# Guide for Weed Management





Nebraska EXTENSION

EC130



# **Authors**

One of the major efforts of University of Nebraska-Lincoln weed science faculty is the *Guide for Weed Management in Nebraska*. The *Guide* is designed to be a comprehensive, information-packed resource for farmers, pesticide applicators, and agribusiness professionals in Nebraska. The authors meet each year to review content suggestions from industry representatives and discuss feedback from readers on how the *Guide* is used. They add new herbicides, verify that information is consistent with current labels, and update weed response tables and weed control strategies based on university research results. The individuals listed below prepared the 2009 *Guide*. Their major areas of responsibility in the Guide are listed. The authors wish to express thanks to secretaries, technicians, and many former authors for their contributions to this publication.

# Mark L. Bernards

Extension Weed Specialist Department of Agronomy and Horticulture Lincoln – 402-472-1534 mbernards2@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Corn, sorghum, herbicide mode of action* 

# Roch E. Gaussoin

Extension Turfgrass Specialist Department of Agronomy and Horticulture Lincoln – 402-472-8619 rgaussoin1@unl.edu *Area of Responsibility: Turf* 

# Robert N. Klein

Extension Western Nebraska Crop Specialist West Central Research and Extension Center North Platte – 308-696-6705 rklein1@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Ecofallow, sprayer calibration and setup, approximate retail prices* 

# Stevan Z. Knezevic

Extension Integrated Weed Management Specialist Haskell Agricultural Laboratory Concord – 402-584-2808 sknezevic2@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Soybean, IWM, troublesome weeds and replant options* 

# Drew J. Lyon

Extension Dryland Cropping Systems Specialist Panhandle Research and Extension Center Scottsbluff – 308-632-1266 dlyon1@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Wheat, ecofallow* 

**Lowell D. Sandell** Weed Science Extension Educator Department of Agronomy and Horticulture Lincoln – 402-472-1527 Isandell2@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Herbicide dictionary, non-crop weed control, Noxious Weeds* 

## Robert G. Wilson

Extension Weed Specialist Panhandle Research and Extension Center Scottsbluff – 308-632-1263 rwilson1@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Sugarbeet, potato, specialty crops, range and pasture* 

Other contributing authors:

# Patrick J. Shea

Environmental Chemist School of Natural Resources Lincoln – 402-472-1533 pshea1@unl.edu *Area of Responsibility: Environmental considerations of applying herbicides* 

# Clyde L. Ogg

Extension Pesticide Coordinator Department of Agronomy and Horticulture Lincoln – 402-472-1632 cogg1@unl.edu *Areas of Responsibility: Pesticide safety, restricted use pesticides* 

# **Emergency Contacts**

In case of pesticide poisoning contact: Nebraska Regional Poison Center (800) 222-1222 University of Nebraska Medical Center

For large or hazardous pesticide spills contact:

Chemtrec (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) (800) 424-9300

# Using the 2009 Guide for Weed Management in Nebraska

The 2009 Guide for Weed Management in Nebraska is a valuable tool for anyone with responsibility for controlling weeds in crop, pasture, range, turf or aquatic environments in Nebraska. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive publication that will enable the user to make sound weed control decisions based on unbiased, research-based information, and to carry out weed control activities in a safe and responsible manner.

Information in the 2009 Guide is organized into broad topical categories, highlighted in the *Table of Contents* on page 2. *Weed Control by Crop* (beginning on page 42) is organized in alphabetical order, with small grain crops being grouped together with wheat. The *Index*, beginning on page 3, will help you quickly locate the information you need. Inside the back cover are Web addresses for other resources that will help you make informed weed management decisions.

This publication deals principally with herbicides as an aid for crop production. The suggestions for use are based on research at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Research and Extension Centers and elsewhere. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is implied. Always consult product labels for specific use recommendations and requirements.

The 2009 *Guide for Weed Management* is also available online and will be updated throughout the year at *http://www.ianrpubs.unl.edu/sendIt/ec130.pdf*.

Additional information on University of Nebraska–Lincoln weed science research and extension is available online at *http://weedscience.unl.edu*.

As always, we appreciate your feedback on what information you use most or what suggestions you might have for future editions. Comments may be shared with individual authors by phone or by mailing them to:

University of Nebraska–Lincoln Department of Agronomy and Horticulture Lowell Sandell 362 Plant Science P.O. Box 830915 Lincoln, NE 68583-0915

# **Table of Contents**

# **Principles of Weed Management**

Competitive Index and Competitive Load	7
Integrated Weed Management	
Nonchemical Weed Control	
Weed Management in Conservation Tillage	
Systems	11
Herbicide-Resistant Weeds	
Weed Management in Herbicide-Resistant Crops	13
Research Findings on Glyphosate-Resistant	
Cropping Systems	.13
Volunteer Herbicide-Resistant Crop Control	
1	

# Human Safety and Environmental Stewardship

Human Hazards	15
Environmental Considerations	16
Minimizing Water Contamination	20
Herbicide Carryover and Residue Analysis	
Reducing Drift	21

# **Application Equipment and Practices**

Herbicide Application Terms 22	2
Nozzle Selection	2
Spray Boom Setup 24	4
Calibrating Sprayers 22	7
Preparing Spray Solutions 29	9
Tank-Mixture Compatibility	0
Herbicide and Fertilizer Compatibility	
Spray Additives	2
How to Spray a Field	5
Cleaning the Sprayer	
Individual Plant Treatment Techniques4	

# Weed Control by Crop or System

Alfalfa 4	
Chicory 4	14
Corn	45
Dry Bean 6	52
Ecofarming 6	
Garbanzo Bean 7	73
Melons and Cucurbits 7	74
Onion	75
Potato	76
Sorghum	78
Soybean 8	34
Sugarbeet	96
Sunflower	99
Wheat and Small Grains10	)()
(Barley, Proso Millet, Oats, Rye, Triticale)	

(Barley, Proso Millet, Oats, Rye, Triticale)

# Weed Control in Noncrop Areas

Aquatic	
CRP	
Ditches and Roadsides	
Pasture and Range	110
Total Vegetation Control	
Trees and Shrubs	
Turfgrass	
0	

# Noxious and Troublesome Weeds

Noxious Weeds	.117
Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants	.120

# **Appendices**

Label Restrictions and Guidelines	
Time Until Herbicides are Rainfast	135
Preemergence Herbicides Applied Post	136
Crop Growth Stage Limit/Preharvest Interval	
Replant Options/Rotation Restrictions	
Forage, Feed and Grazing Restrictions —	
Row Crop Herbicides	148
Forage, Feed and Grazing Restrictions —	
Pasture and Range Herbicides	152
Classification of Herbicides	153
Growth Regulator Herbicides	155
Glyphosate Herbicide Comparison	157
Combination Herbicides	159
Approximate Retail Price of Selected Herbicides	163
Restricted Use Herbicides	165
Herbicide Dictionary	166
Weights and Measures	190
Abbreviations	192
Agronomy and Horticulture, Department of	193
Noxious Weeds	194
Extension - Know How. Know Now	195
Crop Growth Stages	196
Weed Science Resources	

# Subject

- ABBREVIATIONS, 192 see also Herbicide Application Terms see also Weights and Measures see also Herbicide Dictionary
- ADDITIVE RECOMMENDATIONS Corn Herbicides, 33 Sorghum Herbicides, 34 Soybean Herbicides, 34
- ADDITIVES, 32-34 Adjuvant, 32 Ammonium Fertilizers, 32 AMS, 32, 158 Crop Oil Concentrate, 32-34 Defoamer, 29 Drift Control Agent, 21, 29 Fertilizers, 29-34 Methylated Seed Oil, 32-34 Nonionic Surfactant, 32-34 Oil Concentrates, 32 Surfactants, 29, 32 UAN, 32-34 see also Additive Recommendations see also Drift see also Tank-mixtures

## ADJUVANT, 32

- AGRONOMY AND HORTICULTURE, DEPT. OF, 193
- ALFALFA

Herbicide Treatments, 43-44 Weed Response to Herbicides, 42 Troublesome Weeds, 120 see also *Label Restrictions* 

ALGAE, 40, 105

AMMONIUM FERTILIZERS, 31-32

## AMMONIUM SULFATE, 32, 158

#### AMS, 32, 158

#### ANTIFREEZE, UAN AS, 40

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, Cleaning a Sprayer, 38-40 Freezing, Protecting Against, 40 How to Spray a Field, 35-37 Nozzles, 22-24 Spray Boom Setup, 24-26 see also Sprayer Calibration

## APPLICATION METHODS,

Bean Bar, 95 Cut Stump, 41 Factors Affecting Efficiency, 22, 115 How to Spray a Field, 35-37 Individual Plant, 41 Postemergence Application Terms, 22 Preemergence Application Terms, 22 Preplant Application Terms, 22 Reducing Drift, 21, 37 Reducing Overlap, 37 Ropewick, 95 Soil Application Terms, 22 Spot Treatments, 191 Wiper, 95 see also Application Equipment see also Burndown Treatments see also Integrated Weed Management

## Subject

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL Herbicide Treatments, 105

BARLEY Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 Herbicide Treatments, 101 see also Label Restrictions

Index

#### BEAN

see Dry Bean or Garbanzo Beans or Soybean

BEAN BAR APPLICATIONS, 95 see also Application Methods

## BIOLOGICAL WEED CONTROL, 8, 10

BURNDOWN TREATMENTS Corn, 51-54 CRP, 107 Ecofarming, 67-72 Sorghum, 80-81 Soybean, 89-91 see also No-till see also Weed Response

CALIBRATION, 27-29 see also Weights and Measures

CARRIER, FERTILIZER AS, 31 see also *Tank-mixtures* 

CARRYOVER, 20-21

#### CEDAR

Eastern Red, 131 Salt, 119, 194

CHECK STRIPS, 37

#### CHEMICAL FAMILY, 153-154

CHICKPEAS Herbicide Treatments, 73 Weed Response to Herbicides, 73

CHICORY Herbicide Treatments, 44

#### CHRISTMAS TREES, 114

#### CLASSIFICATION OF HERBICIDES, 153-154

CLEANING A SPRAYER OR TANK Crops Sensitive to Contamination, 38-40 Recommended Cleaning Solutions, 38-40 see also Nozzle see also Spray Boom Setup

#### COMBINATION HERBICIDES, 159-162

COMPARISON TABLES, 155-162

COMPATABILITY TEST, 30 see also *Tank-Mixtures* 

COMPETITION FROM WEEDS, 7

#### COMPETITIVE INDEX, 7

COMPETITIVE LOAD, 7

CONSERVATION TILLAGE, 11 see also Burndown see also No-till see also Ridge-till

CONVERSION TABLES, 190-192 see also Sprayer Calibration

## Subject

CONTAMINATION Groundwater, 16, 18-20 Surface water, 16, 18-20 see also *Tank Contamination* 

#### CORN

Additive Recommendations, 33 Herbicide Treatments, 51-61 PRE Herbicides Applied POST, 136 Weed Response to Herbicides, 45-50 see also *Ecofarming* see also *Label Restrictions* see also *Volunteer Crop Control* 

COST

Approximate Retail Prices, 116, 163-164 see also *Herbicide Programs* 

COVER CROPS, 8, 10

#### CRITICAL PERIOD, 8

CROP GROWTH STAGE ILLUSTRATIONS Alfalfa, 197 Corn, 196-197

Sorghum, 198-199 Soybean/Dry Bean, 196-197 Sugarbeet, 198 Wheat, 198-199

#### CROP GROWTH STAGE LIMITS, 137

CROP INJURY

Crops Sensitive to Contamination, 38-40 Crop Tolerance to Residue in Soil, 21 see *Weed Response To Herbicide Tables* see also *Rotation Restrictions* 

#### CROP OIL CONCENTRATE, 32-34

CROP ROTATION, 7, 10, 12-13 see also *Rotation Restrictions* 

CRP

Herbicide Treatments, 107 Weed Response, 106

CUCURBITS Herbicide Treatments, 74 Weed Response to Herbicides, 74

CULTIVATION, 10-11

#### CULTURAL WEED CONTROL, 7-8, 10

CUT STUMP, 41

DEFOAMER, 29

DICAMBA

see Growth Regulator Herbicides

DICTIONARY, HERBICIDE, 166-189

DITCHES AND ROADSIDES, 108-109

#### DRIFT

Drift Control Agent, 21, 29, 32 Particle Drift, 21, 155 Reducing Drift, 21, 37, 115 Vapor Drift, 21, 155-156 see also *Nozzles* see also *Additives* see also *Environmental Risks* 

DRIFT CONTROL AGENT, 21, 29, 32 see also *Drift* 

# Index (continued)

## Subject

DRY BEAN Herbicide Treatments, 62-64 Weed Response to Herbicides, 62

DRY BOOM, 24-26

ECOFARMING, 11, 65 Herbicide Treatments, 67-72 Weed Response to Herbicides, 66 see also *Tillage* 

#### ECONOMIC THRESHOLD, 9

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF HERBICIDES Leaching, 16-20 Movement, Factors Affecting, 16-20 Runoff, 16-20 Soil Persistence, 17 Soil Retention, 17 Water Contamination, 16, 20 Water Solubility, 16 see also Drift

#### EXPOSURE TO HERBICIDES, 15, 18-19

FEED RESTRICTIONS, 148-152

FERTILIZER Additives, 32-34 Antifreeze, UAN as, 40 Carrier, Fertilizer as, 31 To Fertilize Crop, 7, 115 see also *Tank-Mixtures* 

FIELD CORN see Corn

FIELD SANITATION, 7

FIELD SCOUTING, 8-9

FORAGE MILLET see Millet

#### FORAGE RESTRICTIONS, 148-152

FORAGE SORGHUM see Sorghum

FREEZING, PROTECTING SPRAYERS AGAINST, 40

#### FRUIT TREES, 114

GARBANZO BEANS Herbicide Treatments, 73 Weed Response to Herbicides, 73

GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE COMPARISONS, 157-158

GRAIN SORGHUM see Sorghum

#### GRASS

see Turfgrass, Commercial see also Weed Response to Herbicides

#### GRAZING RESTRICTIONS, 148-152

- GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION, 16, 18-20
- GROWTH REGULATOR HERBICIDES Herbicide Classification, 153-154 Properties and Trade Names, 155-156 Use Before Planting, 45, 80, 89

GROWTH STAGE LIMIT, 137 see also Label Restrictions

## **Subject**

- HAND SPRAYERS Individual Plant Treatment, 41 Sprayer Calibration, 28-29
- HARVEST AID, 22 Barley, 101 Corn, 61 Dry Bean, 64 Oat, 102 Potato, 77 Sorghum, 83 Soybean, 95 Sunflower, 99 Wheat, Spring, 101 Wheat, Winter, 104 see also Preharvest Interval

HERBICIDE APPLICATION TERMS, 22 see also Application Equipment see also Application Methods see also How to Spray a Field

HERBICIDE CARRYOVER Crop Tolerance to Residue, 21 Factors Affecting Carryover, 20 Residue Analysis Interpretation, 21 Rotation Restrictions, 138-147 Testing for Residues in Soils, 20

HERBICIDE CLASSIFICATION, 153-154 see also *Herbicide Resistant Crops* see also *Herbicide Resistant Weeds* 

HERBICIDE COMPARISON TABLES Combination Herbicides, 159-162 Glyphosate, 157-158 Growth Regulators, 155-156

HERBICIDE DICTIONARY, 166-189

HERBICIDE EFFICACY see Weed Response to Herbicides

## HERBICIDE PRICES, 116, 163-164

HERBICIDE PROGRAMS Alfalfa, 43-44 Aquatic Weeds, 105 Barley, 101 Chickpea, 73 Chicory, 44 Corn, 51-61 Ditches and Roadsides, 108-109 Dry Bean, 62-64 Ecofarming, 65-72 Garbanzo Bean, 73 Melon and Cucurbit, 74 Millet, Proso or Forage, 104 Noxious Weeds, 117-119 Oat, 101-102 Onion, 75 Pasture, 111-112 Potato, 76-77 Range, 111-112 Rye, 102 Sorghum, 80-83 Soybean, 89-95 Sugarbeet, 97-98 Sunflower, 99 Total Vegetation Control, 113 Trees and Shrubs, 114 Triticale, 102 Troublesome Weeds, 120-134 Turfgrass, 115-116 Wheat, Spring, 101 Wheat, Winter, 102-104 Woody Plants, 120-134

