that is to be sown. If seeding is delayed, shallow reworking of the treated area before seeding will not destroy the effects of the chemical.

When using this herbicide, a strip should be left untreated for proof of results. Weed control may be evaluated also by removing a surface inch or two inches of the soil at the time of germination to inspect the number of wild oats that were killed before emergence.

Wild oats are usually killed before emergence, but occasionally, and particularly under dry conditions, plants may reach the 3-4 leaf stage before they die.

Under conditions of prolonged high temperature at the time of germination, or extreme drought in the spring, this product may not maintain the usual high standard of wild oat control.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

This product must be applied through a specially designed ground applicator or airplane capable of applying small quantities of granules evenly.

Application is limited to one per growing season and must not exceed 15 pounds of Avadex MicroActiv Herbicide per acre.

GROUND EQUIPMENT:

It is important that the applicator be calibrated properly to deliver the desired amount of this product to avoid applying too little, or too much, material. To give even distribution, scatter plates (similar to those used for applying granules in a band) must be attached to each delivery tube or outlet in such a manner to give overall coverage. To calibrate, attach a collector pan, or bag, over each spreader plate or delivery tube. Operate over normal terrain to be treated at 4 to 5 miles per hour. Collect the granules from all outputs after covering the desired distance.

AIRPLANE: For aerial application, attachments designed for applying low volumes of granules must be used. In order to ensure uniform aerial application, it is recommended that the field distribution pattern is checked and any necessary gate and vent modifications are made to ensure an even pattern distribution. In order to

ensure uniform application and to avoid overlapping and possible crop injury, it is recommended that two flaggers, one at each end of the field, be used.

FIELD PREPARATION Before applying this product, be sure the soil is in good working condition. All deep tillage by cultivation, or double disc implements, must be completed prior to application of this product. If stubble ground is being treated, one or two passes with a field cultivator may be required before application and incorporation.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS

When summer fallow or plowed ground is being treated, a field cultivator will provide adequate incorporation. For proper incorporation of this product, set incorporation implement to work the soil no deeper than 3 to 4 inches. Do not use disc implements for incorporation.

FALL - On summer fallow ground which is loose and free of lumps and trash, incorporate this product using equipment similar to a culti-harrow or a duck-foot with rod weeder attachment.

For applications to fields or standing stubble, fields may be worked once or twice with a field cultivator or chisel plow. Apply granules and incorporate with a field cultivator or culti-harrow.

If soil must be ridged after incorporating to prevent soil erosion by high winds, the depth of ridging should be kept to a minimum.

In preparing the herbicide-treated area for seeding in the spring, care must be taken to avoid working the soil any deeper than fall tillage.

When incorporating with a single pass in the fall, a second incorporation must be performed in the spring during seedbed preparation. If no spring work is anticipated, then both incorporations should be done in the fall.

For applications to winter wheat after seeding, apply and shallowly incorporate with a spike tooth, or spring tooth harrow set shallowly as not to disturb wheat seed.

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Apply lower rates on light soils and apply higher rates on heavy soils.

Incorporate within 48 hours. For methods, see “FIELD PREPARATION” and “INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS” sections of the label.

Crops:

Winter Wheat and Winter Barley:

- For suppression of downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*), cheat (*Bromus secalinus*) and Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) apply 15 pounds per acre prior to planting and shallowly incorporate. In Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota plant with hoedrills only.
- For winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest, some crop thinning may occur, especially on clay knobs, where seed is “dusted in” or “floated on” and emergence is delayed. Thinning is usually more than offset by tillering and increased yields.
- Not for use on wheat, barley, and sugar beet in California

Method

[Soil incorporation](#)

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.

Timings

[Preplant](#)

[fall](#)

[Before or after seeding.](#)