CLOVER GROWN FOR SEED - WEEDS CONTROLLED

General Information

Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Ensure spray drift to nontarget species does not occur.

DO NOT apply Raptor herbicide in any manner not specifically described in this label.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

When applied by either ground or air, Raptor spray drift or other indirect contact may injure sensitive crops, including non-imidazolinone-tolerant canola, lentil, rice, sunflower, or wheat; leafy vegetables; and sugar beet.

Spray equipment used for Raptor application must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with Raptor. DO NOT use Raptor other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Product Information

Raptor herbicide, a soluble liquid, is a postemergence herbicide to control and suppress many broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, as listed in this label.

The mode of weed-killing activity involves uptake of Raptor by foliage and/or weed

roots and rapid translocation to the growing points. After Raptor application, susceptible weeds may show yellowing, and weed growth will stop. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop.

Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum Raptor activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, Raptor will provide residual activity on susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil. A timely cultivation after Raptor application may improve weed control.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following Raptor application. These effects can be more pronounced if crops are growing in stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

DO NOT tank mix organophosphate or carbamate insecticides with Raptor on listed crops unless otherwise specified in writing by BASF. When organophosphate (such as Lorsban insecticide) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with Raptor, temporary injury may result to the treated crop. Separate organophosphate and Raptor application by at least 7 days to reduce potential for injury. Use of Raptor is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Raptor, the field may be replanted to beans (dry), Clearfield canola, Clearfield corn, Clearfield lentil, Clearfield rice, Clearfield and Clearfield Plus sunflower, Clearfield and Clearfield Plus wheat, edamame, pea (English), peas (dry), lima bean (succulent), snap bean, or soybean. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches. DO NOT apply a second treatment of Raptor. DO NOT apply Pursuit herbicide, Pursuit Plus EC herbicide or Raptor if edamame or soybeans are replanted.

Resistance Management

Naturally occurring biotypes1 of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be

effectively controlled by this and/or other products with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g. Finesse herbicide), imidazolinones (e.g. Beyond herbicide), the triazolopyrimidine sulfoanilides (e.g. FirstRate herbicide), the sulfonylaminocarbonyl triazolinones, and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. Staple herbicide). If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in a field, Raptor and/or any other ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action herbicide should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

1A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

Raptor is very active against many broadleaf and grass weed species. For long-term weed management, use at least two herbicides with different modes of action to reduce the potential for weed resistance. Crop (and herbicide) rotation is effective in managing weed resistance where herbicides of different modes of action are used. Tillage, where practical (such as in fallow production or before planting), is effective in controlling weeds to minimize resistance development. Additionally, a burndown herbicide during fallow or before planting is effective in reducing weed resistance development.

Raptor has no preharvest interval (PHI) for any crop.

Refer to label for Mixing Instructions details.

Spraying Instructions

DO NOT apply when wind conditions may result in drift, when temperature inversion conditions exist, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables and sugar beet.

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI is recommended.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying Raptor to minimum-till or no-till crops. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer's instructions). Use flat-fan nozzle tips or similar appropriate nozzle tips to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Ground Application with a Low-volume Sprayer

Raptor herbicide may be applied with a low-volume
sprayer. When applying Raptor with a low-volume sprayer, spray weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label. Weed control depends on thorough spray coverage. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough spray coverage of weeds.

When applying Raptor with a low-volume sprayer, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40 to 60 PSI for optimum coverage.

Aerial Application

Raptor may be applied by air to all crops listed on this label.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The addition of an adjuvant AND a nitrogen fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control, unless otherwise directed in this label.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift-management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be

pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information that follows.

Application Information

Apply Raptor as a postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed the maximum specified size (see Crop-specific Information section weeds controlled tables by crop).

Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. Apply Raptor when weeds are small and actively growing; however, delay application in seedling alfalfa, dry beans, and dry peas until minimum growth stages have occurred. Refer to the crop-specific sections Alfalfa (see Seedling Alfalfa) and Dry Beans and Dry Peas.

An adjuvant (either surfactant OR crop oil concentrate) AND nitrogen fertilizer MUST be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control. See Adjuvants section under Mixing Instructions for specific instructions.

When Raptor is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop. Raptor not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides activity on susceptible weeds that may emerge shortly after application.

Weeds are most easily controlled when actively growing. Under cold temperature conditions (less than 40° F maximum daytime temperature), weed control may be less.

For improved weed control, cultivate (where possible) 7 to 10 days after a postemergence Raptor application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control activation, especially under dry conditions.

Apply Raptor a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crops may be planted after applying the specified rate of Raptor in Region 1 and Region 2, as indicated on the map.

Region 1 - States and parts of states WEST of US Highway 83 (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas)

Region 2 - States and parts of states EAST of US Highway 83 (includes the eastern parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, and the states east of these states)

Refer to table in the label for Rotational Interval (months) following Raptor herbicide Application.

Furrow-irrigated and Flood-irrigated Crops

Following harvest of furrow-irrigated or flood-irrigated crops, thoroughly mix soil by plowing or deep disking to minimize the potential for herbicide carryover to the following crop.

Use of Raptor in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, such as arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Clover Grown for Seed

For use only in Oregon and Washington.

Application Timing

Apply Raptor early postemergence in a tank mix, as described below, when clover has a minimum of 2 trifoliate leaves and when the majority of weeds are 1-inch to 3-inches tall. Raptor application must be made before clover bloom.

Use Rate

Apply Raptor early postemergence to clover grown for seed at a broadcast rate of 5 fl ozs/acre (0.04 lb imazamox ae/acre).

Application of Raptor in clover grown for seed requires the addition of an adjuvant, nitrogen fertilizer, and Basagran herbicide.

Adjuvants

- Nonionic surfactant - Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply NIS at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution).
OR
- Crop oil concentrate - Use COC at 1 pint/acre (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).
OR
- High surfactant oil concentrate - Use HSOC at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).

Nitrogen Fertilizer

Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (such as 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0) at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

Basagran

Add Basagran at 8 to 16 fl ozs/acre to minimize crop response. Basagran application at rates higher than 16 fl ozs/acre may reduce grass control. Basagran may only be applied to clover grown for seed.

Apply Raptor herbicide plus Basagran herbicide tank mix a minimum of 4 hours before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Clover Grown for Seed Restrictions and Limitations

- Raptor application must be made before clover bloom.
- DO NOT make more than one Raptor application to clover grown for seed per year (growing season).
- DO NOT apply more than 5 fl ozs Raptor/acre (0.04 lb imazamox ae/acre) to clover grown for seed per year (growing season).
- If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.
- DO NOT apply to clover subjected to stress conditions, such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.
- DO NOT apply to weeds under stress, such as lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory weed control could result.
- DO NOT apply more than a total of 4 pints of Basagran/acre per calendar year or 2.0 pounds of bentazon active ingredient (ai) from all sources per acre per calendar year.

Weeds Controlled (Clover Grown for Seed)

Raptor will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence to 1-inch to 3-inch weeds (unless otherwise indicated).

Refer on the label for Maximum Weed Size inches.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil-injected 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

Postemergence (Crop)