## Subject

HERBICIDE RESIDUE TESTING, 20

- HERBICIDE-RESISTANT CROPS Crop Rotation, 8, 10, 13-14 Weed Management Strategies, 13, 158 Weed Shifts, 13-14 see also Herbicide-Resistant Weeds see also Integrated Weed Management see also Volunteer Crop Control
- HERBICIDE-RESISTANT WEEDS Cause of, 12 Resistant Biotypes, 12 Strategies to Minimize Likelihood of, 13 see also *Herbicide Classification* see also *Herbicide-Resistant Crops*

#### HERBICIDE TANK-MIXTURES, 29-30

HOW TO SPRAY A FIELD, 35-37 see also Sprayer Calibration

HUMAN HAZARDS Personal Protective Equipment, 15 Pesticide Safety, 15 Toxicity of Herbicides, 15, 18-19

#### INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS, 41

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT Cover Crops, 8, 10 Critical Period, 8 Crop Rotation, 7, 10, 12-13 Economic Threshold, 9 Fertilizer, 7, 115 Row Spacing, 7, 10 Planting Date, 8, 10 Record Keeping, 9 Sanitation, 7 Scouting a Field, 8-9 see also Nonchemical Weed Control

#### IPM

see Integrated Weed Management

#### IWM

see Integrated Weed Management

## JAR TEST, 30

KEYS

Abbreviations, 192 Response Ratings, 42 Weights and Measures, 190-192

## KNAPWEED, DIFFUSE and SPOTTED, 118

LABEL RESTRICTIONS 2,4-D Before Planting, 45 Crop Growth Stage Limit, 137 Dicamba Before Planting, 45 Feed Restrictions, 148-152 Forage Restrictions, 148-152 Glyphosate-Resistant Corn, 158 Glyphosate-Resistant Soybean, 158 Grazing Restrictions, 148-152 PRE Herbicides Applied POST, 136 Preharvest Intervals, 137 Rainfast Interval, 135 Replant Options, 138-147 Restricted Use Herbicides, 165 Rotation Restrictions, 138-147 LAYBY, 22 Corn, 61

Sugarbeets, 97 LEACHING, 16-20

# Index (continued)

#### Subject

LEAFY SPURGE, 118

LIFE CYCLE OF WEEDS, 7, 10, 115

MECHANICAL WEED CONTROL, 10-11

MELONS AND CUCURBITS Herbicide Treatments, 74 Weed Response to Herbicides, 74

## METHYLATED SEED OIL, 32-34

MILLET, PROSO OR FORAGE Herbicide Treatments, 104 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Label Restrictions* 

#### MILO

see Sorghum

MIXING ORDER, 29 see also *Tank-mixtures* 

MODE OF ACTION, 153-154 see also *Herbicide Resistant Weeds* 

MOSS, 40, 105

MOWING, 11

MULCH, 11

#### MUSK THISTLE, 118

NONCHEMICAL WEED CONTROL Biological Weed Control, 8, 10 Cover Crops, 8, 10 Crop Rotation, 7, 10, 12-13 Cultivation, 10-11 Cultural Weed Control, 7-8, 10 Cutting, 11 Mechanical Weed Control, 10-11 Mowing, 11 Mulch, 11 Plastic Sheeting, 11 Seed Bank, 9-10 Tillage, 10-11

NONCROP ACRES

Aquatic, 105 CRP, 106-107 Ditches and Roadsides, 108-109 Pasture and Range, 110-112 Total Vegetation Control, 113 Trees and Shrubs, 114 Turfgrass, 115-116 see also Noxious Weeds see also Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants

NONIONIC SURFACTANT, 32-34

NO-TILL, 11 Corn, 45-46, 51-54 Grain Sorghum, 45-46, 80-81 Soybean, 84, 89-91

NOXIOUS WEEDS, 115 Herbicide Treatments, 117-119 Extension Circulars, 200

#### NOZZLE

Cleaning, 24 Replacement, 23 Screens, 24 Selection, 22-24 Strainers, 24 Types of, 22-23 see also *Application Equipment* 

#### **Subject**

#### OAT

Herbicide Treatments, 101-102 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Label Restrictions* 

OFF-TARGET MOVEMENT see Environmental Risks see Drift

#### OIL CONCENTRATES, 32

ONION

Herbicide Treatments, 75 Weed Response to Herbicides, 75

OVERLAP, AVOIDING, 35-37

#### PASTURE

Grazing Restrictions, 152 Herbicide Treatments, 111-112 Weed Response to Herbicides, 110 see also *Label Restrictions* 

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, 15

PESTICIDE SAFETY, 15, 18-19

PLANTING DATE, 8, 10

PLASTIC SHEETING, 11

PLUMELESS THISTLE, 118

POPCORN see Corn

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION TERMS, 22 see also *Herbicide Programs* 

POTATO Herbicide Treatments, 76-77 Weed Response to Herbicides, 76 see also *Label Restrictions* 

## PPE, 15

PRE HERBICIDES APPLIED POST, 136

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION TERMS, 22 see also *Herbicide Programs* 

PREHARVEST INTERVAL Corn, 137 Sorghum, 137 Soybean, 137

PREPLANT INTERVAL 2,4-D, 45 Dicamba, 45

PRICES OF SELECTED HERBICIDES, 116, 163-164

PROSO MILLET see Millet

PUMPKIN see Melons and Cucurbits

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE, 119

#### RAINFAST INTERVAL, 135

RANGE Herbicide Treatments, 111-112 Weed Response to Herbicides, 110 see also *Grazing Restrictions* see also *Label Restrictions* 

RATING SCALE, 42

## Subject

RECORD KEEPING, 9

RED CEDAR, EASTERN, 41, 131

REDUCING DRIFT, 21, 37, 115 see also *Drift* see also *Nozzle* 

## REPLANT OPTIONS, 138-147

RESISTANCE Herbicide-Resistant Weeds, 12 Herbicide-Resistant Crops, 12-13

**RESIDUE TESTING, 20-21** 

RESOURCES, WEED SCIENCE, 201

**RESTRICTED USE HERBICIDES, 165** 

RESTRICTIONS see Label Restrictions

RETAIL PRICES, APPROXIMATE, 116, 163-164

RIDGE-TILL, 11 Corn, 45-46, 51-54 Grain Sorghum, 45-46, 81 Soybean, 91 see also *Tillage* 

**ROADSIDES**, 108-109

**ROPEWICK APPLICATIONS, 95** 

ROTATION RESTRICTIONS, 138-147

ROW SPACING, 7, 10

RUNOFF, 16-20

RYE Herbicide Treatments, 102 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Label Restrictions* 

SALT CEDAR, 119, 194

SANITATION, 7

SCOUTING A FIELD, 8-9

SCREENS, 24

SEED BANK, 9-10 see also WeedSOFT

SHELTERBELTS, 114

SHRUBS, 114

SILAGE CORN see Corn

SITE OF ACTION, 153-154

SOIL-APPLIED TERMS, 22

SOIL CARRYOVER, 20-21

SOIL PERSISTENCE, 16-17 see also Environmental Risks

SOIL RETENTION, 16-17 see also Environmental Risks

SOD, 51, 80, 90, 106-109 see also *Turfgrass* 

# Index (continued)

## Subject

SORGHUM Additive Recommendations, 34 Herbicide Treatments, 80-83 PRE Herbicides Applied POST, 136 Weed Response to Herbicides, 45-46, 78-79 see also *Ecofarming* see also *Label Restrictions* 

#### SOYBEAN

Additive Recommendations, 34 Herbicide Treatments, 89-95 PRE Herbicides Applied POST, 136 Weed Response to Herbicides, 84-88 see also *Ecofarming* see also *Label Restrictions* 

#### SPILLS, 20

#### SPOT TREATMENT, 191

SPRAY ADDITIVES, 32-34

SPRAY BOOM SET UP, 24-26, 35-37 see also Application Equipment

SPRAYER CALIBRATION Area Sprayed, 28 Hand Sprayers, 28 Nozzle Size, 28 Pressure Adjustments, 28 Product Rate, 27 Speed, 27 Spray Solution Density, 29 see also *Reducing Drift* see also *Weights and Measures* 

SPRAYER CONTAMINATION see Tank Contamination see also Cleaning a Sprayer

SPRAYER SETUP see also Application Equipment see also Sprayer Calibration

#### SPURGE, LEAFY, 118

SQUASH see Melons and Cucurbits

SUGARBEET Herbicide Treatments, 97-98 Weed Response to Herbicides, 96 see also *Label Restrictions* 

SUNFLOWER Herbicide Treatments, 99 see also *Ecofarming* see also *Label Restrictions* 

#### SURFACTANTS, 29, 32

SWEET CORN see Corn

#### TANK CONTAMINATION Algae, 40 Cleaning Agents, 38-40 Crop Sensitivity, 38-40 Herbicides, 38-40 Moss, 40

## Subject

TANK-MIXTURES Compatibility Test, 30 D-A-L-E Method, 29 Fertilizer-Herbicide, 30-31 Foam, 29 Herbicide-Fertilizer, 30-31 Herbicide-Herbicide, 30 Jar Test, 30 Mixing Order, 29 W-A-L-E Method, 29

THISTLE see Noxious Weeds see Pasture and Range

TILLAGE Cultivation, 10-11 Ecofarming, 11, 65 No-till, 11 Ridge-till, 10-11 see also *Burndown Applications* 

## TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL, 113

## TOXICITY OF HERBICIDES, 15, 18-19

TREES Cut Stump Treatments, 41 Herbicide Treatments, 114 Individual Plant Treatments, 41 see also *Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants* 

TRITICALE Herbicide Treatments, 102 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Label Restrictions* 

TROUBLESOME WEEDS AND WOODY PLANTS, 120-134

TURFGRASS, COMMERCIAL Herbicide Prices, 116 Herbicide Rates, 116 Weed Response to Herbicides, 115-116

#### UAN

see Additives see Antifreeze see Carrier, Fertilizer as see also Tank-mixtures

VEGETATION CONTROL see Total Vegetation Control

VINE CROPS see Melons and Cucurbits

VOLUNTEER CORN see Volunteer Crop Control see Weed Response to Herbicides

VOLUNTEER CROP CONTROL Herbicide-Resistant Volunteer Crop, 14 see also *Ecofallow* see also *Weed Response to Herbicides* 

VOLUNTEER WHEAT see *Ecofarming* 

WARM SEASON GRASSES Response to Selected Herbicides, 106 see also *CRP* 

#### Subject

WATER CONTAMINATION Groundwater, 16, 18-20 Nonpoint Source, 20 Point Source, 20 Surface Water, 16, 18-20 see also *Environmental Risks* 

#### WATER SOLUBILITY, 16

## WEED BIOLOGY, 9, 115

#### WEED COMPETITION, 7

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES Alfalfa, 42 Burndown, After Wheat Harvest, 66 Chickpea, 73 Corn, Fall Burndown, 45 Corn, Postemergence, 49-50 Corn, Soil-Applied, 47-48 Corn, Spring Burndown, 45-46 CRP, 106 Cucurbits, 74 Dry Bean, 62 Ecofarming, 66 Garbanzo Bean, 73 Melons, 74 Onion, 75 Pasture, 110 Potato, 76 Range, 110 Sod, 106 Sorghum, Fall Burndown, 45 Sorghum, Postemergence, 78-79 Sorghum, Soil-Applied, 78-79 Sorghum, Spring Burndown, 45-46 Soybean, Fall Burndown, 84 Soybean, Postemergence, 87-88 Soybean, Soil-Applied, 85-86 Soybean, Spring Burndown, 84 Sugarbeet, 96 Turfgrass, 115-116 Wheat, Postemergence, 100 Wheat, Winter Annual Grass, 100 Winter Annual Grass, 100

WEED SCIENCE RESOURCES, 200

#### WEED SHIFTS

Herbicide-Resistant Crops, 12-13 Herbicide-Resistant Weeds, 12-13 see also *Integrated Weed Management* 

#### WEEDSOFT, 200

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 190-192 see also Sprayer Calibration

#### WET BOOM, 24-26

WHEAT, SPRING Herbicide Treatments, 101 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Label Restrictions* 

WHEAT, WINTER

Herbicide Treatments, 102-104 Weed Response to Herbicides, 100 see also *Ecofarming* see also *Label Restrictions* 

WIPER APPLICATIONS, 95

WOODY PLANTS, 120-134 see also *Trees* 

# **Competitive Index and Competitive Load**

Weeds compete with crops for water, mineral nutrients, sunlight and infrequently for carbon dioxide and oxygen. Weed species differ in competitiveness based largely on their growth rate, size, canopy shape and emergence date. Competitive index (CI) is a term used to describe the relative competitiveness of weed species and is expressed as a range of 1-10. A plant with a CI of 1.0 is 1/10 as competitive as a plant with a CI of 10.0. The CI of common weeds is listed in parentheses "()" in the weed response tables in this publication. Competitive load is a term used to describe the total competitive effect of a weed population (community) and is a summation of the number of individual weeds multiplied by the CI of each. If there are five individuals of pigweed (CI 2.5) and two individuals of shattercane (CI 3.5) per 100 sq ft, the competitive load is 5 (pigweed) X 2.5 (CI of pigweed) + 2 (shattercane) X 3.5 (CI of shattercane) = 19.5. This equation plus the table can be used to estimate yield loss. Crop yield reductions due to weed competition are directly related to the competitive load. Crops vary in their competitiveness with weeds based on their growth characteristics. Therefore, a specific competitive load may cause a larger yield reduction in one crop than another.

Competitive Load Required for a 5% Yield Reduction for Weeds Normally Found With Crop

Crop	Competitive Load per 100 ft <sup>2</sup>	Relative Competitiveness*		
Corn	39	10.0		
Soybean	10	2.5		
Sorghum	10	2.5		
Sugarbeet	10	2.5		
Wheat, winter	50	—		
$CL = (CI_1 \times Sp_1) + (CI_2 \times Sp_2) + (CI_3 \times Sp_3) + etc.$				

 $CL = (CI_1 \times Sp_1) + (CI_2 \times Sp_2) + (CI_3 \times Sp_3) + etc$ 

Where CL = Competitive Load

CI =	Competitive index for that species
Sp =	Number of plants of that species

\*Relative competitiveness of the crop in competition with the weeds common to that crop, assuming that the weeds emerge with the crop.

# Integrated Weed Management (IWM)

Integrated weed management (IWM) has been defined in many ways. Some describe it as a combination of mutually supportive technologies to control weeds, while others call it a multi-disciplinary approach to weed control utilizing the application of numerous alternative control measures. In practical terms, it means developing a weed management program using a combination of preventive, cultural, mechanical and chemical practices. It does not mean abandoning chemical weed control, but relying on it less.

IWM advocates the use of all available weed control options such as: plant breeding, fertilization, crop rotation, tillage practices, planting pattern, cover crops and mechanical, biological and chemical control. A single weed control measure is not feasible due to the number of weed species, their highly variable life cycles and survival strategies. In addition, if only one or two control methods are used, weeds can adapt to those practices. Applying the principles of IWM can help minimize the overall economic impact of weeds, reduce herbicide use, and provide optimum economic returns to the producers.

In essence, the development of an integrated weed management program is based on a few general rules that can be used at any farm:

- a) use agronomic practices that limit the introduction and spread of
- weeds, preventing weed problems before they start;
- b) help the crop compete with weeds; and
- c) use practices that keep weeds off balance and do not allow weeds to adapt.

Combining agronomic practices based on these rules will allow you to design an IWM program for your farm. Remember that there isn't a single recipe for all conditions and years. Your plan will need to be changed and adjusted to a particular farming operation and season. The goal is to manage not eradicate weeds.

# Prevent Weed Problems Before They Start

The best method of weed control is to keep the weeds out of the field. **Field sanitation** involves practices that prevent weeds from entering or spreading across your field. Planting weed-free crop seed is a good starting point to reduce weed infestations. Planting weed-free, **certified seeds** will produce vigorous seedlings and good crop emergence and establishment, which are important for weed competition and yields. **Control of volunteer weeds** along field edges, fence lines, and ditches is useful in preventing the spread of weeds. **Cleaning equipment**, especially combines, before moving from field to field will further reduce the spread of weeds. **Tarping grain trucks** prevents introduction of weeds on road sides, which in turn can invade neighboring fields. **Manure** can be a problem by increasing weed numbers and introducing new weed species to a field, especially if the animals or livestock feed were imported from a different region. Aging or composting manure for at least a year before spreading on the field will reduce weed seed viability. Control patches of **new invading weeds or herbicide-resistant weeds** before they spread. In general, preventive weed control techniques are usually the least expensive but routinely the most overlooked.

