

WHEAT (INCLUDING SPRING, WINTER AND DURUM), BARLEY, ETC.

General Information

Product Information

Use FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix in the spring or fall prior to planting, or as a summer (chemical) fallow application for the control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds such as chickweed, wild buckwheat, mustards, cleavers, foxtails, downy brome and wild oat. Applications may be made in fields to be seeded to wheat (including durum), barley, oats, rye and triticale not underseeded with legumes. Mix FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix with water and apply as a uniform broadcast spray.

FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix must be applied to emerged, actively growing weeds. Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix by allowing maximum foliar uptake and contact activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be adequately controlled or suppressed and re-growth may occur. For best results, ensure thorough spray coverage of target weeds.

FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix rapidly stops growth of susceptible weeds.

However, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for one to two weeks after application depending upon growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Degree of control and duration of effect are dependent upon weed species, sensitivity, weed size, crop competition, growing conditions immediately prior to and following treatment, and spray coverage.

Delay application until weeds have emerged to the stages described to provide adequate leaf surface to receive the herbicide. Unemerged weed seedlings or vegetation arising from underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide. For this reason, best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

- When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use

directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

- Do not allow spray mist to drift since even very small quantities of spray can cause severe damage or destruction to nearby crops, plants or other areas on which treatment is not intended. It may also cause other unintended consequences.
- For best resistance management stewardship, do not use more than once per season.
- This product has the potential to leach. Do not apply excessive irrigation.
- Do not apply to crops underseeded with legumes.
- Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result.

Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

- This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label approved herbicide program.

Read and carefully observe the precautionary statement and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

- Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the herbicide off of the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.
- For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete.

Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

Herbicide Resistance Management

FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix contains two modes of action, inhibition of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme and inhibition of the 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSP) enzyme. Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also

exist and may cause reduced weed control. FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix may not reliably control known ALS or EPSP resistant weed biotypes.

FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix contains a Group 2 and a Group 9 herbicide.

Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix and other Group 2 and/or Group 9 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance development:

- Where possible, rotate the use of FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix and other Group 2 or Group 9 herbicides with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Tank mix herbicides with different modes of action provided the products are registered for the intended use.
- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that includes scouting, historical herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix in a total spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Apply spot treatments with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray

pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: To minimize spray drift, apply FirstStep Herbicide Tank Mix in a total spray volume of 3 gallons or more per acre. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Avoid making applications when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom that does not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion.

A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind with lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft-mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground with little or no lateral movement.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Application Directions

Application Timing

Spring Prior to Crop Emergence: Apply FirstStep A at a rate of 1.36 fl oz per acre tank mixed with FirstStep B at a rate of 13.5 oz per acre in the spring prior to planting wheat (including spring, winter, and durum), barley, rye, triticale, and oats.

Summer: When applied as a summer (chemical) fallow application, apply in the initial application to establish summer fallow in the spring or early summer. Do not apply as a summer (chemical) fallow application after July 1.

Fall: Apply FirstStep A at a rate of 1.36 oz per acre tank mixed with FirstStep B at a rate of 13.5 oz per acre in the fall prior to planting wheat (including durum), barley,

rye, triticale, and oats.

Apply in the spring, summer or fall as directed above only when weeds are actively growing, in the 2 to 4 leaf stage except where noted in the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application are controlled. Best results are obtained from application made to seedling weeds. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy or weed density increases, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions in Avoid Injurious Spray Drift section.

Restrictions:

- Livestock may be grazed on treated crops seven days following application.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

60 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

Postemergence (Weed)

In the spring, summer or fall.