WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE

General Information

INFORMATION
This product provides selective postemergence control of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale. This product is for use on Rights-of-ways, Utility, Pipelines, Railroads and Roadsides, Industrial Sites, Fence Rows, Non-irrigation Ditch Banks, Conservation Reserve Programs, and Non-Residential Turfgrass Areas.

USE RESTRICTIONS
- Crop Use- Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- Non-Crop & Fallow Use- Do not apply more than 2-1/2 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do not allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, canola, cotton, edible beans, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco or tomatoes.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- If replanting is required within 90 days after application, plant only listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling.
- Do not plant any crop (including Corn and Sorghum) until 90 days after application.
- Aerial application is prohibited within 300 feet of residential areas (e.g., homes, schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, hospitals, etc.).
- Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.
- Do not apply to playgrounds, schoolyards, or other residential turfgrass areas.
- Do not use this product on sod farms.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT
Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of

uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use instructions, restrictions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer’s specifications for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only 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 this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons 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. Application should be avoided 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 no longer than 3/4 the length of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and 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 and little or no lateral movement.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum herbicidal activity requires active plant growth and temperatures between 55oF to 75oF. Reduced efficacy will occur when temperatures are below 45oF or above 85oF. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 8 gallons or more per acre by ground and 3 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre by air. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control, however, do not exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Rather than increasing boom pressure, decreased spraying speed or larger nozzle tips should be used to increase spray volume.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Adjuvants

To improve weed control, a high-quality adjuvant labeled for use on growing crops may be used. An adjuvant can optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer using the directions below: Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

Do not apply with backpack or hand-held application equipment.

Mix the amount of this product (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size. For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

Application Rates
The application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallowland).

Sprayer Cleanup
To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

1. After applying this product, flush and rinse application equipment with water thoroughly, disposing of the water according to the disposal instructions in this label. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state and federal guidelines.

2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank, flushing the tank, hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes.

3. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes.

4. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom and nozzles and drain the tank.

5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.

6. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for this product, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Application Timing
Make applications from the fully tillered stage of growth but before the jointing stage at a rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. Use the higher rate when weeds are less susceptible or for heavy weed populations.

Application Restrictions
- Do not harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 45 days of application.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock
- Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints (24 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- The risk of crop injury at all stages of growth and poor weed control is increased if the application is made and extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, and following the application. Reduced weed control may also occur during these conditions.
- Do not apply when crop canopy covers the weeds as poor control will result.
- Preharvest interval (PHI): Do not apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.
- Make no more than one postemergence application per crop cycle at a maximum of 1-1/2 pints per acre per application.
- Make no more than one preharvest application per crop cycle at a maximum of 1-1/2 pints per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 1-1/2 pints per crop cycle.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is

applied at rates lower than specified.

Best Practices for Resistance Management
Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the rate of 1-1/2 pints per acre.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast Spray
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast Spray
Pre-Harvest Interval

Grain and Straw: 40 days
Hay: 14 days

Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings
to actively growing weeds
From fully tillered stage of growth but before the jointing stage