# Help the Crop Compete Against Weeds

Several things can be done to give the crop an advantage over weeds. For example, **fertilizer placement** affects the crop's ability to compete with weeds. Placing the fertilizer where the crop, but not the weeds, has access allows the crop to be more competitive with weeds. Studies indicate that banding nitrogen fertilizer reduced competitiveness and population density of many weed species. **Adjusting row spacing** also will allow the crop to be more competitive. Indications are that soybean planted at 7 inches or 15 inches are more competitive against weeds than soybean planted at 30 inches or 38 inches. Certain **crop varieties** can be more competitive than others. For example, taller wheat and soybean varieties close their canopy more completely than shorter types, which helps shade out weeds. Taller varieties may still need to be sprayed, but weed control will be better due to added crop competition.

# Keep Weeds Off Balance — Don't Give Them a Chance to Adapt

Crop rotation is the first step to keeping weeds off balance. Diversified crop rotation will allow weeds to be managed in different ways and at different times over the growing season. For example, using forage crops (perennial or annual) allows weeds to be cut before they set seeds, which is an important form of weed removal. Crops also differ in their competitive ability. For example, winter cereals are generally better competitors against summer annual weeds than spring cereals. Rotating crops with different life cycles will help prevent weeds from adapting. Annual weeds are more common in annual crops while biannual and perennial weeds are mostly found in perennial crops. For example, winter annual weeds adapt well in the fields of winter annual crops (e.g. downy brome in winter wheat), and perennial weeds are more common in perennial Knezevic and Evans, 2000, University of Nebraska

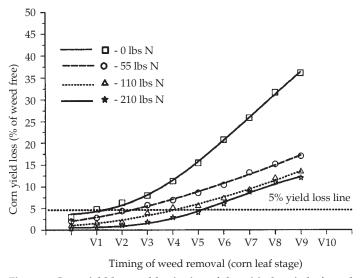


Figure 1. Corn yield loss and beginning of the critical period of weed control as influenced by the timing of weed removal and nitrogen rate.

crops (e.g. dandelion in alfalfa). Rotating crops with different life cycles will prevent weeds with specific life cycles from adapting and establishing.

Rotating crops also will allow for **rotating herbicide practices**. Rotating herbicides with different modes of action and application times will help delay weed adaptation and reduce the chance of resistance developing. Selecting herbicides for a particular application window (e.g. preplant incorporated, preemergence, postemergence) will help keep weeds off balance too. For example, widespread use of postemergence herbicides may shift weed populations toward late emerging weeds (e.g. fall panicum, crabgrass and morning glory). **Rotating herbicide-tolerant crops** also will be beneficial. Herbicide-tolerant crops are not "silver bullets" and should be viewed as just another tool for weed control.

Crops also can be selected to vary the **planting date**, which can be used to help manage a particular weed species. Planting early may give a crop a better chance against late emerging weeds such as waterhemp, morning glories, and fall panicum. Planting late may allow the use of a burndown herbicide or a tillage operation to control early-emerging weeds such as winter annuals (field pennycress, shepherds purse, mustards and henbit), velvetleaf, lambsquarters and green foxtail. Changing the planting date from year to year will not allow a specific weed to adapt.

Using **cover crops** and their residues also can keep weeds off balance. They help manage weeds through competition, physical suppression and allelopatic effects. **Biological control of weeds** also has the potential for weed management through the use of grazing animals and natural enemies (insects, pathogens). It is a more suitable method of weed control in perennial crops (e.g. pastures) than in annual crops. Annual crops require more rapid weed control and the site disturbance often prevents longterm establishment of a biocontrol agent. In general, keeping weeds off balance and not allowing them to adapt to your cropping practices will allow you to maintain and use a variety of tools for weed control.

# Making a Spray Decision

One of the most common questions that farmers ask about herbicide use is when to spray. Before deciding whether to spray, consider the following general guidelines:

**Scout your field.** Assessing the type and number of weeds will help you determine if a spray operation is necessary. The entire field should be walked in an inverted "W" pattern and weed density assessed (see *Field Scouting*). Some weeds are not distributed uniformly, and can be found in patches or in low spots of the field. These areas should be sprayed separately, as fieldwide spraying may not be required. Mapping weed patches also will help assess the effectiveness of the control program over time.

Consider **timing of weed emergence** relative to the crop growth stage. Studies of crop-weed competition show that yield loss is very sensitive to small differences in the period between crop and weed emergence. Use Knezevic and Evans, 2000, University of Nebraska

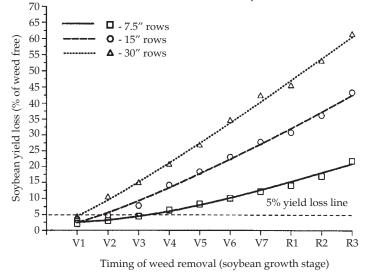


Figure 2. Soybean yield loss and beginning of the critical period of weed control as influenced by the timing of weed removal and row spacing.

the concepts of critical period of weed control and economic thresholds.

**Critical period of weed control (CPWC)** is a period in the crop growth cycle when weeds must be controlled to prevent yield losses. Weeds that emerge before or after this period may not represent a threat to crop yields. This information is essential in determining the need for and timing of weed control and in achieving efficient herbicide use.

UNL research has shown that each crop has a critical period of weed control, the length of which is influenced by cropping practices (e.g. nitrogen level in corn and row spacing in soybean). Reducing the N-fertilizer level in corn resulted in a longer critical period of weed control, thus making corn a less competitive crop. The critical period of weed control ranged from the 1st-10th, 3rd-9th, 4th-9th and 6th-9th leaf stages of corn for N-levels of 0, 55, 110 and 210 lb/A, respectively. Reducing the row spacing in soybean delayed the timing of weed control, thus increasing the crop tolerance to weed presence early in the season. In wide row (30-inch) soybeans the beginning of the critical period of weed control was at the first trifoliate stage, suggesting that in wide-row soybeans control measures should start early in the season (at the first trifoliate stage). With 15-inch rows, the beginning of the critical period of weed control was delayed and corresponded approximately to the second trifoliate stage. With 7.5-inch row soybeans, the control period was at the third trifoliate stage.

**Cost of delaying weed control.** Delaying weed removal beyond the start of the identified period for weed control will cost a producer an average of 2 percent in yield loss per every leaf stage of delay in both corn and soybean. From a practical standpoint, an arbitrary level of, for example, 2 percent, 5 percent or 10 percent yield loss can be used to signify the beginning of the critical period (time of weed removal). This range will allow a producer to make adjustments depending on the level of risk he or she is willing to take. To illustrate the point, an arbitrary level of 5 percent yield loss was used to determine the beginning of the critical period of weed control for corn and soybeans (see *Figures 1* and 2).

To determine the cost of delaying weed control, use the curve above the arbitrarily selected point (the beginning of the critical period of weed control). For example, if an arbitrarily selected point is 5 percent, the 5 percent yield loss will occur if the weeds are removed at the second leaf stage in 0-N level (*Figure 1*). Delaying weed control to the third leaf stage will cause about 7 percent yield loss, in essence costing the producer a 2 percent yield loss. A similar trend is observed for the later leaf stages at each of the four curves (*Figure 1*).

Delaying weed control in soybean resulted in similar yield losses as in corn and was significantly influenced by crop row spacing. For example, 5 percent yield loss in drilled soybeans (7.5-inch rows) occurred at the third trifoliate stage compared to a 7 percent yield loss at the fourth trifoliate. This indicates a 2 percent yield loss. Similar costs in delaying weed control in soybeans were observed for the later leaf stages at each of the three curves (*Figure 2*).

To determine the actual economics of delaying control, the producer can convert the percentage yield loss of the actual target yield on his farm. For example, if a target yield for corn is 100 bushels per acre, delaying weed control for every leaf stage of crop will cost producers about 2 bushels per acre of yield (thus 2 percent of 100 bushels per acre). In terms of actual economic loss, it will be about \$4 per acre for every crop leaf stage of delay, assuming a price of \$2 per bushel for corn. The loss in soybean will be about one bushel (2 percent of a 40 bu/A target yield). Considering current prices of soybean (about \$5 per bushel), the economic loss will be about \$5 per acre for every leaf stage of delay.

**Economic threshold** is the level of weed infestation at which the cost of weed control equals the increased return on crop yield in the current year. The threshold values will vary with time of weed emergence, weed species competitiveness and commodity prices. A list of competitive indices for major weeds is on page 7. The bottom line is: Spray only when it pays. Spraying for annual weeds that are below threshold level is not necessary from both biological and economical perspectives.

**Computer models** also have been developed to aid with spray decisions. University of Nebraska–Lincoln weed scientists developed the decision support software, WeedSOFT. This software can help you select the most economical herbicide based on the various weed species present, their densities and the soil type in your field.

**Field scouting to determine weed density.** Crop producers are well aware of the effect of high weed densities on crop yields; however, it is at low weed densities that they must make weed management decisions, comparing the economic benefits of controlling weeds with the costs. Field scouting is an important part of deciding whether to spray. Accurately determining the types of weeds, their density and relative times of emergence in the field will help determine if a spray operation is necessary.

One of the major constraints to using weed thresholds at the farm level is a lack of practical sampling methods for estimating weed density over larger field scale. We suggest that the entire field should first be walked to get a feel for the "weed pressure" and then sampled. While several sampling methods are available, we recommend using an inverted "W" pattern as illustrated in *Figure 3*.

The scout should walk for about 100 paces along the edge of the field and then turn at a right angle and walk 100 paces into the field. The sampling begins at this point. A wooden or wire "quadrant" enclosing a 2- by 2-foot area can be used to determine weed density at every sampling spot along the inverted "W" pattern. At each sampling spot the quadrant should be placed to the ground and the number of weeds present in the quadrant counted and recorded. A minimum of 20 sampling units, each at least 20 paces apart, should be taken across the field and an average weed density calculated. The average weed density can be used to estimate yield loss using WeedSOFT or some other yield loss estimator.

Many times weeds are not uniformly distributed and may be more heavily concentrated in patches, low spots, and along field edges. These areas should be considered separately from the rest of the field.

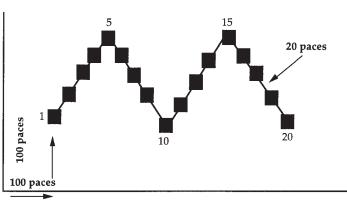


Figure 3. Field scouting pattern for determining weed thresholds.

# Documentation and Record Keeping

Documentation and record keeping are essential to an IWM program. Field histories and information on cropping practices will help you evaluate your weed control program over time. Information can be recorded on paper or in computerized forms which can be developed as a database application. Data forms should have basic information such as: site description, field monitoring and evaluation, records of herbicide applications and other methods of weed control. Generally, knowing the weeds on your farm, taking notes and watching for possible shifts in weed species may prevent you from costly surprises.

# Integrated Weed Management — Making It Work

Since there are many kinds of weeds with very different life cycles, no single IWM program is best under all circumstances. Obviously you can not use all of the described techniques at once; however, if new methods are implemented in a systematic manner, significant advances in weed control can be achieved. Use the best combination of techniques for your needs.

There are many ways to start developing an integrated weed management program. The easiest way is to try one or two techniques, adding more each year. After a few years, you will have developed an integrated weed management program that works well for your operation. Using a variety of weed control tools reduces the reliance on any tool, which means that those tools will still be effective in the years to come. Using various methods keeps weeds off-balance and prevents them from adapting to your management strategy. And remember, there is no such a thing as a "silver bullet" when it comes to weed control.

# Nonchemical Weed Control

Nonchemical weed control can be used exclusively or integrated with chemical control. In either case, nonchemical methods can play a major role in weed management. The major nonchemical weed control techniques include: biological, cultural and mechanical approaches. Successful nonchemical control is best achieved through an integrated approach based on the biology of the weeds and the crop. The following discussion highlights some of the major elements of nonchemical weed control.

# Weed Seed Banks

Seed banks are reservoirs of weed seeds that may, under favorable conditions, germinate and emerge to compete with crops. Most agricultural soils contain large reservoirs of weed seeds, with up to 12,500 seeds/ft<sup>2</sup>. The number and composition of weed seeds in soils vary greatly but are closely associated with climatic factors, soil characteris-

tics, cropping, cultivation and weed management practices. Seed banks have a number of similarities. Generally, they consist of numerous species, although several species may comprise 70-90 percent of the total seed bank. This large set may be followed by a second smaller subset of species that may comprise 10-20 percent of the seed reserve. A final group, accounting for only a small percentage of the total seed reserve, consists of species that are remnants of past crops.

The depth of seed burial and the amount and intensity of soil cultivation are important in seed longevity. In general, weed seed longevity will be less in cultivated soils than in noncultivated soils. Only a portion of the weed seed in the seed bank emerges each year and many annual weeds have well-defined periods of emergence. For example, common lambsquarters and redroot pigweed have major peaks of emergence from mid-spring until early summer, whereas downy brome emergence peaks from late summer through fall.

In cultivated soils, most seeds are found in the upper 6 inches, although they may be found as deep as the soil is cultivated. As the intensity of tillage declines, the seed bank moves closer to the soil surface. Seeds are then in a better position to germinate and interfere with crop production; while conversely, under good weed management, the seed bank could be more easily reduced. Design of planting and weed control systems in crops that capitalize on the shallow seed bank can improve the effectiveness of the cropping system. It is important to design weed management programs that limit the renewal of seed banks. Programs incorporating the most suitable crop rotations, herbicides and cultivation practices play an important role in limiting the number and diversity of seeds in the seed bank.

Weed species that infest cropped fields vary greatly in their potential seed production capacity. Some examples of the potential seed production capacity per plant for several annual weeds are 250 for wild oat, 7,160 for barnyardgrass, 72,450 for common lambsquarters, and 117,400 for redroot pigweed. The actual production per plant varies greatly from year to year and depends upon factors such as plant competition, climatic conditions, soil fertility, the suppressive effect of weed control techniques and the time of emergence.

The longevity of the seed bank depends, in part, on the percentage of seeds that germinate, the number of weeds that produce seeds and the species present. Clearly, increasing the rate of germination, coupled with prevention of seed production, can shorten the time needed to reduce weed populations to noncompeting levels.

# **Biological Weed Control**

Biological weed control is the control of weeds by parasites, predators or pathogens. Biological control reduces weed density but does not eliminate the target weed, as the biocontrol agent often requires the weed as a host or food source. In some instances biological control can be permanent as the biocontrol agent may be self-perpetuating and not require additional management. The target organism may then be controlled indefinitely without further human effort, a particular advantage in certain geographically or environmentally limiting settings. Biocontrol agents are rigorously evaluated prior to approval and release to avoid deleterious effects. The effect of biocontrol agents is limited to the target weed and perhaps a few close relatives. The economics of successful biocontrol can be favorable since following release the organism may perpetuate itself indefinitely and often disperses on its own.

The response to a biocontrol program is often slow because the population of the organism must increase from the level of the initial release. As a result, most biocontrol agents are best suited to a stable long-term environment, i.e., grazing land or natural areas rather than an annual cropping system. Most biocontrol agents, by virtue of their specificity, control only a single species and are not well suited to address the complex of weeds normally found in cropland. Since most biocontrol agents by themselves do not reduce weed populations to an acceptable level, they must be used in conjunction with other approaches in an integrated weed management (IWM) program.

An often cited example of biological control success is the use of the imported cactus moth and several secondary insects to control prickly pear in Australia. A large scale biocontrol program in the United States used the Klamath beetle and other species to control the Klamuth weed in Oregon. Varying degrees of success have been realized in Nebraska with biocontrol efforts targeting Canada thistle, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, musk thistle and purple loosestrife. Research continues at the national and state level to develop biocontrol agents.

# **Cultural Weed Control**

A variety of cultural practices can be used to improve crop competitiveness. *Crop rotation and crop selection* are two of the easiest and most effective practices. Crop rotation permits diversified management, which allows less opportunity for an individual weed to become dominant. For example, the use of forage crops (perennial or annual) provides an opportunity to cut weeds before they set seeds, which is an important form of weed removal. Crops differ in their competitive ability. For example, winter cereals are generally better competitors than spring cereals against summer annual weeds. Rotating crops with different life cycles will help to prevent a single weed, or small group of weeds, from dominating and having an economic impact on crop production. Annual weeds are more common in annual crops, biennial and perennial weeds are more common in perennial crops, and winter annual weeds are most problematic in winter annual crops (e.g., downy brome in winter wheat).

Crop and cultivar selection provide a variety of *planting date options* to aid in the management of a particular weed species. Changing the planting date from year to year can reduce the buildup of specific weeds. Planting early will give the crop an edge against late emerging weeds such as waterhemp, morningglories, and fall panicum. Planting late may allow the use of a preplant tillage operation to control early emerging weeds such as winter annuals (field pennycress, shepherdspurse, mustards, henbit), velvetleaf, lambsquarters, and green foxtail.

