

## **ESTABLISHED CREEPING BENTGRASS - BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS CONTROL (0.5 TO 1.0 FL OZ / 1000 SQ FT)**

### General Information

### Product Information

Drive XLR8 herbicide may be applied postemergence to residential and nonresidential turfgrass (refer to Table 1. Turfgrass Tolerance (Established)) for the control of many broadleaf and grass weeds on the following sites:

- Airports
- Athletic fields
- Cemeteries
- Golf courses
- Grounds or lawns around residential and commercial establishments
- Houses of worship
- Military and other institutions
- Multifamily dwellings
- Parks
- Picnic grounds
- Roadsides
- Schools
- Sod farms

### Mode of Action

Drive XLR8 is an auxin agonist and is classified as a quinoline carboxylic acid. It is absorbed by foliage and roots and translocated throughout the plant. The control symptoms exhibited by broadleaf weeds include leaf and stem curl or twisting, and chlorosis. Susceptible grasses demonstrate stunting, chlorosis, and gradual reddening followed by necrosis and death. Refer to Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 for turfgrass tolerance and susceptible weed species.

### Herbicide Resistance Management Management Plan

While weed resistance to Group 4 herbicides is infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. Weeds resistant to Group 4 herbicides may be effectively managed using herbicide(s) from a different group. Resistance

management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, and optimum seeding rate/row spacing. Consult your local BASF representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds.

#### Chemical Control

- Start clean with tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program.
- DO NOT rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control.
- Follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.
- The use of preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds is recommended to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely postemergence herbicide applications.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
- Use tank mixes and sequential applications with other herbicides possessing different sites of action that are also effective on the target weeds.

Suspected Herbicide-Resistant Weeds may be Identified by these Indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

#### Best Management Practices for Resistance Management/Scouting and Containment

- Scout areas prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout areas after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective.
- Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different site of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Contact your Drive XLR8 supplier and/or your local BASF representative to report weed escapes.
- To the extent possible DO NOT allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the

weed seedbank.

- Clean equipment before moving to a different area to avoid spread of resistant weeds.

### Application Information

In New York, Drive XLR8 herbicide can only be applied as a spot application.

Apply Drive XLR8 to actively growing weeds as postemergence broadcast or spot sprays using the turfgrass species, rate, and growth stages indicated in Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3. DO NOT exceed the labeled application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in Restrictions and Limitations.

For best results, weeds should not be under stress from lack of water, excessive water, low fertility, mowing shock, excessive hot or cold temperatures, or injury from other herbicide applications.

To achieve consistent weed control, use methylated seed oil (MSO). Refer to Table 2 and Table 3 for rates.

Adding adjuvants may cause slight leaf burn, but new growth is normal, and turfgrass vigor is not reduced. The potential for leaf burn is increased when relative humidity and temperature are high. Additional stress from low mowing heights may also increase the possibility of turfgrass injury. Chelated iron or sprayable soluble nitrogen fertilizer will reduce a slight yellowing that may occur on some turfgrass species. Not all chelated iron or sprayable nitrogen fertilizers are compatible with Drive XLR8. Always perform a compatibility test to ensure proper mixing. See Compatibility Test For Mix Components section of label for directions.

### Broadcast Applications

Apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in sufficient water per acre to provide uniform spray distribution (at least 20 gallons of water per acre or at least 0.5 gallon per 1000 square feet). Use low-pressure sprayers at 20 to 40 psi.

Maintain continuous agitation during spraying with good mechanical or bypass agitation. Nozzle screens must be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh). Check sprayer routinely to determine proper calibration. Flat fan, flood, or cone nozzles may be used. Arrange nozzles for uniform coverage for turfgrass and weeds to be controlled. Adjust boom height, nozzle selection, and pressure to

provide uniform coverage and minimize spray drift.

Avoid overlaps that will increase rates above those labeled for use. Avoid application when winds may cause drift.

### Spot Applications

Postemergence spot applications may be made to susceptible weeds in turfgrass that is tolerant to Drive XLR8 (see Table 1 and Table 2). Apply 1.45 fluid ounces of Drive XLR8 per 1000 square feet (0.75 lb ae/A) of treated area. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. See Table 5 for spot spray mix instructions. Spot Treatment in New York: Spray individual weeds only. Adjust the sprayer to coarse spray to minimize wind drift. Apply to the center of the weed and spray to lightly cover.

### Mowing Information

DO NOT mow 2 days before or after applying Drive XLR8 to maximize weed control and minimize potential turfgrass injury. Clippings from the first three mowings after application should be left on the treated area.

### Irrigation and Rainfall

If soil moisture is not sufficient prior to Drive XLR8 application, irrigation may improve weed control. For best results, DO NOT water or irrigate for 24 hours after application. If rainfall does not occur in 2 to 7 days after application, irrigation of at least 1/2 inch is desirable.

### Extended Grass Control

To extend grass control, Drive XLR8 can be tank mixed with PendulumR 3.3 EC herbicide or Pendulum AquaCap herbicide to provide residual control of annual grasses. Consult the respective tank mix labels for additional weeds controlled.

