

SURFACE APPLICATION WITH DELAYED INCORPORATION

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

SURFACE APPLICATION WITH DELAYED INCORPORATION USE ONLY IN IDAHO, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA AND UTAH

Surface applications of this product which will be followed by a delayed incorporation in the spring may be made beginning 3 weeks prior to soil freeze-up in the fall and ending before spring thaw. (Average soil temperature at the 2-inch depth must be 40°F or less).

Surface applications must be incorporated in the spring; two passes are recommended. If surface applications are made because soil conditions do not permit incorporation and these conditions change, making incorporation possible, incorporate even if several weeks after application.

This surface application may be made in standing stubble or to fields with surface residues. Surface applications should not be made to fields covered with snow or with excessive crop residue, which will not allow granule contact with the soil.

Surface applications with delayed incorporation may not provide the same level of wild oat control as fall incorporated applications. Wild oat control resulting from delayed incorporation may be reduced if drought or abnormally warm temperatures occur between application and crop emergence in the spring. To achieve the most reliable wild oat control, this product should be incorporated within 48 hours of application as described in the "FIELD PREPARATIONS" and "INCORPORATED

APPLICATIONS” sections of the label.

Method

[Surface](#)

[Soil incorporation](#)

[Surface](#)

[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](#)

[In the spring may be made beginning 3 weeks prior to soil freeze-up in the fall and ending before spring thaw.](#)