Adjusting crop population density and row spacing influences plant competition for water and nutrients, canopy closure, and crop shading effects on weeds. To a point, higher crop population densities generally are more competitive with weeds than lower population densities. The time to canopy closure can be altered by changing row spacing. Generally, narrow row spacings result in earlier canopy closure than wider row spacings. Canopy shading is a major means by which crop plants suppress weeds, but the crop must develop rapidly to stay ahead of the weeds. Nebraska's research showed that soybean is more competitive when planted in narrow rows than in wide rows. Crop selection, population density, and row spacing should be considered in any cropping system. These cultural practices are especially important for crops with shorter stature.

*Cover crops* and their residues also may provide a means to keep weeds in check. Cover crops are generally planted in closely spaced rows to provide good ground cover. They help manage weeds through competition, physical suppression and allelopathic effects.

# **Mechanical Weed Control**

Mechanical weed control is one of the most commonly used nonchemical methods of weed control. *Tillage, mowing, cutting, and for small areas, hoeing, hand removal, and physical barriers* are common mechanical weed control techniques. A variety of implements can be used, depending on the crop and the system. Tillage destroys emerged weeds but also plants seeds that are on the soil surface. Depending on the depth of weed seed burial, tillage often tends to encourage large seeded broadleaf weeds and discourage small seeded broadleaves and grasses.

Primary tillage includes moldboard plowing, chiseling, heavy disking, rototilling and similar operations. Tillage will destroy annual and biennial weeds and disrupt the root systems and other vegetative reproductive structures of perennials. Primary tillage also buries crop residue, leaving the soil subject to erosion.

Secondary tillage is performed after primary tillage and is intended to prepare a weed-free seedbed for crop planting. Commonly used implements are disks, field cultivators and harrows. Tertiary tillage is performed after crop planting and is intended to keep weeds from becoming established in the growing crop. Commonly used implements include harrows, rotary hoes and various row cultivators. Many specialized implements have been designed for mechanical in-crop weed control.

Ridge planting is a system that incorporates mechanical weed control in that the crop is planted on an existing ridge where a sweep on the planter removes any growing weeds from the row area ahead of the planter unit and also moves weed seeds to the row middles. Subsequent cultivation and ridging controls weeds between the rows and buries small weeds growing in the crop row.

Successful weed control with secondary and tertiary tillage is highly dependent on timing, the weather and soil moisture before and after the operation. Soil moisture must permit tillage while the weeds are in the small vulnerable stage and drying conditions must exist for several hours after the operation to desiccate the small weeds. Delaying planting provides the opportunity to kill one or two "crops" of weeds prior to planting and allows the soil to warm up, resulting in rapid crop growth. Rapid crop growth is important in reaching a size differential between a larger crop plant and the weed. This size differential is required for success with many harrow, rotary hoe and cultivation operations.

Properly timed mowing or cutting will suppress weeds but with few exceptions will not kill them. Cutting cedar trees (or other plants without basal buds) below the lowest branch will kill them. Mowing tends to be more effective on broadleaf weeds than grasses since most grasses rapidly regrow from the crown. Mowing must be carefully timed to maximize damage to the weed and minimize damage to the crop.

Physical barriers include placing black plastic sheeting (mulch) either on the soil surface or beneath a surface covering of gravel or stone. The crop or plant to be grown is planted through a hole cut in the plastic. Black plastic is important because it excludes sunlight from reaching weed seeds or small plants. Plastic mulch is most common with high value horticultural crops.

# Summary

Few nonchemical methods of weed control are so effective that any one can stand alone in providing acceptable weed control. An integrated weed management (IWM) program (see previous section) incorporating multiple approaches is important for success with nonchemical weed control.

# Weed Management in Conservation Tillage Systems

# No-till

Early preplant treatments generally provide the most satisfactory weed control. This involves applying residual herbicides 10 to 30 days prior to planting. The objective is to apply the herbicide prior to the germination of summer annual weeds, especially grasses. This may eliminate the need for a nonselective herbicide like Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate. It is important to use treatments with adequate residual control. A split herbicide application with a portion applied early preplant and a second portion at planting can be used. This could be helpful with short residual materials or where heavy rains or delayed planting occurs following the first treatment. Properly designed early preplant treatments often can provide consistent weed control at lower cost than planting time treatments. Soil disturbance by a planter following a preplant treatment may allow weed growth in the row.

Planting time treatments of a PRE herbicide are made at or immediately after planting. When established weeds are present, a POST herbicide is combined with the PRE herbicide. Atrazine, Canopy, Preview, Pursuit Plus, glyphosate, Gramoxone Inteon, FallowMaster, or Landmaster BW will control established broadleaf weeds, grasses or volunteer wheat, depending on plant height, density, growing conditions, weed, herbicide, and rate. Control is improved when crop oil concentrate or 28% UAN is added. In corn or soybean, 2,4-D ester also may be added for improved weed control. Gramoxone Inteon can be applied to grasses less than 4 inches tall. If grasses are taller than 4 inches and are growing vigorously, apply glyphosate at 24 oz/A. Kill volunteer wheat and winter annual weeds in April to prevent soil moisture loss.

## **Ridge-till**

With the ridge plant system, the row has fewer summer annual weeds because the weed seed produced the preceding year is not worked into the soil when the seedbed is prepared. During planting, the ridge clearing device, sweeps or disks, move soil containing corn kernels and ears, sorghum seed and/or heads, and most weed seed from the ridge. A banded herbicide treatment should be used at planting time in the row. If timely cultivation is not possible, weed density is heavy, or the field contains many hard to control weeds like velvetleaf, a broadcast herbicide treatment at planting time may be necessary.

Select the herbicide treatment from the PRE treatments of soil-applied herbicides. Early preplant (EPP) treatments can be applied in March to early April prior to planting to keep winter annual and early summer annual weeds from using soil water and producing seeds.

The early herbicide treatment should eliminate planting through 4-inch or taller weed growth. Weeds like kochia and Russian thistle are troublesome if not killed. The trouble arises along the cutting edge of the planter ridge clearing device, where larger broadleaf weeds may not be uprooted or covered. Most early germinating broadleaf weeds can be controlled effectively and economically with 2,4-D. If 2,4-D is to be used at planting, it is better to apply from a spray boom on the front end or underbelly of the tractor rather than after planting. If considerable grass weed growth is present before planting, Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate should be used. Another option would be to preplant cultivate for row-middle tillage, leaving ridge top weed removal to the planter ridge clearing device. This works extremely well on fields where corn was ensiled. Preplant cultivation also allows for rebuilding ridges, which may be desirable if they have been damaged by harvest equipment or livestock tramping. However, preplant cultivation mixes weed seeds into the ridge.

# Ecofarming

Ecofarming is a system that controls weeds after wheat harvest and throughout the fallow period by using herbicides and/or tillage with minimum disturbance of crop residues and soils. For a more detailed discussion, see pages 65-72.

# **Herbicide Resistant Weeds**

Not all weeds in a field (or state) have the same genetic makeup. This genetic variability allows a weed species to survive diverse environmental and management conditions because at least some individuals live to reproduce each year. The degree of genetic variability is not consistent among weed species. For instance, all the individuals in one species in a field may be clones of each other (like yellow nutsedge which propagates vegetatively), or there may be a high level of diversity (like common waterhemp, which is cross-pollinated). Genetic diversity results from different "alleles" — different versions of a given gene. For example, in humans, there are at least two alleles for eye color — blue and brown. In weeds, different alleles for a gene may result in differences in leaf shape, flower color, or susceptibility to a herbicide application.

A population of weeds with a unique feature that allows it to survive a given selection pressure is called a "biotype." A biotype may be likened to a crop variety. One variety (biotype) of soybean may be resistant to white mold, where a second variety (biotype) is susceptible to the disease. Our management strategies may favor the survival of one species over another, or within a species, one biotype over another. For example, repeatedly applying 2,4-D to a field will eventually eliminate broadleaf weeds, but will favor the survival of grass weeds. Or applying Balance herbicide at the same time every year in the same field may result in a shift in kochia emergence from a biotype that emerges early (April) to one that emerges late (June) after the herbicide is no longer active. Selection pressure that affects which species or biotypes survive can result from management practices (crop rotation, herbicides used, tillage) and from environmental conditions (moisture level, disease pressure, soil fertility).

## How Resistance Develops

We select for herbicide-resistant weeds by applying the same herbicide or same herbicide mode of action repeatedly in a given field. Individual plants with an allele that makes them resistant to a herbicide can survive the herbicide application and produce seed. Over time, most individual plants susceptible to the herbicide will be eliminated and a "resistant population" will develop. It is likely that in every weed species there are individual plants that have a gene or genes that will allow them to survive a particular herbicide application. Fortunately, those individuals are not in every field.

The speed at which we select for herbicide resistance is a function of the selection pressure and the frequency of the resistant allele. If the resistant allele is present in 1 in 1,000 individuals, we will select for resistant biotypes more quickly than if it is only present in 1 in 1,000,000. Selection pressure is also a function of herbicide rate and herbicide persistence. The effect of herbicide rate is a complex issue, and depends on the level of resistance in the weed. A herbicide can "persist" either through repeated applications of the same herbicide, e.g., two applications of glyphosate to a field each year, or by the herbicide lasting a long time in the soil, like atrazine and imazethapyr (Pursuit). When a herbicide is "persistent," it increases the number of individual plants exposed to the herbicide and the probability that only resistant individuals will survive to reproduce.

Sometimes a weed will be resistant to a herbicide that has never been applied to a field. We call this "cross-resistance." This occurs because many herbicides share the same mode of action (way the plant is killed) and site action (location where the herbicide acts to kill the plant). Often shattercane populations that are resistant to Accent also are resistant to Beacon. Both herbicides inhibit the ALS enzyme, and bind to the enzyme at about same location. In the resistant shattercane population, the allele for the ALS enzyme is changed in a way that prevents both herbicides from binding.

#### **Resistance Levels**

The level of resistance (amount of herbicide required to kill a weed) can be classified as "high" or "low." A weed with a high level of resistance is not controlled when 10 times the label rate of herbicide is applied. Some resistant weeds (like ALS-resistant waterhemp) are not even controlled with 50 or 100 times the labeled rate. A weed with a low level of resistance is not controlled by the labeled rate, but may be controlled by applying three to four times the label rate. Glyphosate-resistant marestail behaves this way; however, because the amount of a herbicide that may

be applied in a given year is restricted, glyphosate by itself is no longer adequate for controlling marestail.

Altering the herbicide rate will have little effect on the selection of "high level" resistance because these weeds have a single gene that controls resistance, and the level of resistance is much higher than the rate of herbicide we can apply. Applying reduced rates of a herbicide may favor the selection of low-level resistance because resistance may be controlled by several genes (see *Research Findings on Glyphosate-Resistant Cropping Systems*).

It is possible for low levels of resistance to increase over time. Scientists in Australia were able to dramatically increase the level of glyphosateresistance in rigid ryegrass in three generations. In the first year, they applied a very low rate of glyphosate. A few individuals survived; they crossed those individuals and obtained seed. The next year they applied a higher rate of glyphosate to the progeny of the crosses, and crossed the survivors again. By the third generation, they had many individuals that survived a full rate of glyphosate.

## **Resistant Biotypes in Nebraska**

There are at least eight herbicide-resistant biotypes in Nebraska (see table). Some of these biotypes have existed for many years. Resistant weeds can be managed, but it often results in greater expense for the farmer.

Weed Species	Type of Resistance	Example Herbicides	Distribution in Nebraska
Waterhemp	triazine	atrazine	Isolated fields in southeast
Waterhemp	ALS	Pursuit, Classic, Permit	Throughout the northeast, southeast and south central
Palmer amaranth	ALS	Pursuit, Classic, Permit	Throughout south- east and south central
Kochia	triazine	atrazine	West
Kochia	growth regulator	2,4-D, dicamba	Isolated populations in west
Kochia	ALS	Ally, Amber, Resolve, Spirit	West
Shattercane	ALS	Accent, Beacon, Option	Southeast and south central
Marestail (horseweed)	glycine	Roundup, glyphosate	Southeast

Over the past 12 years, corn and soybean farmers have become increasingly reliant on glyphosate herbicides for weed control. Repeated application of glyphosate places selection pressure on the weeds in the field and will lead to weed shifts. Fortunately, Nebraska farmers have used a varied crop rotation (corn and soybean) and applied enough herbicides other than glyphosate (especially atrazine in corn) that we believe it has slowed the selection of glyphosate-resistant weeds in Nebraska. In states where continuous soybean or continuous cotton are common and farmers have relied solely on glyphosate for weed control, they have selected for weed biotypes resistant to glyphosate.

## **Resistant Species in Other States**

Some of the weeds that are resistant to glyphosate in other states are of economic importance in Nebraska. We should be attentive in managing these weeds to avoid selecting resistant populations. Weeds that are resistant to other herbicides and which may become resistant to glyphosate are particularly difficult to manage. When a weed has resistance to multiple herbicides (glyphosate + ALS + triazine), it may be likened to gene stacking of herbicide resistance in corn (Roundup Ready + Liberty Link.

Species with resistance to glyphosate	States where glyphosate-resistant populations have been confirmed	Resistance to modes of action other than glyphosate (not necessarily in the same population)
Common waterhemp	MO, KS, IL, MN	ALS inhibitors, PPO inhibi- tors, PSII inhibitors (triazines)
Palmer amaranth	GA, MS, TN, AR, NC	ALS inhibitors, Dinitro- anilines, PSII inhibitors (triazines)
Giant ragweed	OH, IN, KS	ALS inhibitors
Common ragweed	MO, KS, AR	ALS inhibitors, PPO inhibi- tors, PSII inhibitors (triazines)
Johnsongrass	AR	ACCase inhibitors, Dinitroanilines
Common lambsquarters (suspected resistance)	IN, OH	ALS inhibitors, PSII inhibitors (triazines)

# Practices to Minimize the Development of Herbicide Resistance

The following strategies will reduce the risk of selecting for herbicideresistant weeds:

- Rotate crops to keep any one weed species from dominating. 1. Rotations that include row crops, small grains, and perennial forages are most effective.
- 2 Include tillage as a weed management tool.
- 3 Use cultural practices that increase the crop's ability to compete against weeds. These practices include planting crops in narrow rows to increase shading of weeds, fertilizing adequately to enhance vigorous crop growth, and controlling weeds while they are small. Do not use the same herbicide every year. 4.
- 5. Use herbicides with different sites of action in successive years, and where possible, within a year. This approach will reduce the selection pressure and slow the development of resistance to a given site of action. See Classification of Herbicides, on pg 153-154 for more information on herbicide site of action.
- 6 Use several herbicides with different modes of action within a given year. This can be done effectively by including a preemergence herbicide as part of your weed management strategy, or by tankmixing two or more herbicides for postemergence applications.
- 7. Use short residual rather than long-residual (persistent) herbicides.

# Weed Management in Herbicide-Resistant Crops

Herbicide-resistant crops coupled with the appropriate herbicide have generally resulted in better weed control with less risk of crop injury than with conventional management systems. As with most things in life, there are pros and cons to using herbicide-resistant crops.

The pros include weed management that usually will be improved because herbicide rates and timings are not dictated by crop tolerance. Another pro is that the total cost of weed management is lower, even when the increased seed cost is included.

Crops that are less competitive with weeds (for example, soybean is less competitive than corn) and cropping systems that reduce crop competition (for example, skip-row corn or low population rainfed corn) benefit the most from herbicide-resistant crops.

The cons are the increased cost of seed for most varieties and hybrids and that the producer must buy new seed each year due to plant variety protection restrictions. Also, GMO crops may have a limited market and can contaminate adjoining crops. Another con is that repeated use of the same herbicide-resistant trait may increase the potential for weeds to develop resistance to that herbicide.

The first case of glyphosate resistance in a weed occurred where soybeans were planted continuously with no-till and only glyphosate was used before and after planting. (If your goal were to develop resistance in a weed rather than control it, this is probably the method to use.)

Total postemergence (POST) weed management programs have become popular with herbicide-resistant crops. Let's compare the advantages and disadvantages of total POST programs with preemergence (PRE) plus POST programs.

As you can see from the table below, a PRE + POST program is usually the best and most flexible weed management program for many producers. If weed pressure is not heavy, a two-thirds rate of PRE herbicide may be used. Remember not all companies will service reduced rates.

