

FOREST MANAGEMENT - CEANOTHUS SPP, ETC.

General Information

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

2,4-D LV6 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to 2,4-D LV6 or other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by 2,4-D LV6 or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of 2,4-D LV6 or other target site of action Group 4 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

USE DIRECTIONS

Unless noted otherwise under individual DIRECTIONS section, for aerial application, apply the specified amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, apply the specified amount in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Use more water for both methods when adverse growing conditions are present. Do not apply with high spray pressures, hollow cone or other nozzle types that produce small spray droplets which may drift. The use of a suitable drift control agent at the

proper rate will aid in the reduction of spray drift. Apply when weather is warm and plants are rapidly growing. Cold weather or dry conditions may cause poor results. Do not apply if rain is expected within an hour. Consult your local agronomist or Extension specialist for specific use and crop tolerance situations.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not

apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

WATER BASED SPRAY -- Fill the equipment half full of water, agitate while adding this product; then add the rest of water.

WATER AND SOYBEAN OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL-BASED SPRAY-- First mix this product with the oil; then add to water. If vigorous agitation is possible, the oil can be added last. **DO NOT ADD OIL FIRST!**

SOYBEAN OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL-BASED SPRAY: Add this product to straight oil to form a solution. Do not allow water to get into this mixture, if it does, an invert emulsion will occur.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER: Weed and feed applications for corn, small grains, grasses grown for seed or grass pastures according to label use rates. - Add half the fertilizer to the tank; then add recommended label amount of this product per acre. Agitate constantly and vigorously and finish filling spray tank with fertilizer. Apply as soon as possible, agitating constantly. Do not hold spray mixture overnight. If incompatibility is a problem, the use of a compatibility agent at the recommended label rate may correct the problem. Fertilize according to the recommendations of your supplier or your Extension specialist. Herbicide foliage contact burning may occur as a result of fertilizer use. Lower use rates and concentrations will reduce this problem.

Adjuvants for Preemergence and Preplant Applications: A non-ionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate may be added to the spray solution when this product is applied preemergence or preplant to increase control of large or difficult to control weeds. Crop oil concentrates must contain at least 17% emulsifier, and should be used at 1% volume/volume (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution). Non-ionic surfactants should be used at 0.25% volume/volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of

spray solution). When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Winfield Solutions, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Wash spray equipment thoroughly with a tank cleaner after using this product. When cleaning equipment, do not pour washwater on the ground: spray or drain over a large area away from wells or other water sources. Apply the recommended amount of 2,4-D per acre regardless of the amount of diluent used.

TANK MIXES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used in tank mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

DIRECTIONS

Conifer Release: To control susceptible brush species and to release Douglas fir, hemlock, sitka spruce or grand fir, apply up to 2 qts. per acre before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply 2 to 2-2/3 qts. per acre before pine growth begins in spring. To increase performance, add 2 to 4 qts. of diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, or a suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT:

- Broadcast application:

Limited to one broadcast application per year.

Maximum of 5.7 pints (4 lbs. ae) per acre per broadcast application.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Before pine growth begins in spring.

Before new growth on Douglas fir is 2" long