

CORN - CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS - COARSE SOIL TEXTURE - EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (3% OR GREATER SOIL ORGANIC MATTER)

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

For use only on field corn, production seed corn, silage corn, popcorn. Corn in the label refers to all four types: field corn, production seed corn, silage corn, and popcorn.

OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide is a unique combination of the herbicides acetochlor and atrazine plus the antidote or safener, dichlormid. While the acetochlor and atrazine provide weed control, the dichlormid safens corn against herbicide injury. OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide may be applied to the surface or incorporated into the top 1-2 inch layer of soil. It is recommended for control alone, or in tank mix combinations, for the weeds listed in the \"Target Weeds\" section of these use directions. OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide controls weeds by interfering with normal germination and seedling development.

OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide does not control established or germinated weeds present at application.

Use Restrictions

- Do not apply to the following soils if groundwater depth is 30 feet or less: sand with less than 3% organic matter; loamy sand with less than 2% organic matter; or sandy loam with less than 1% organic matter.
- This product may not be mixed/loaded, or used within 50 feet of any wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, or sink holes.
- This product must not be mixed or loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sinks holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the

heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. Additional State imposed requirements regarding well-head setbacks and operational area containment must be observed.

- This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be applied by ground within 66 feet of the points where field surface water runoff enters perennial or intermittent streams and rivers or within 200 feet around natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. If this product is applied to highly erodible land, the 66-foot buffer or setback from runoff entry points must be planted to crop, seeded with grass or other suitable crop.

- Tile-Outletted Fields Containing Standpipes

One of the following restrictions must be used in applying this product to tile-outletted fields containing standpipes:

1. Do not apply this product within 66 feet of standpipes in tile-outletted fields.
2. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field and immediately incorporate it to a depth of 2-3 inches in the entire tile-outletted field.
3. Apply this product to the entire tile-outletted field under a no-till practice only when high crop residue management practices are used. High crop residue management is described as a crop management practice where little or no crop residue is removed from the field during or after crop harvest.

- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.
- Product must be used in a manner that will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.
- Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.

Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat non-target crops unless at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

- Aerial Application: Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.
- Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift to non-target sites. To minimize spray drift to non-target areas:

Use low-pressure application equipment capable of producing a large droplet spray.

Do not use nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

Minimize drift by using sufficient spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with large droplet size sprays.

Keep ground-driven spray boom as low as possible above the target surface.

Make application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid application when gusts approach 15 mph.

- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. Do not apply during inversion conditions.

- Maximum Application Rates:

Maximum broadcast application rates for corn must be as follows:

If no atrazine was applied prior to corn emergence, apply a maximum of 2 pounds active ingredient per acre broadcast. If postemergence treatment is required following an earlier herbicide application, the total atrazine applied may not exceed 2.5 pounds active ingredient per acre per calendar year.

Apply a maximum of 2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre as a single preemergence application is made on soils that are not highly erodible or on highly erodible soil if at least 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues, or

Apply a maximum of 1.6 pounds active ingredient per acre as a single preemergence application on highly erodible soils if less than 30% of the soil is covered with plant residues; or 2.0 pounds active ingredient per acre if only applied postemergence.

- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide within 60 days of harvest for forage uses.

- Postemergence applications of atrazine to corn must be made before the crop reaches 12 inches in height.

General Use Precautions

- Failure to strictly follow label directions may result in exceeding the maximum annual atrazine use rates as stipulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

- Caution: This product contains atrazine and thus may not control weeds that are known or suspected to be triazine resistant. Following many years of continuous use of atrazine and chemically related products, biotypes of some of the weeds listed on the label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by atrazine and related herbicides. Where this is known or suspected and weeds controlled by atrazine are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes, it is

recommended that atrazine be used in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not triazines. If only resistant biotypes are expected to be present, use a registered non-triazine herbicide.

- Do not use OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide on any crop other than field corn, production seed corn, silage corn and popcorn.
- OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide should not be used on corn seed stock such as Breeders, Foundation, or Increase.
- Do not contaminate irrigation water used for crops other than corn or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide before pre-irrigation in irrigated areas.
- Do not allow OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide to contaminate feed or food.
- OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide should not be stored near seeds, fertilizers, or foodstuffs.
- All containers of OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide should be kept tightly closed when not in use.
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil applied systemic insecticides, improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may create abnormal conditions that weaken crop seedlings. OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide used under these abnormal conditions could result in crop injury.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Do not apply OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide through sprinkler irrigation systems. Use a sprinkler system only to incorporate OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide after application. After OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide has been applied, a sprinkler irrigation system set to deliver 0.25 to 0.75 inch of water per acre may be used to incorporate the product. Using more than 0.75 inch of water could result in reduced performance. On sandy soils low in organic matter, use no more than 0.5 inch of water. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide.

Planting

Planting should be done as close to the time of application of OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide as possible. This allows OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide to provide effective weed control during the time it is most critical in the production of corn.

Band Applications

For band applications, use row and bandwidth measurements (inches) to calculate the amount of OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide to be applied per acre refer in the label for the formula.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CORN

Application Timing and Methods

Early Postemergence: OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide may be applied early postemergence to corn up to 11" tall. Applications must be made prior to weed seedling emergence or in a tank mixture that controls the emerged weeds. Read and follow restrictions and directions on tank mix product labels.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter

Soil texture and organic matter content of the field to which the application is to be made must be determined prior to application. The use rate of OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide is determined by a combination of these two factors.

Use Rates in Conventional Tillage Systems

Organic Matter: If the organic matter content of the soil is at the lower end of the range, use the lower rates in the rate range provided in Table 2. If the organic matter content is at the upper end of the range, use the higher rates.

Weed Infestation: If the weed infestation is lighter, use a rate at the lower end of the rate range for the soil texture and organic matter content. If the weed infestation is heavier, use the higher rates in the rate range for the soil conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide applied as directed in the label will control or partially control the weeds listed in Table 4. Additional weeds may be controlled with tank mixes. See the \"Tank Mix Combinations\" section of the label for tank mix recommendations. Always consult the tank mix product labels for specific use rates and directions. Always follow the most restrictive label when tank mixing OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide with another product. OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide may be tank mixed with any other registered corn product as long as compatibility is verified and it is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Note: This product contains atrazine and thus may not control weeds that are known or suspected to be triazine resistant.

For best control of yellow nutsedge use preplant incorporation or tank mix with additional Overtime ATZ Lite Herbicide or atrazine.

Nutsedge, yellow; Cocklebur; Velvetleaf: Activity may be reduced under dry conditions or following early (more than 14 days) preplant applications. Sequential herbicides or additional atrazine may be needed for complete control.

Panicum, Texas; Signalgrass, broadleaf: Best control is achieved when OverTime ATZ Lite Herbicide is applied within 5 days of planting and rainfall occurs shortly after application or mechanical incorporation is used to activate the herbicide. If rainfall does not occur within 7 days after application, shallow cultivation will enhance activity. Excessive rainfall after application may reduce control. Under adverse weather conditions and/or heavy infestations, a cultivation or follow-up herbicide may be needed.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Band](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

60 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 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.

Soils

[Coarse](#)

[Loamy Sand](#)

[Sandy Loam](#)

[Sand](#)

Tillages

[Conventional](#)

Timings

[Early Postemergence](#)