Weed Management Strategies				
Weed Control	Advantages	Disadvantages	Risk of Herbicide-Resistant Weeds	
PRE + POST	•Excellent weed control •POST timing less critical •Tolerant/resistant weeds checked	•Two operations •Higher costs unless reduced amount of PRE is used	Low	
POST 1X	•Single operation •Low cost	<ul> <li>Narrow application window</li> <li>Early and late competition</li> <li>Incomplete control</li> </ul>	High	
POST 2X	•Excellent weed control	•Two operations •Two post treatments (wind) •Select tolerant/resistant weeds	Moderate	

# **Research Findings on Glyphosate-Resistant Cropping Systems**

In addition to glyphosate-resistant marestail, Nebraska farmers are finding Palmer amaranth, tall waterhemp, giant ragweed, and common lambsquarters difficult to control with glyphosate alone. Over the last several years glyphosate has been applied to over 90 percent of the soybean, 75 percent of the corn and recently to 75 percent of the sugarbeet acreage in Nebraska. Applying glyphosate alone on millions of acres of farmland has led to natural selection for weeds resistant to or with enhanced tolerance to glyphosate.

In general the first sign of weed tolerance is the appearance of healthy weeds in fields recently treated with glyphosate. In some cases the weeds may have avoided treatment because of shading or environmental conditions that reduced plant uptake of glyphosate. Another option is that the weeds may be developing resistance to glyphosate. Whatever the situation, the appearance of weed escapes should raise a red flag for the grower to immediately address the problem.

Several long-term studies are being conducted by University of Nebraska–Lincoln researchers to address this problem. Findings from these studies suggest the best management approach is to change the weed control program to not rely totally on glyphosate. Other suggestions for achieving successful weed control in glyphosateresistant crops while helping slow or prevent the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds:

- Use a full rate of a residual herbicide or tank-mix herbicides at planting. This will introduce different herbicide modes of action into the cropping system.
- Be prepared to change the preemergence herbicide program to a different herbicide if the PRE treatment fails to control the trouble-some weed.
- Consider adding another herbicide to glyphosate to broaden the weed spectrum and add a different mode of action to counter weed shifts and herbicide-tolerant weeds.
- Use a herbicide at planting followed by a postemergence herbicide after crop emergence to help improve the sustainability of glyphosate-based weed control in a glyphosate-resistant cropping system.

# Volunteer Herbicide-Resistant Crop Control

The widespread adoption of herbicide-resistant crop (HRC) technology has given rise to a new weed problem — volunteer herbicide-resistant crops. An HRC is created by inserting a gene that makes the crop plant resistant to an herbicide. The gene conferring herbicide resistance is passed on to succeeding generations along with all the other genes in the plant. As a result, the volunteer plants developing the year after the HRC was grown are also herbicide resistant. The grower is then confronted with controlling the volunteer HRC the next year. The list of HRCs continues to grow but currently includes Roundup Ready (RR) corn, Roundup Ready soybean, Roundup Ready alfalfa, Liberty Link (LL) corn, Clearfield (CF) corn, Clearfield sunflower, Clearfield wheat and SU sunflower.

Controlling these volunteer HRCs with herbicides involves selecting an effective herbicide with a site of action different than the resistant target site provided in the HRC. Refer to the Herbicide Classification section of this publication for herbicide site of action information. The herbicide selected also must be registered for the crop or site in question. Sometimes it is difficult to meet all these requirements. A problem arises when the most effective herbicide for the conventional version of the crop is the herbicide to which the volunteer crop is resistant. A common situation is controlling volunteer RR corn in RR soybean. This can be handled by using Assure II, Fusion, Poast Plus or Select Max in the soybean. A more difficult problem situation is how to control a poor stand of RR corn prior to replanting corn. Glyphosate would be ineffective on volunteer RR corn. Assure II, Fusion, or Poast Plus would be a good choice if the replant crop was to be soybean but not corn because the residual activity of those herbicides would damage the corn.

Many crops do not routinely volunteer as a weed. However, corn, wheat, sunflower and alfalfa may volunteer and present a problem in the following crop.

A problem with a volunteer HRC can be anticipated when high harvesting losses leave grain in the field from the preceding crop. This should be considered in selecting the next crop. Once the succeeding crop has been planted, many options are no longer available.

The following table lists treatments useful in controlling common herbicide-resistant crop plants. Some treatments provide suppression rather than a high degree of control of the unwanted plants. Control of the volunteer HRC would be required where an established crop is not present to compete with the volunteer crop, such as in fallow or where the next crop has not yet been planted. Suppression of the volunteer HRC may be adequate where the object is to eliminate competition from the volunteer HRC plants in a growing competitive crop as is the case with volunteer corn control in corn.

# Herbicides for Control of Volunteer Herbicide-Resistant Crops

			Treated Crop or	Situation			
Volunteer HRC to be Controlled	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Wheat	Fallow	Sugarbeet	Drybean
RR Corn	Liberty/Ignite <sup>a</sup> (in LL corn) Lightning (in CF <sup>b</sup> corn)	Assure/Targa Fusilade DX Poast Select Max			Fusilade DX Gramoxone <sup>a</sup> Liberty/Ignite <sup>s</sup>	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max
LL Corn	Glyphosate (in RR corn) Lightning (in CF <sup>b</sup> corn)	Assure/Targa Fusilade DX Poast Select Max			Fusilade DX Glyphosate <sup>a</sup> Gramoxone <sup>a</sup>	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max
CF <sup>b</sup> Corn	Glyphosate (in RR corn) Liberty/Ignite <sup>a</sup> (in LL corn)	Assure/Targa Fusilade DX Poast Select Max			Fusilade DX Glyphosate Gramoxone <sup>a</sup> Liberty <sup>a</sup>	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max
RR Soybean	Dicamba		Dicamba	Dicamba	Dicamba	Stinger	
CF <sup>b</sup> Wheat	Glyphosate (in RR corn) Liberty/Ignite (in LL corn)	Glyphosate (in RR bean) Assure/Targa Fusilade DX Select Max Poast			Glyphosate	Assure/Targa Poast Select Max	Assure Select Max
SU Sunflower	Many other than ALS <sup>c</sup>	Many other than ALS <sup>c</sup>	Many other than ALS <sup>c</sup>	Dicamba 2,4-D	Dicamba 2,4-D Glyphosate	Stinger	Other than ALS <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>= Suppression plants are usually not killed.

<sup>b</sup>ClearField corn and wheat are resistant to some ALS-inhibiting herbicides. See *Classification of Herbicides*, pages 153-154.

<sup>c</sup>For a list of ALS-inhibiting herbicides, see *Classification of Herbicides*, pages 153-154.

# Human Hazards When Applying Herbicides

The signal words CAUTION (slightly toxic), WARNING (moderately toxic), and DANGER (highly toxic) indicate the relative toxicity of a herbicide or other pesticide active ingredient to humans. These words appear on the front of product labels, often with other Precautionary Statements. The word "Poison" and the skull and crossbones symbol are associated with the "Danger" signal word on certain labels if the product may cause acute oral, acute dermal, and/or acute inhalation toxicity. Signal words are indications of the risk from acute oral, dermal, inhalation, or eye exposure. Signal words should be used as a guide for precautionary measures during herbicide handling, mixing, or application. (Information on the toxicity of common herbicides is available on pages 18-19.) Always consult the pesticide label for the requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE). In some cases, personal protective equipment for the same product will differ between the mixer/loader operator and the applicator.

Dermal exposure (skin contamination) is the most common method of exposure and a potentially dangerous hazard for users of herbicides and other pesticides. It can occur any time a pesticide is handled, mixed, or applied and may go undetected initially. The potential danger from dermal exposure depends on the toxicity of the material, rate of absorption through the skin, the amount of skin area contaminated, and the amount of time the material is in contact with the skin. Rates of absorption through the skin are different for different parts of the body. The figure shows the rate of absorption for different parts of the body in relation to that of the forearm (1x). Absorption may be 12 times (12x) faster in the lower groin area than on the forearm. At this rate, absorption of a pesticide through the skin into the bloodstream may be more dangerous than swallowing it. Absorption continues as long as the material remains in contact with the skin. Danger from exposure is increased if the contaminated area is large or if the material is left on the skin for prolonged periods. Contact with the eye is also a concern and protective eyewear should be used.

Other components of a formulated pesticide product also can be hazardous. Many pesticides are carried in an oil base, which may be toxic if it gets into the bloodstream. Oil penetrates the skin as rapidly as some pesticides in highly sensitive areas of the body. Nitrile or neoprene aprons should be worn to protect the lower parts of the body. Absorption continues as long as the material is left on the skin.

Agricultural pesticide handlers are permitted to wear separable glove liners beneath chemical-resistant gloves. The liners may not be longer than the chemical-resistant glove, and they may not extend outside the glove. The liners must be disposed of after 10 hours of use or whenever the liners become contaminated. Lined or flocked gloves, where the lining is attached to the inside of the chemical-resistant outer glove, remain unacceptable. See Safe Transport, Storage, and Disposal of Pesticides (EC2507) for additional information on proper procedures for storage and handling of pesticides. For additional information, see Protective Clothing and Equipment for Pesticide Applicators (NebGuide G758) and Managing Pesticide Poisoning Risk and Understanding the Signs and Symptoms (EC2505). Several Internet sites are excellent resources:

- UNL Pesticide Education Resources Web site http://pested.unl.edu
- UNL pesticide-related Extension publications http://extension.unl.edu/publications
- Pesticide Information Profiles on individual active ingredients http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html
- Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings http://npic.orst.edu/rmpp.htm
- National Pesticide Information Center http://npic.orst.edu/

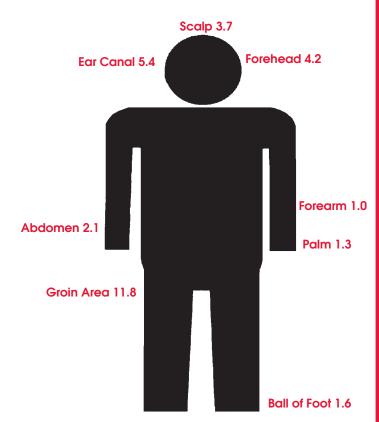


Figure 1. Dermal Exposure: Pesticides are absorbed at different rates by various areas of the body. Dermal skin absorption rates are compared to that of the forearm, which is 1.0.

© The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. All rights reserved.

# **Environmental Considerations When Applying Herbicides**

Maximizing herbicide effectiveness in a way that is safe for users and environmentally responsible requires awareness of possible exposure hazards and the relative potential for leaching and runoff.

Herbicide leaching through soil can contaminate ground water, while herbicide loss in runoff can contaminate surface water. The potential for herbicide movement through runoff or leaching varies with herbicide and soil properties, as well as climatic variables and management practices. Whether herbicide residues become contaminants of ground water or surface water depends to a large extent on their retention by soil, solubility in water, and persistence. The amount of chemical applied, as well as the timing and amount of rainfall or irrigation, are important. The effects of these variables may also be influenced by management practices. Depth to ground water and distance to surface waters can determine the extent of contamination when herbicide transport occurs.

# **Herbicide Properties**

Herbicides differ in *water solubility* and *sorption (retention)* in soil, which has a major influence on their availability for plant uptake, degradation, and movement with water. Water solubility is often given in *parts per million* (ppm). The *Koc (organic carbon partition coefficient)* indicates relative herbicide retention in soil. The figures that follow show comparative water solubility, soil retention, and persistence of herbicides used in Nebraska. Herbicide products with mixtures of active ingredients that differ significantly in chemical properties are not included.

The relative persistence of herbicides in soil is based on rates of degradation and may be evaluated by comparing their *half-lives*. A half-life is the time required to decrease the amount of herbicide present by one-half. The actual half-life of a herbicide in the field varies among soils and with environmental conditions. More information on herbicides is available in the Herbicide Handbook of the Weed Science Society of America, Ninth Edition — 2007.

# Relative Risk of Ground and Surface Water Contamination

The relative potential for herbicides to leach through soil and contaminate ground water can be determined from their soil retention (Koc values), water solubility and persistence. The relative potential for herbicides to move off a field with runoff and potentially contaminate surface waters can be estimated from their Koc values. These properties were used to classify the mobility — the relative potential for ground water contamination from leaching and relative runoff potential — of the herbicides listed in the table that follows. Classifications assume the herbicide is applied to or reaches the soil surface during application.

# Soil and Application Factors Influencing Herbicide Movement

Coarse-textured (sandy), porous soils tend to be highly permeable and may promote herbicide leaching, while runoff may be greater in finetextured (high clay), less permeable soils. When the water table is shallow, the potential for ground water contamination may be high for many herbicides. The potential for contamination through runoff is high when herbicides are applied on steeply sloped land in close proximity to surface water. Excessive irrigation can promote herbicide loss through leaching and/or runoff. The total amount of herbicide available for leaching and runoff is usually less for postemergence applications compared to preemergence and other direct soil applications.

# Water Solubility

High	greater than 3000 ppm	Accent, Acquire, Arsenal, Banvel, Basis, Callisto, Clarity, Cyclone, Distinct, Glean, Gramoxone Inteon, Hoelon, Ignite, Impact, Laudis, Liberty, Matrix, Option, Peak, Plateau, Poast, Poast Plus, Python, Raptor, Resolve, Rodeo, Roundup, Roundup Ultra, Roundup Ultra Max, Roundup WeatherMAX, Touchdown, Starane, Sterling, Ultima 160, Velpar
	300 to 3000 ppm	Ally, Amber, Basagran, Buctril, Cadet, Cimarron, Classic, Command, Connect, Dual, Dual II Magnum, Eradicane, Frontier, Harmony GT, Hyvar, Maverick, MCPA, Outlook, Permit, Pursuit, Ramrod, Reward, Select, Sencor, Stinger, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, Tordon
	30 to 300 ppm	Aatrex, Atrazine, Axiom, Beacon, Blazer, Buctril, Connect, Define, Evik, FirstRate, Flexstar, Harness, Huskie, Karmex, Lasso, Linex, Nortron, Nortron SC, Paramount, Partner, Reflex, Ro-Neet, Scepter, Spartan, Surpass, Sutan+, Topnotch, Upbeet
	3 to 30 ppm	Affinity, Achieve, Aim, Balance Pro, Betamix, Casoran, Far-Go, Kerb, Princep, Tupersan, Zorial
Low	less than 3	Acclaim Extra, Assure, Balan, Cobra, Curbit, Dimension, Fusilade DX, Gallery, Goal, Pendimax, Phoenix, Prowl, Resource, Sonalan, Surflan, Targa, Treflan

# Relative Soil Persistence (half-life in days)

High	greater than 100 days	Balance Pro, Cyclone*, Gramoxone Inteon, Paramount, Plateau, Sinbar, Spartan
	31 to 100 days	Aatrex, Acquire*, Amber, Arsenal, Assure, Atrazine, Axiom, Balan, Casoran, Classic, Curbit, Define, Devinol, Dual, Dual II, Dual II Magnum, Evik, Far-Go, Flexstar, Gallery, Glean, glyphosate, Goal, Hyvar, Karmex, Kerb, Linex, Maverick, Peak, Pendimax, Princep, Prowl, Pursuit, Python, Reflex, Rodeo*, Roundup*, Scepter, Sonalan, Starane, Targa, Tordon, Touchdown*, Treflan, Tupersan, Velpar, Zorial
	16 to 30 days	Accent, Achieve, Ally, Assert, Avenge, Basagran, Beacon, Betamix, Cimarron, Command, Dimension, FirstRate, Frontier, Hoelon, Huskie, Lasso, Nortron, Nortron SC, Outlook, Partner, Permit, Raptor, Ro-Neet, Sencor, Stinger, Surflan
	5 to 15 days	Acclaim Extra, Action, Aim, Alanap, Banvel, Blazer, Buctril, Callisto, Clarity, Connect, Eradicane, Express, Fusilade DX, Harmony GT, Harness, Ignite, Impact, Laudis, Liberty, Matrix, MCPA, Option, Poast, Poast Plus, Ramrod, Resolve, Resource, Reward, Spartan, Sterling, Surpass, Sutan+, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, Topnotch, Ultima, Upbeet
Low	less than 5 days	Basis, Cadet, Cobra, Distinct, Phoenix, Select

\*These compounds are tightly bound to the soil and are biologically inactive soon after application, therefore rotation restrictions should not be a major concern.