### Seeding/Overseeding/Sprigging

The use of Drive XLR8 before or after seeding or overseeding a turfgrass area will not significantly interfere with the turfgrass seed germination and growth of those grass types identified as tolerant or moderately tolerant in Table 1. See Table 4 for seeding, overseeding, or sprigging application timing.

### Adjuvants

## Additives in Spray Mix to Achieve Control

Methylated seed oil is the preferred adjuvant for postemergence applications. However, if an MSO is not available in your region, the use of a crop oil concentrate (COC) or other high quality surfactant must be used in the spray tank at the time of application. Refer to actual product label for use rates and use directions.

Additives should not be used when tank mixing with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) products or turfgrass phytotoxicity may occur.

Methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate used as the adjuvant with Drive XLR8 must meet all the following criteria:

- Nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, any methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate used should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended. Consult your local BASF representative or distributor for instructions for your area.

## Restrictions and Limitations

- New York
- Drive XLR8 herbicide can only be applied as a spot application.
- Drive XLR8 is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.
- DO NOT apply more than 128 fluid ounces of Drive XLR8 per acre (or 2.9 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) in one year (1.5 lbs ae per acre per year).
- DO NOT apply more than 64 fluid ounces of Drive XLR8 per acre (or 1.45 fluid ounces per 1000 square feet) in a single application (0.75 lb ae per acre per application).
- DO NOT apply to golf course collars or greens.
- DO NOT make applications of Drive XLR8 to droughtstressed turfgrass and/or drought-stressed weeds.
- DO NOT apply to fine fescue unless it is part of a seed blend.

- DO NOT apply to Bahiagrass, carpetgrass, centipedegrass, colonial and seaside bentgrass, dichondra, St. Augustinegrass, or lawns or turfgrass where desirable clovers are present.
  - DO NOT apply to exposed feeder roots of trees or ornamentals or within the dripline of trees and other ornamental species.
  - DO NOT apply into any ornamental bed.
  - DO NOT apply within 4 weeks after seedling emergence of creeping bentgrass, fine fescue blends, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass.
  - DO NOT apply Drive XLR8 prior to and within 2 weeks after seeding seashore paspalum.
  - DO NOT use clippings as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.
  - DO NOT plant eggplants or tobacco within 12 months in areas treated with Drive XLR8.
  - DO NOT plant tomatoes or carrots within 24 months in areas treated with Drive XLR8.
  - Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard S-572.1).
  - DO NOT release spray at a height greater than 30 inches above the ground.
  - DO NOT apply when wind speeds are greater than 10 mph at the application site.
  - Use a lawn-type sprayer with coarse spray because wind drift is less likely.
  - Avoid mist and spray onto vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, shrubs, trees, and other desirable plants, especially plants belonging to the Solanaceae family, such as tomatoes, eggplants, and bell peppers.
  - DO NOT discard rinsate on or near desirable plants.
- DO NOT apply this product by air or through any type of irrigation system or equipment.

## Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

### Established Creeping Bentgrass

### Application Rate/Timing

Drive XLR8 must be applied in 2 to 3 split applications at 0.5 to 1.0 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (0.25 to 0.51 lb ae/A).

Time sequential application(s) 14 to 21 days apart.

Additive Rate: Methylated seed oil at 0.55 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (1.5 pints/A).

Yellowing that occurs on these species can be reduced by the addition of chelated iron or sprayable soluble nitrogen fertilizer. See Application Information and Adjuvants.

Not for use at this rate range in California.

DO NOT use on golf course greens and collars. Consult Table 4. Seeding/Overseeding/Sprigging Timing Chart for this situation.

## GRASS WEEDS

Crabgrass, large; Crabgrass, smooth; Foxtail, giant; Foxtail, green; Foxtail, yellow; Signalgrass, broadleaf: Under certain conditions, Drive XLR8 application to annual grasses at 2-tiller to 4-tiller may not provide complete control. A sequential application will be required for grass control in these situations. Optimum control is achieved when applications of Drive XLR8 + methylated seed oil are applied either before second tiller or as grass weeds mature

Kikuyugrass: Tank mix partner or sequential application required

Kikuyugrass; Torpedograss: Make 2 sequential applications of 1.0 fl oz (0.51 lb ae/A) of Drive XLR8 per 1000 sq ft and an additional sequential application up to 0.90 fl oz (0.46 lb ae/A) of Drive XLR8 per 1000 sq ft at 14-day to 21-day intervals.

Crabgrass, large; Crabgrass, smooth: Biotypes of large and smooth crabgrass in California have shown varied response to Drive XLR8. If control failure occurs following a full or split application, DO NOT reapply Drive XLR8. Change to a herbicide with a different mode of action.

## Broadleaf Weeds

Daisy, English; Dandelion, common: Tank mix partner or sequential application required

Daisy, English: NOT FOR USE to control this weed in California

## Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Spot treatment](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)