

## **SMALL GRAINS: WHEAT (FALL AND SPRING SEEDED) - EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS**

### General Information

### Product Information

Clarity herbicide is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in Table 1. General Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes. Clarity may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

### Mode of Action

Clarity is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. Clarity interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

### Resistance Management

Clarity herbicide has a low probability of selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

### Application Instructions

Clarity can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For general Clarity application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see Table 2. Clarity Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, Clarity should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying Clarity to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

### Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying Clarity.

### Sensitive Crop Precautions

Clarity may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to Clarity during their development or growing stage.

### Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

**Water Volume:** Use 1 - 10 gallons of water per acre (2 - 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in the labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

DO NOT use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

### Ground Application (Banding)

When applying Clarity by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the formula specified in the label.

### Ground Application (Broadcast)

**Water Volume:** Use 3 - 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal

performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

**Application Equipment:** Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

### Ground Application (Wipers)

Clarity herbicide may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part Clarity to 1 part water. DO NOT apply greater than 1 lb dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart Clarity herbicide) per acre per application. DO NOT contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in the label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

### Restrictions and Limitations

- Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces of Clarity® herbicide (2 pounds acid equivalent) per acre, per year.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information for preharvest intervals.
- Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of Clarity.
- Stress: DO NOT apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
- DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation equipment. DO NOT treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Refer in the label regarding tank mix information.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

**SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEED TO LEGUMES**

(FALL- AND SPRING-SEEDED BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE AND WHEAT)

Clarity combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in Table 1. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix Clarity herbicide with one or more of the herbicides listed. Clarity used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for Clarity application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of Clarity per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing Clarity with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing Clarity with sulfonylurea herbicides (Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, and Peak), use 1 - 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than 0.25 - 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 - 4 fluid ounces of Clarity per acre.

Timings: Apply Clarity before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply Clarity when weeds are in the 2 - 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2" across. Applying Clarity to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 - 3 gallons of water per acre should be used.

Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in

Table 6 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead section of the label.

Small Grains: Wheat (fall- and spring-seeded)

#### EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 - 4 fluid ounces of Clarity per treated acre to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra, or Peak.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Prior to the jointing stage - fall seeded.](#)

[Before it reaches the 6 - leaf stage - spring seeded.](#)