High	greater than 2000	Acclaim Extra, Acquire, Ansar 8100, Avenge, Balan, Betamix, Cobra, Curbit, Cyclone, Dacthal, Far-Go, Fusilade DX, glyphosate, Goal, Gramoxone Inteon, H-yield, Hoelon, Pendimax, Phoenix, Prowl, Resource, Rodeo, Roundup, Sonalan, Touchdown, Treflan
	500 to 2000	Assure, Axiom, Buctril, Connect, Define, Dimension, Kerb, Devinol, Ro-Neet, Surflan, Targa, Zorial
	150 to 500	Cadet, Casoran, Command, Dual, Dual II, Dual II Magnum, Eradicane, Evik, Gallery, Harness, Karmex, Lasso, Nortron, Nortron SC, Partner, Plateau, Starane, Surpass, Sutan+, Topnotch, Tupersan
	50 to 150	Aatrex, Amber, Arsenal, Assert, Atrazine, Balance Pro, Beacon, Blazer, Callisto, Classic Poast, Distinct, FirstRate, Flexstar, Frontier, Ignite, Laudis, Liberty, MCPA, Outlook, Permit, Poast Plus, Princep, Ramrod, Reflex, Reward, Sencor, Sinbar, Ultima 160, Upbeet, Velpar
Low	less than 50	Accent, Achieve, Affinity, Aim, Alanap, Ally, Banvel, Basagran, Basis, Cimarron, Clarity, Express, Glean, Harmony GT, Huskie, Hyvar, Impact, Matrix, Maverick, Option, Paramount, Peak, Pursuit, Python, Raptor, Resolve, Scepter, Select, Spartan, Sterling, Stinger, 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester, Tordon

# Relative Soil Retention (Koc)

# Potential Human Exposure Hazard and Environmental Risks of Herbicides

Product Name	Common Name of Active Ingredient	Ex H	ial Human posure azard Toxicity Class <sup>2</sup>	Relative Use Rate <sup>3</sup>	Relative Potential for Contamination from Leaching <sup>4</sup>	Relative Runoff Potential <sup>5</sup>
AAtrex Accent Acclaim Extra Affinity Aim	atrazine nicosulfuron fenoxaprop-P-ethyl thifensulfuron-methyl (25%) tribenuron-methyl (25%) carfentrazone-ethyl	C C C C		H L L L	M* M* L H H*	H Mw Ms Mw Lw
Alanap, Rescue Ally Ally Extra	naptalam metsulfuron-methyl thifensulfuron-methyl (37.5%) tribenuron-methyl (18.75%) metsulfuron-methyl (15%)	W C C C	II III III III	H L L L	H* H* H* H*	Mw Mw Mw Mw
Amber Arsenal	triasulfuron imazapyr	C C	III III	L M-H	H* H*	H H
Assert Assure II Asulox, Asulam 3.3 Avenge Balan DF, 2.5 G	imazamethabenz-methyl quizalofop-P-ethyl asulam difenzoquat benefin	D (eye) D (eye) C D C	I III III III	M L-M M-H M-H H	H* M* M* VL L	H H Mw Ms Ms
Balance Pro Banvel, Clarity, Sterling Basagran, Basagran T/O Basis	isoxaflutole dicamba bentazon rimsulfuron (50%) thifensulfuron-methyl (25%)	C W,C C C	Ш П, Ш Ш Ш	L M M L	M H M M	H Lw Mw Mw
Beacon Betamix	primisulfuron-methyl phenmedipham (8%)	C W		L M	H*	Mw H
Blazer, Ultra Blazer Breakfree ATZ, Breakfree ATX Lite Breakfree, Degree, Harness,	desmedipham (8%) acifluorfen acetochlor atrazine	D C	I III	M H	M M*	H H
Surpass, Topnotch Buctril, Connect Cadet Callisto Canopy EX	acetochlor bromoxynil fluthiacet-methyl mesotrione metribuzin (64.3%)	C W W C C		H M L L L	M L M L H*	H H M L H
Casoron Cimarron Plus, Cimarron Xtra Cinch Cinch ATZ, Cinch ATZ LITE	chlorimuron-ethyl (10.7%) dichlobenil metsulfuron-methyl S-metolachlor atrazine S-metolachlor	C C C C		H L H H	M H* M M*	H Mw H H
Classic Cobra 25, Phoenix Command 3 ME, 4EC 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester Define	chlorimuron-ethyl lactofen clomazone 2,4-D flufenacet	C C, W D, C W	III III III, II I, III II	L L M-H M	H* VL M M* M	H Ms H Mw Mw
Devrinol 2E, 2G or 10G or 4F Dimension 1EC, WPS Distinct DSMA Plus Dual, Dual II, Dual II Magnum SI	napropamide dithiopyr diflufenzopyr DSMA S-metolachlor	D, C C C C C	I, III III III III III	H L-H L H H	M L M L M	H H Ms H
Eptam, Eradicane Evik Express Total Sol Granules Far-Go Finesse	EPTC ametryn tribenuron triallate chlorsulfuron (62.5%) metsulfuron-methyl (12.5%)	W C C C C	II III III III III	H M-H L H L	L M H* L H*	H H Mw H Mw

<sup>1</sup>Signal Words: C = Caution, W = Warning, D = Danger. Classification may vary with formulation. V = varies by product.

 $^{2}$ EPA Toxicity Class: I = most toxic; IV = least toxic.

 $^{3}L = Low (less than 0.25 lb ai/A); M = Medium (0.25-0.99 lb ai/A); H = High (greater than 0.99 lb ai/A).$ 

<sup>5</sup>Loss with runoff when leaching also occurs: Lw = Low, primarily lost with runoff water; Ls = low, primarily lost with sediment/soil in runoff; Mw = medium, primarily lost with runoff water; Ms = medium, can be lost with displaced sediment/soil in addition to runoff water; H = high, lost in both runoff water and with displaced sediment/soil. When no leaching occurs, herbicides with Koc values less than 5000 have a high potential to be lost with runoff water.

 $<sup>{}^{4}</sup>VL$  = Very Low; L = Low; M = Medium; H = High. Asterisk (\*) indicates the potential for contamination from leaching increases with increasing soil pH. Salt and acid formulations generally are highly leachable. Ester formulations are less leachable, but are often rapidly hydrolyzed to corresponding acid forms that may be highly leachable.

(continued)						
Product Name	Common Name of Active Ingredient	Exj	ial Human posure azard Toxicity Class <sup>2</sup>	Relative Use Rate <sup>3</sup>	Relative Potential for Contamination from Leaching <sup>4</sup>	Relative Runoff Potential <sup>5</sup>
FirstRate Fusilade DX/Fusilade II Gallery Glean Goal	cloransulam-methyl fluazifop-P-butyl isoxaben chlorsulfuron oxyfluorfen	C C C C W	III III III III II	L L M L L-H	H* L M H* VL	H Ms H Mw L
Gramoxone Inteon, Cyclone Harmony GT, GT XP, SG Hoelon 3E Huskie	paraquat thifensulfuron-methyl diclofop-methyl pyrasulfotole (3.3%) + bromoxynil (26.3%)	D C D W	I III I II	M L M-H L	VL H* H* H	Ls Mw Ms H
H-Yield	MSMA	С	III	Н	М	Ms
Hyvar X-L, X Impact Karmex DL Kerb 50W or T/O Lasso, Lasso II	bromacil topramezone diuron pronamide alachlor	W, C C C C D, W	Ш, Ш Ш Ш Ц І, П	M-H L H M-H H	M H M M M	Mw H H H H
Laudis Liberty/Ignite Linex Matrix, Resolve Maverick	tembotrione glufosinate-ammonium linuron rimsulfuron sulfosulfuron	C W C C C	Ш П Ш Ш Ш	L H H L L	H M M M* H*	H H Mw Mw
МСРА	МСРА	D (acid, salt),	I, III	M-H	M*	Н
Nortron SC Option Outlook Paramount, Drive	ethofumesate foramsulfuron dimethenamid quinclorac	C (ester) C C W C	III III II III	M L M-H M	M M* H H*	H H H Mw
Peak Permit, Sandea, Sedgehammer Plateau Poast, Poast HC, Poast Plus Princep 4L, Caliber 90	prosulfuron halosulfuron-methyl imazapic sethoxydim simazine	С С С С С		L L M H	M* M* H* L* M	Mw H H H H
Prowl, Pendimax, Pendulum Pursuit, Pursuit WDG Python WDG Raptor Reflex, Flexstar HL	pendimethalin imazethapyr flumetsulam imazamox fomesafen	C C, W C C D, W	Ш Ш, П Ш Ц І, П	H L L L M	L H* M* H* H	Ms Mw Mw H
Resource Ro-Neet Roundup, Roundup Ultra,	flumiclorac-pentyl cycloate	W C	II III	L H	L L	Ms H
Rodeo, Touchdown, Glyfos Scepter Select	glyphosate imazaquin clethodim	V C W	V III II	M-H L L	VL H* M	Ms Mw Mw
Sencor Sinbar Sonalan HFP or 10G Spartan 4F Starane	metribuzin terbacil ethalfluralin sulfentrazone fluroxypyr	C C D C W	III III II III II	M M-H M-H L-M M	M* H L H* M*	Н Н Н Н Н
Steadfast	nicosulfuron (50%) rimsulfuron (25%)	С	III	M*	M*	Mw
Stinger Stout	clopyralid nicosulfuron (67.5%) thifensulfuron-methyl (5%)	C C	III III	L L	H* M*	H Mw
Surflan A.S.	oryzalin	C	III	Н	L	H
Sutan+ Synchrony XP	butylate chlorimuron (21.5%) thifensulfuron-methyl (6.9%)	C C		H L	M H*	H H
Targa Tordon 101 Mixture, 22K or K	quizalofop-P picloram	D (eye) D, C	I I, III	L M-H	M* H*	H Mw
Treflan HFP or TRIO Tupersan Upbeet Valor Velpar	trifluralin siduron triflusulfuron-methyl flumioxazin hexazinone	C C C C D (eye)	111 111 111 111 111 1	H H L L L-H	L M M* L H	Ms H H Ms H

# Potential Human Exposure Hazard and Environmental Risks of Herbicides (continued)

# **Minimizing Water Contamination**

Pesticide contamination of groundwater and surface water is a public concern. Contamination results from two types of sources — point and nonpoint.

# Point Source Contamination

Point source contamination results from localized spills or accidents, i.e., the contamination can be traced back to an identifiable area. Point source contamination accounts for large doses being introduced into groundwater and poses a high risk of rendering the water unfit for drinking.

Spills and other mishaps which occur during the handling and mixing of pesticides are a major contributing factor. There are several steps we can take to minimize contamination.

Wells are a direct conduit to the groundwater and extra care should be taken at these sites when handling pesticides. In addition, many wells are not adequately sealed, which increases the risk of contamination in the event of a spill. Mix pesticides at least 200 feet from a well. Using a nurse-tank as a water source helps avoid these problems. Prevent backsiphoning into the well. Keep the end of the filler hose above the water level of the tank at all times. **Anti-backflow devices for hoses can be pur**- **chased from irrigation and spray equipment suppliers.** Clean up spills, especially near wells and other water supplies.

Because of the risk of a major mishap and groundwater contamination from chemigation, we do not suggest herbigation. If you need information, contact the specific chemical company or local Natural Resources District office.

Additional practices which help prevent point source contamination include triple-rinsing and the proper disposal of pesticide containers and excess pesticides. Refer to the pesticide label for instructions on how to properly dispose of pesticides and pesticide containers.

For help in any emergency involving spills, leaks, or fires, phone CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 (chemical industry public service hotline). For assistance with human pesticide exposures, call the Poison Center in Omaha, at 800-222-1222.

# **Nonpoint Source Contamination**

Contamination which occurs from nonpoint sources cannot be traced back to a specific location or event. Examples of nonpoint source contamination would include the leaching of pesticides through the normal course of pesticide use, or pesticides carried into streams by surface runoff. The extent of nonpoint source contamination depends on herbicide, soil, geology, topography, management practices, and weather.

There are several practices which minimize nonpoint source contamination. Apply the proper amount of herbicide for the crop, weed and site. Read the label to determine the correct rate. Proper sprayer calibration assures application uniformity and more effective control. Reducing herbicide rates by banding or using combination products will reduce the loading potential of any one herbicide product. In choosing a herbicide, less mobile, short residual products are less likely to leach to the water table. Using different herbicides each year also reduces risk.

The greatest risk for groundwater contamination exists where the water table is close to the soil surface. Herbicides are more likely to contaminate groundwater when applications are made to coarse-textured soils low in organic matter. High pH soils also present concerns because some herbicides leach more readily under these conditions. Extra care should be taken when any of these situations exist.

The greatest risk for surface water contamination is on steeply sloping land that drains directly into a stream or lake. Management practices such as terraces and conservation tillage to reduce water runoff will help. Untreated buffer zones next to streams or lakes and grass waterways to encourage water infiltration also may be helpful.

# Herbicide Carryover and Residue Analysis

Certain herbicides can persist in the soil to the extent that subsequent crops in the rotation may be injured. The potential for herbicide carryover increases from eastern to western Nebraska. Low rainfall and low soil organic matter increases carryover potential. Herbicide carryover potential is greater on eroded soils and may be influenced by pH. Carryover is also a function of application accuracy. Carryover will be more apparent in headlands and other areas where sprayer overlap is common. Herbicide applications made later in the growing season have greater carryover potential compared to earlier applications.

Carryover can restrict crop rotation options as well as limit replant options if a crop is lost due to hail or other disasters. Care should be taken when choosing herbicides to fit your rotation sequence. Consult the weed response charts for carryover restrictions and consult herbicide labels for rotation intervals (*Replant Option Tables*, pages 138-147) and carryover restrictions. Conducting a plant bioassay can be helpful in determining whether carryover will be a problem in your fields.

# **Testing for Herbicide Residues**

The two university laboratories listed below provide herbicide residue analyses of soils. For information about their services, visit their Web sites or contact them by phone.

#### South Dakota State University

Oscar E. Olson Biochemistry Laboratories Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry ASC 133, Box 2170, Brookings, SD 57007 Phone: 605-688-6171 Fax: 605-688-6295 Web site: *anserv.sdstate.edu* 

#### Montana State University

Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) Analytical Laboratory McCall Hall, Room 10, Bozeman, MT 59717 Phone: (406) 994-3383 Fax: (406) 994-4494 Web site: *ag.montana.edu/analyticallab/*  What does a herbicide residue level of 0.3 ppm (parts per million) in the soil mean? Herbicide concentrations may be more easily visualized as lb/A rather than ppm. The tilled layer (6-7 inches deep) of an acre of loam soil weighs approximately two million pounds. Two pounds of herbicide per acre mixed in the tilled layer of soil would result in a concentration of 1 ppm (two parts herbicide per 2 million parts soil). 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb (parts per billion) which is more commonly used. What herbicide residue levels are safe to sensitive crops? This varies with the herbicide, the environment, and the soil properties. The table below is provided as a guide. Consult the herbicide manufacturer for more specific information. Check compliance with herbicide label and follow all label guidelines.

# Crop Tolerance to Herbicide Residue in the Soil (Injury Threshold Guidelines)

Herbicide concentrations equal to or greater than those listed may cause crop injury.

Herbicide	Crop		Soil		
		Silt Loam 2-3% OM pH less than 7.0	Sandy Loam 1-2% OM pH greater than 7.0		
		Concent	ration (ppb)*		
Atrazine	Alfalfa	100	40		
	Oat	150	60		
	Soybean	250	100		
	Sugarbeet	5	< 5		
	Wheat	180	75		
Classic	Corn	3	1		
	Wheat	5	2		
Command	Corn	150	75		
	Wheat	75	15		
Prowl	Corn	250	150		
	Sugarbeet	70	70		
	Wheat	300	200		
Pursuit	Corn	25	10		
	Sorghum	10	4		
	Sugarbeet	< 1	< 1		
Scepter	Corn	10	5		
-	Wheat	30	10		
Treflan	Corn	150	100		
	Sugarbeet	70	70		
	Wheat	200	150		

\*ppb = parts per billion of active ingredient

# **Reducing Drift**

It is estimated that two-thirds of pesticide drift problems involve mistakes which could have been avoided. Drift is of concern because it takes the pesticide from the intended target, making it less effective, and deposits it where it is not needed and not wanted. The pesticide then becomes an environmental pollutant in the off-target areas where it can injure susceptible vegetation, contaminate water or damage wildlife. Drift cannot be completely eliminated but the use of proper equipment and application procedures will maintain the drift deposits within acceptable limits.

There are two kinds of drift:

Particle drift is off-target movement of the spray particles.

**Vapor drift** is the volatilization of the pesticide molecules and their movement off target.

A Mississippi State University study analyzed data from more than 100 studies involving drift from ground sprayers. Of the 16 variables considered, three were most important.

**1.** *Wind speed*. When the wind speed was doubled, there was almost a 700 percent increase in drift when the readings were taken 90 feet downwind from the sprayer. Hence the recommendation of spraying in 10 mph winds or less.

**2.** *Boom height.* When the boom height was increased from 18 to 36 inches, the amount of drift increased 350 percent at 90 feet downwind.

3. Distance downwind. If the distance downwind is doubled, the

amount of drift decreases five-fold. Therefore, if the distance downwind goes from 100 to 200 feet, you have only 20 percent as much drift at 200 feet as at 100 feet and if the distance goes to 400 feet, you only have 4 percent of the drift you had at 100 feet. Check wind direction and speed when starting to spray a field. You may want to start spraying one side of the field when the wind is lower. Also, it may be necessary to only spray part of a field because of wind speed, wind direction, and distance to susceptible vegetation. The rest of the field can be sprayed when conditions change.

Pesticide drift also can be reduced by using one of the new types of tips and by adjusting spray pressure. Higher spray pressures produce smaller droplets which are more susceptible to drift. If using a rate controller, be careful of increased speed. Since most rate controllers increase the pressure to maintain the same gpa when the speed increases, try to maintain the speed within +10 percent. For example, if you're applying 20 gpa at 8 mph at 40 psi and you increase the speed to 11 mph, the pressure will now be 75.5 psi which will produce a lot of small particles prone to drift. Also, this pressure will be above the operating range of most tips. Drift reduction agents may be helpful.

New spraying technology such as the "blended pulse" can decrease the risk of drift by allowing flow rate to be controlled independently of spray pressure.

# **Herbicide Application Terms**

# Soil-Applied

**Early preplant** (EPP) treatments are made 10-30 days before planting. **Preplant surface applied** (PPSA) treatments are made 0-10 days before planting. Soil disturbance by some planters may allow weed growth in rows where herbicides are applied EPP or PPSA. **Preplant incorporated** (PPI) treatments are made before planting the crop. The herbicide is then thoroughly incorporated with rototiller or two angled passes of a tandem disk, field cultivator or similar equipment. **Pre-emergence** (PRE) treatments are applied from planting time to just before crop emergence or weed seed germination. **Surface mix** (SM) is the shallow mixing of a PRE herbicide into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil using a rototiller, mulch treader, field cultivator or similar implement. Weed control with PRE treatments may be poor if there is no rain to move the herbicide into the top inch of soil. Rainfall required for activation is generally 1/4 to 1/2 inch on coarse-textured soils and 1/2 to 1 inch on fine-textured soils. To overcome dependence on rainfall and to increase dependability, some PRE herbicides may be incorporated into the surface soil with a rotary hoe. Excessive rainfall may leach some of the more soluble herbicides into the subsoil, especially on sandy soils. Weed control with preplant herbicides is more satisfactory on surface-planted crops. Some weed species are resistant to particular herbicides. Herbicides and crops should be rotated to control a wider spectrum of weeds and to reduce the risk of herbicide carryover.

# Postemergence

**Early postemergence** (EPOST) refers to herbicide applications made soon after the crop has emerged; control of late emerging weeds may be reduced. **Postemergence** (POST) treatments are applied after emergence of weeds or crop. **Directed** POST treatments are made to the lower portion of the crop plant.

Layby treatments are applied at last cultivation to provide an extended period of weed control.

Harvest aid treatments are applied late in the growing season to reduce weed seed production and make harvest easier.

**Desiccants** are applied after crop maturity to hasten drying and permit earlier harvest.

Excellent growing conditions make weeds more susceptible to POST herbicides. Likewise, crops may be more subject to herbicide damage when growing rapidly. Adjust herbicide and additive dosages downward when excellent conditions for growth are present the week before application and **upward** when ideal growth is limited by one or more factors. Rate of carrier should be in accordance with label recommendations.

Mid postemergence (MPOST) refers to herbicide applications typically made approximately four weeks after the crop has emerged. Weeds may be 3-5 inches tall.

**Late postemergence** (LPOST) refers to herbicide applications typically made approximately six or more weeks after crop emergence. It may be combined with EPOST to provide longer weed control. If it's the only treatment, weeds are usually over 6 inches tall and control may be reduced.

# **Nozzle Selection**

For maximum effectiveness of pesticides, they must be applied uniformly and at the correct rate. Six factors can affect application efficiency and success:

- 1. sprayer design,
- 2. nozzle type,
- 3. boom height,
- 4. boom pressure,
- 5. agitation, and
- 6. ground speed.

Pesticides applied uniformly at the proper rate will give maximum benefit while those applied incorrectly can result in wasted chemical, marginal weed, insect or disease control, excessive carryover, ground water contamination, pesticide residues in plants and/or crop damage. New developments in application technology can help assure the proper application of pesticides. Along with these new developments, there has been a trend toward decreasing spray volumes. This is because some herbicides perform better with reduced spray volumes (especially with low quality water). Many new row crop sprayers have limited tank capacity, and water is expensive to haul. In many areas of the state it may be a great distance from the water source to the field and filling the sprayer takes time. Decreased spray volumes also may allow the use of less expensive, smaller sprayers. Larger sprayers increase soil compaction, especially if the soil is wet. More additives such as non-ionic surfactant and water conditioners may be needed with more carrier volume.

The nozzle is a major factor determining the amount of spray applied to an area, the uniformity of application, the coverage obtained on the target surface, and the potential amount of drift. Nozzles break the spray mix into droplets, form the spray pattern, and propel the droplets in the proper direction. Nozzles determine the amount of spray volume delivered at a given operating pressure, travel speed, and spacing. Drift can be minimized by selecting nozzles that produce the largest droplet size while providing adequate coverage at the intended application rate and pressure. Do not mix nozzles of different materials, types, spray angles, or spray volumes on the same spray boom. A mixture of nozzles produces uneven spray distribution.

# **Nozzle Types**

Nozzle types commonly used in low-pressure agricultural sprayers include: flat-fan, flood, raindrop, hollow-cone, full-cone, and others. Special features or subtypes such as "extended range, low pressure, drift guard, and turbos" are available for some nozzle types.

#### Flat-Fan

Flat-fan nozzles are widely used for broadcast spraying of herbicides and produce a tapered-edge spray pattern. These nozzles have several subtypes such as standard flat-fan, even flat-fan, extended range flat-fan, drift guards, Turbo TeeJet venturi type, and some special types such as off-center flat-fans and twin-orifice flat-fan.

The **standard** flat-fan normally is operated between 30 and 60 psi, with an ideal range between 30 and 40 psi. The even (E) flat-fan nozzles (nozzle number ends with E) apply uniform coverage across the entire width of the spray pattern. They are used for banding pesticide over the row and should not be used for broadcast applications. The band width can be controlled with the nozzle height, spray angle, and the orientation of the nozzles.

The **extended range** (XR or LFR) flat-fan provides excellent drift control when operated between 15 and 25 psi. This nozzle is ideal for an applicator who likes the uniform distribution of a flat-fan nozzle and desires lower operating pressure for drift control. Since extended range nozzles have an excellent spray distribution over a wide range of pressures (15-60 psi), they are ideal for sprayers equipped with flow controllers.

The **Turbo TeeJet** has the widest pressure range of the flat-fan nozzles — 15 to 90 psi. It produces larger droplets for less drift and is available only in 110°.

The **drift guard** flat-fan has a pre-orifice which controls the flow. The spray tip is approximately one nozzle size larger. It produces larger droplets, reducing the number of small drift-prone droplets.

The **venturi-type** nozzle produces large air-filled drops through the use of a venturi air aspirator for reducing drift.

Flat-fan nozzles also include the **off-center** (LX) flat-fan which is used for boom end nozzles and produces a wide swath projection and the **twin-orifice** (TJ) flat-fan which produces two spray patterns — one angled 30° forward and the other directed 30° backward. The TJ droplets are small due to the atomizing by two smaller orifices. The two spray directions and smaller droplets improve coverage and penetration, a plus when applying postemergence contact herbicides. To produce fine droplets, the twin-orifice usually operates between 30 and 60 psi.

Flat-fan nozzles are available in several spray angles, the most common of which are 80° and 110°. *Table 1* provides the recommended nozzle heights for flat-fan nozzles during broadcast application.

Table 1.	Suggested minimum spray height	s.
----------	--------------------------------	----

		Spray H	leight (in)	
Spray Angle Degrees	20-inch Spacing With Overlap of			Spacing verlap of
	30%	100%	30%	100%
80	17	26	26	38
110	10	15	14	25

Nozzle height is the distance from the nozzle to the target, which may be the top of the ground, growing canopy or stubble. Use 110° nozzles when boom heights are less than 30 inches and 80° nozzles when the booms are higher.

Although wide-angle nozzles produce smaller droplets which may be more prone to drift, the reduction of boom height reduces the drift potential more than reducing droplet size. The nozzle spacing and orientation should provide for 100 percent overlap at the target height. Nozzles should not be oriented more than 30° from vertical.

Most nozzle manufacturers identify their flat-fan nozzles with a four or five digit number. The first numbers are the spray angle and the other numbers signify the discharge rate at rated pressure. For example, an 8005 has an 80° spray angle and will discharge 0.5 gallons per minute (GPM) at the rated pressure of 40 psi. An 11002 nozzle has a 110° spray angle and will discharge 0.2 GPM at the rated pressure of 40 psi. Nozzle material also may be designated: "BR" — brass material; "SS" — stainless steel; "VH" — hardened stainless steel; "VS" — stainless steel, and "VK" – ceramic. See *Table 2* for nozzle types and discharge rates.

Table 2.	Nozzle types and	l discharge rates	at rated pressure.

		Rated	Operati	ng Range
Nozzle Type	Discharge (gpm)	Pressure (psi)	Min (psi)	Max (psi)
Regular flat-fan 8006	0.6	40	30	60
Regular flat-fan 11008	0.8	40	30	60
Extended range flat-fan 8006XR	0.6	40	15	60
Turbo TeeJet TT11005VP	0.5	40	15	90
Drift Guard DG8002VS	0.2	40	40	60
AI TeeJet AI11005-VS	0.5	40	30	100
Flood TKSS 6	0.6	10	10	40
Turbo FloodJet TF-VS2	0.2	10	10	40

## Flood

Flood nozzles are popular for applying suspension fertilizers where clogging is a potential problem. These nozzles produce large droplets at pressures of 10 to 25 psi. The nozzles should be spaced less than 60 inches apart. The nozzle height and orientation should be set for 100 percent overlap. Nozzle spacing between 30 and 40 inches produces the best spray patterns. Pressure influences spray patterns of flood nozzles more than flat-fan nozzles; however, the spray pattern is not as uniform as with the flat-fan nozzles, and special attention to nozzle orientation and correct overlap is critical. These nozzles are best used only for fertilizer suspensions.

A new flood nozzle is the Turbo FloodJet. It incorporates a pre-orifice which controls the flow and has a turbulence chamber. The tip design more closely resembles a flat fan nozzle, resulting in a much improved pattern with tapered edges. Use this turbo flood nozzle with its improved pattern when incorporating herbicides. Because of its large droplet size, do not use the turbo flood nozzle where good coverage is needed.

## Cone

**Hollow-cone** nozzles generally are used to apply insecticides or fungicides to field crops when foliage penetration and complete coverage of the leaf surface is required. These nozzles operate in a pressure range from 40 to 100 psi. Spray drift potential is higher from hollow-cone nozzles than from other nozzles due to the small droplets produced.

**Full-cone** wide-angle nozzles are a good choice if drift is a concern because they produce larger droplets than flood nozzles. Full-cone nozzles usually are recommended over flood nozzles for soil-incorporated herbicides. Full-cone nozzles operate at a pressure range of 15 to 40 psi. Optimum uniformity is achieved by angling the nozzles 30° and overlapping the spray coverage by 100 percent.

**Fine hollow-cone.** The ConeJet (Spray Systems) offers wide-angle (80° to 120°), hollow-cone nozzles. These are used for postemergence contact herbicides where a finely atomized spray is used for complete coverage of plants or weeds under a hood for band spraying. Drift potential is great for these nozzles.

# **Nozzle Material**

Nozzles can be made from several materials. The most common are brass, nylon, stainless steel and hardened stainless steel and ceramic. Stainless steel nozzles last longer than brass or nylon and generally produce a more uniform pattern over an extended time. Nylon nozzles with stainless steel or hardened stainless steel inserts offer an alternative to solid stainless steel nozzles and are less expensive. Thermoplastic nozzles have good abrasion resistance but swelling can occur with some chemicals, and they are easily damaged when cleaned. Ceramic has superior wear life and is highly resistant to abrasive and erosive chemicals.

## Nozzle Replacement

Replace nozzles when:

- spray pattern is distorted;
- nozzles show irregular wear; and
- nozzle flow rate is 10 percent greater than with new nozzles of the same type.

**Note:** Each nozzle's flow rate on the spray boom needs to be within five percent of the average flow rate of nozzles.

# Nozzle Selection and Considerations

It is important to select a nozzle that develops the desired spray pattern. The specific use of a nozzle, such as broadcast application of herbicides or spraying insecticides on row crops, determines the type of nozzle needed. Examine current and future application requirements and be prepared to have several sets of nozzles for a variety of application needs. In general, do not select a nozzle with an orifice so small that it requires a nozzle screen finer than 50 mesh. Nozzles requiring 80 and 100 mesh screens plug too easily.

The standard nozzle spacing on broadcast sprayers has been 20 inches. If you're considering a narrower or wider spacing to improve pesticide application, first consider these factors: coverage needed, spray deposition, effect on drift, row crop spacing, desired spray coverage, nozzle cost, boom height, and overlap. Postemergence nontranslocated herbicides require adequate and uniform coverage. Preplant incorporated herbicides require the least coverage, therefore large spray droplets could be used. Nozzles which produce large spray droplets, such as Spraying Systems turbo floods, could be used effectively for preplant soil-incorporated herbicides and also would reduce drift.

## **Spray Deposition**

Research by the University of Nebraska has demonstrated that spray pattern uniformity from 110° nozzles on 30-inch spacing was equivalent to 80° nozzles on 20-inch spacing. The 110° nozzles on 20-inch spacing did not have an advantage over 30-inch spacing if the carrier volume remained constant, for example 20 gpa for both nozzles.

## **Row Spacing**

The most popular row spacing is 30 inches, which easily allows for the use of drop nozzles, if needed. Some pesticides should not be sprayed directly in the whorl of the plant. With 20-inch spacing it is impossible to keep from spraying directly over some of the plants. With 30-inch spacings nozzles can always be between the rows or, if needed, they can be moved directly over the rows for band spraying.

## Self-Cleaning Line Strainer

A self-cleaning line strainer mounted on the discharge side of the pump minimizes nozzle clogging. This strainer uses the excess flow to bypass potential clogging particles back to the spray tank. To use the self-cleaning strainer the sprayer must have excess pump capacity. The amount of excess pump capacity depends on the size of the strainer. Minimum flow rate is 6 gpm extra for the 0.75-inch and 1.00-inch self-cleaning line strainers and 8 gpm for the 1.25-inch and 1.50-inch sizes.

## **Fresh Water Tanks**

It is very common now on most sprayers to see a fresh water tank for wash-up and infield clean-up. These range from smaller, 5- to 10-gallon tanks on farm-type sprayers to tanks that hold 100 gallons or more on the larger floaters. In the event of a spill, clean water from these tanks is the first step in self-decontamination.

## Induction Tanks (Cones)

Induction tanks for adding chemical to the spray mix have been available for several years and are a great safety device. They are usually mounted at a more convenient height for adding chemicals than when you have to climb up to the main tank. Also, some carry fresh water and use that for rinsing out the sprayer after completing the job.

# **Application Tips**

- To reduce tip plugging avoid using any tip that requires a screen smaller than 50 mesh.
- Buy quality tips. Stainless steel, stainless steel inserts in nylon tips, polyacetal, and ceramic tips are the most economical in the long run.
- Use a special tip-cleaning brush. Keep pocket knives, paper clips, and wire away from the tips as they will distort the pattern and change the flow rate. Also, before adding any herbicide, check the sprayer with water to make sure that the tips are not plugged and fittings and hoses do not leak.
- Use strainers before the pump and before the flow control system. Use tip screens at the nozzle tips.
- Use a diaphragm check valve or similar item to give instant on and instant off control to eliminate drip and delay when the boom is turned on and off.
- For new sprayers, flush the entire system with water before installing screens and tips.

# Spray Boom Setup on Field Sprayers

Field sprayer booms are an important part of the pesticide delivery system and can influence application accuracy and efficiency. Booms come in all shapes and sizes, depending on their use, and deliver the spray solution to the nozzles and tips at the desired pressure for the target. A small hand boom may be only a single nozzle while a large field sprayer could have a 120-foot or wider boom.

# Stability and Strength — Boom Features

Two attributes to look for when selecting a boom are stability and strength. Stability, the factor of major concern, ensures that the boom

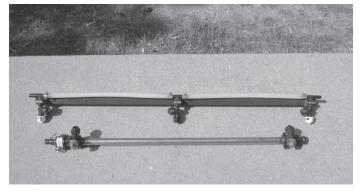


Figure 1. Sections of two booms — dry boom on top, wet boom on bottom.

maintains a constant orientation to the target. Field conditions may vary widely, but if a spray boom is expected to provide a uniform application, stability must be maintained. Also important is a boom's strength or its ability to withstand operating conditions without becoming damaged.

Two systems are used to control boom stability. Passive systems, which include trapeze suspensions, center pivots, and dampening suspensions, all use balance. They minimize the amount of deflection transferred from the sprayer to the boom through various linkage designs. Active systems, on the other hand, use sensors and actuators in stabilizing the boom. An active system will usually have a sensor on the boom which is set to distinguish any fluctuation in distance between the target and the boom. If a difference in height is observed, the sensor signals the actuator on the boom linkage and it makes the appropriate adjustment. This usually means raising or lowering the boom in relation to the original setting.

# Wet and Dry Booms

There are two types of booms: wet and dry. A boom is considered a wet boom (*Figure 1, bottom*) if the pipe span is not only used as a support mechanism for the spray nozzles but delivers spray solution to them as well, hence the name "wet boom." A boom that is used merely as a span along which to space the nozzles, but which does not deliver the spray solution, is considered a dry boom (*Figure 1, top*). The solution is delivered to the nozzles via a separate hose line which runs along the boom span, using it as a support mechanism to mount each nozzle.

The advantages of a wet boom are less plugging of nozzle tips since there is less area where particles could build up and the ease of flushing the boom. On the dry boom, hose and nozzle assemblies are much more



Figure 2. Angle of boom can be changed by rotating the boom within the clamps.

subject to being contaminated with residues than stainless steel tubing or pipe. Some adjuvants used with pesticides provide excellent cleaning of the tank, hose, etc. and may cause the spray solution to become contaminated. Even though the tank has been cleaned the spray booms have not.

Unless the boom is really long or a small size pipe is used, the spray boom on a wet boom needs only to be fed with the spray solution on the end. Since the nozzle assemblies on a dry boom greatly restrict the flow rate, the boom must be fed every few nozzles to prevent a pressure drop.

Another advantage of a wet boom is that the angle of the boom can be changed (*Figure 2*) and in most situations it is easier to change the height of a wet boom than a dry boom. Additional nozzle assemblies to accommodate various row spacings on a wet boom do not restrict the flow rate (*Figure 3*) nearly as much as additional nozzle assemblies on a dry boom.

The two main disadvantages of a wet boom are initial cost and its potential for damage. If the boom contacts a non-moveable object, it may break or bend, destroying part of the boom.

# **Cost Comparison**

The costs of a modern wet boom design versus a dry boom are summarized in *Table I*. The cost of 1-inch outside diameter 16-gauge stainless steel tubing is approximately \$4 per foot. The ends of the tubing are compressed and 1-inch stainless steel pipe nipples (304) are welded to each end of the stainless steel tubing. The nipples cost approximately \$2 and welding each one costs about \$3. The hose that feeds the boom and the plug can be attached to these nipples. Both are quick attach couplers. Holes on the boom need to be precisely drilled at the nozzle spacing being used.

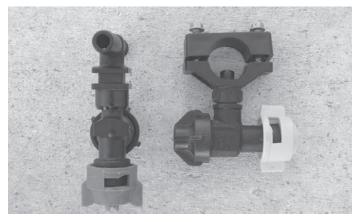


Figure 3. Nozzle assemblies for dry (*left*) and wet (*right*) booms.

Table I. Comparison of wet and dry boom costs.

<b>20-foot wet boom:</b> 20 feet of 1-inch OD 16-gauge stair	less	
steel tubing - \$4/foot	= \$ 80.00	
2 nipples - \$2 each	= \$ 4.00	
Welding 2 nipples - \$3 each	= \$ 6.00	
Total	\$ 90.00	
20-foot dry boom:		
20 feet of 3/4-inch braided hose - \$	\$0.70/foot	= \$14.00
If 30-inch nozzle spacing, 16 stainl	ess steel clamps -	
\$0.75 each	-	= \$12.00
To keep from losing pressure, each	n 10-foot section	
of hose is fed in the middle		
Extra hose is 7 feet + 17 feet =	= 24 x \$0.70	= \$16.80
4 more clamps at \$0.75 each		=\$ 3.00
Two fittings at approximately \$5 e	ach	= \$10.00
		\$55.80

This example assumes the connectors and nozzle assemblies for the hose and stainless steel tubing will be about equal to the additional hose and fittings needed on the dry boom.

If the dry boom is left outside and unprotected, the hose may need to be replaced every two or three years. The stainless steel tubing should last for many years if not damaged.

The following photos help illustrate differences between wet and dry booms (*Figures 4 - 10*).



Figure 4. The bracket to hold the wet boom. The rubber hose protects the boom and the stainless steel hose clamps hold the wet boom in place.

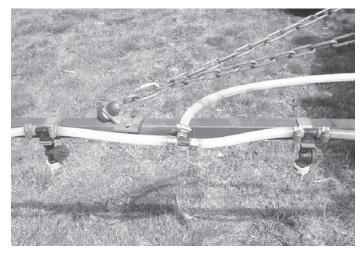


Figure 5. How dry boom is fed — note restriction to flow rate.

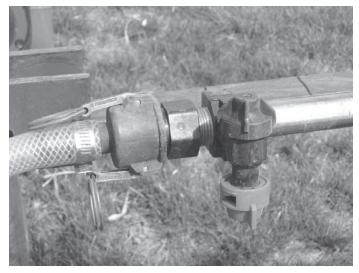


Figure 6. How wet boom is fed.



Figure 7. End cap on wet boom to drain and flush boom.



Figure 8. Wet boom nozzle body on and off boom.



Figure 9. Multiple nozzle body on wet boom.



Figure 10. Gauge to check spray pressure on a wet boom.

# **Calibrating Sprayers**

Applying the correct rate of a product is an important part of obtaining good results with pesticide sprayers. With a pesticide application, too little product can mean poor control, while too much can mean crop injury, extra costs, and possible residue on the crop and/or carryover.

Many methods can be used to calibrate sprayers, including the ounce calibration and formula-based methods. With the ounce calibration method, 128th of an acre is sprayed and the spray is collected. When measured in ounces, the amount collected would be equal to the number of gallons applied per acre since there are 128 ounces in a gallon. Other methods involve using formulas which need to be remembered or recorded for easy use. These methods also may require converting some of the information you have.

The methods discussed here are simple relationships and do not require remembering formulas. However, you do need a general understanding of cross multiplication. The important thing is to be consistent: if you put an item on top of an equation on one side, the same item also goes on the top on the other side.

Three factors determine sprayer application rate:

1. Speed

2. Nozzle spacing

3. Nozzle output (determined by orifice size, pressure, and density of spray solution)

Where:

Speed = Length or distance covered divided by time Nozzle spacing = Width Nozzle output = The quantity applied/unit time

# How to determine speed in mph

To determine speed:

1 mile per hour (mph) is:

1 mile (5280 ft) in 1 hour (60 minutes)

 $Or 1 mph = \frac{5280 ft}{60 min} = 88 ft/min$ 

## Example 1

If we travel 440 feet (ft) in 30 seconds (sec) what is our speed?

The objective is to determine the distance traveled in 60 seconds (1 minute) and then divide by 88 (since 88 feet/minute is equal to 1 mph).

 $\frac{30 \text{ sec}}{440 \text{ ft}} = \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{D}$  (D is the distance we are solving the equation for)

We cross multiply to find the value of D

 $D = \frac{60 \times 440}{30 \times D}$ 

 $D = \frac{26400}{30}$ 

D = 880 ft/60 sec or 880 ft/min

Since every 88 ft traveled in 1 min is equal to 1 mph, we divide 880 by 88 to get 10 mph

## Example 2

If we travel 297 feet in 27 seconds, what is our speed?

27 sec 297 ft	$= \frac{60 \text{ sec}}{D}$
D =	297 x 60 27 x D
D =	$\frac{17820}{27}$

D = 660 ft/60 sec

Divide by 88 since 1 mph = 88 ft/60 sec (1 min)

$$\frac{660}{88}$$
 = 7.5 mph

## Example 3

If we travel 660 feet in 1 minute and 15 seconds, what is our speed? First convert 1 minute and 15 seconds to seconds : 60 + 15 = 75 seconds

 $\frac{75 (\text{sec})}{660 (\text{ft})} = \frac{60 (\text{sec})}{D}$   $\frac{660 \times 60}{75 \times D}$   $D = \frac{660 \times 60}{75}$   $D = \frac{39600}{75}$  D = 528  $\frac{528}{88} = 6 \text{ mph}$ 

# How to determine rate/acre

If the sprayer is moving at 6 mph, the distance covered in one minute is 528 feet (6 mph x 88 ft/min = 528 feet).

To determine the area you cover with one nozzle in one minute if your sprayer has a 30-inch nozzle spacing:

Distance traveled:	$6 \ge 88 = 528 \text{ ft/min}$
Nozzle Spacing:	30'' = 2.5 ft
Area Sprayed:	1320 sq ft (2.5 ft x 528 ft/min)

Collect the output of several nozzles and determine the average output per nozzle. All nozzles should be within 10 percent of the manufacturer's rating for that nozzle. For example an XR11003 delivers 0.3 gpm at 40 psi. If it delivers more than 0.33 gpm or 42.24 (128 x 0.33) ounces/min at 40 psi, the nozzle should be replaced. Any nozzle delivering 5 percent above or below the *average delivery* rate for all the nozzles should be replaced.

In this next example, the average nozzle output is 32 oz per minute or 32 (oz/min), 128 (oz/gallon) = 0.25 gpm

What is the rate per acre? One way to calculate application rate without remembering a formula is to use a relationship: The amount applied and the area sprayed per minute are the same as the amount applied and the area sprayed per acre. Rate (R) = gals/acre

	Minute Box Acre Box
	0.25  gpm = R
We also know	
Distance — 6 x 88 = 528 ft Nozzle Spacing — 30 in ÷ 12 = 2.5 Area sprayed/minute = Distance 1320 sq ft	5 ft e x Nozzle Spacing = 528 ft x 2.5 ft =
Avg. nozzle output g Area sprayed/Minu	
From minute box 0.25 1320	
Again we use cross multiplication	n to lead us to
Nozzle output gpm x 435 Area sprayed/minute x Rat	
$R = \frac{0.25 \times 43560}{1320 \times R}$	
$R = \frac{10890}{1320}$	
R = 8.25 gals/acre	

# How to determine the acres sprayed per minute

Travel distance in one minute = 616 ft

Nozzle spacing = 30 inches (20 nozzles on sprayer)

Nozzle output = 64 oz/minute

What is travel speed?  $616 \div 88 = 7 \text{ mph}$  (Remember 88 ft/min = 1 mph) What is sprayer width? 20 nozzles x 2.5 feet (30-inch spacing) per nozzle = 50 ft

What is application rate?	64 oz/minute 128 oz/gallon	= 0.5 gpm
	Minute Box	Acre Box
	0.5 gpm	= R

We also know...

Distance —  $7 \times 88 = 616$  ft

Nozzle Spacing — 30 in  $\div$  12 = 2.5 ft Area sprayed/Minute = Distance x Nozzle Spacing = 616 ft x 2.5 ft = 1540 sq ft



This leads us to.....

Nozzle output gpm x 43560 Area sprayed/Minute x Rate (R)

 $R = \frac{0.5 \times 43560}{1540 \times R}$ 

$$R = \frac{21780}{1540}$$

R = 14.14 gals / acre

To determine the area covered in one minute: 1,540 sq ft/nozzle/minute 20 nozzles (1,540 x 20) ÷ 43,560 sq ft/A = 0.71 acre/minute

# How to determine nozzle size needed to achieve the operational goal

What nozzle size do I need to purchase with the following operational goals?

Sprayer speed = 7 mph Nozzle spacing = 20 inches Application rate desired = 17 gpa Nozzle flow rate = F



Acre Box
17 gpa

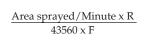
We also know...

Distance —  $7 \times 88 = 616$  ft

Nozzle Spacing — 20 in  $\div$  12 = 1.67 ft Area sprayed/Minute = Distance x Nozzle spacing = 616 ft x 1.67 ft =

F = gpm





This leads us to...

	029 x 17 3560 x F
1029 x 17	= 17493
F =	17493 43560

F = 0.40 gpm

This is the output from a 0.4 gpm nozzle, such as the XR8004, at 40 psi.

# How to adjust pressure (psi) to match nozzles

In the previous problem we needed 0.40 gpm, by design; however a 0.4 gpm nozzle may not always be available. Nozzle output varies by the square root of the pressure. For example if you increase the pressure from 10 psi to 40 psi (a four-fold increase), you will only double the output.

$\sqrt{10 \ psi}$	= 3.16 psi
$\sqrt{40 \ psi}$	= 6.32 psi
$\sqrt{4}$	= 2

If we needed 0.4 gpm output but we only had 0.5 gpm nozzles, we would need to reduce the output by adjusting the pressure. Therefore 0.4 gpm is 80 percent of 0.5 gpm nozzle output at 40 psi.

Now we take the square root of the orginal psi

$$\sqrt{40}$$
 = 6.32

and multiply by our 80 percent reduced output need.

6.32x 0.8 = 5.056

$$\sqrt{P}$$
 = 5.056

To solve for "P" you need to take the result multiplied by itself:  $5.056 \times 5.056 = 25.6 \text{ psi}$ 

A typical 0.5 gpm nozzle at 25.6 psi will give you 0.40 gpm

# How to calibrate a hand sprayer

First, fill sprayer with water to a known level, a mark you can later refill to accurately. (Best to spray test area over concrete so you can see evenness of application.)

Spray test area 100 sq ft = 10 ft x 10 ft

or 
$$250 \text{ sq ft} = 10 \text{ ft } \times 25 \text{ ft}$$

or 500 sq ft = 10 ft x 50 ft or 20 ft x 25 ft

Refill sprayer to same level as before, measuring amount of water it takes to refill sprayer.

If the pesticide recommendation is 2 liquid ounces of product per 1000 sq ft, the amount to include per 1000 sq ft would be 1/4 cup, 4 tablespoons or 12 teaspoons. (See *Weights and Measures Conversions* in this guide.)

If, during the test, 28 ounces of water were applied over 250 sq ft, how much water and pesticide should be added to a 3-gallon sprayer?

To find the volume of water applied to a 1000 sq ft area, use the following formula:

 $V = \underbrace{Output \ x \ 1000 \ sq \ ft}_{test \ area \ sq \ ft}$ 

The amount of water you applied in test area	28 250	=	V for volume 1000	How much water you will apply per 1000 sq ft
28 x 1000				

V = 112 ounces or  $\div$  32 (ounces/qt) = 3.5 qt

3.5 quarts is the amount of water you would apply per 1000 sq ft

This indicates that 2 oz of pesticide should be added for every 3.5 qt of sprayer capacity.

With a 3-gallon sprayer, 12 qt (3 x 4 qt/gal) of water should be added to the sprayer tank.

$$\frac{2 \text{ oz}}{3.5 \text{ qt}} = \frac{P \text{ for Pesticide}}{12 \text{ qt}}$$

$$3.5 P = 24$$

$$P = 6.86 \text{ oz or } 0.86 \text{ cup}$$

You would add 6.8 oz (0.86 cup) to a 3-gallon sprayer.

# How to determine the density of spray solution

The rate a fluid flows through a spray orifice varies with its density. Since all the tabulations are based on spraying water, which weighs 8.34 lbs per U.S. gallon, conversion factors must be used when spraying solutions which are heavier or lighter than water. To determine the proper size nozzle for the solution to be sprayed, first multiply the desired GPM or GPA of solution by the water rate conversion factor. The conversion factors are the square root of specific gravity. (See *Weight and Measures Conversion Chart* for additional common fertilizers.)

For example, the specific gravity of 28% nitrogen, which weighs 10.65 lb/gal, is:

<u>10.65 (Wt of 28-0-0/gal)</u> = 1.28 specific gravity <u>8.34 (Wt of water/gal)</u>

 $\sqrt{1.28}$  Conversion factor for 28-0-0 fertilizer or 28% nitrogen is

Weight of Solution	Specific Gravity	Conversion Factors
8.34 lbs per gallon - Water	1.00	1.00
10.65 lbs per gallon - 28% nitrogen	1.28	1.13
11.06 lbs per gallon - 32% nitrogen	1.33	1.15

Example on using conversion factor:

Desired application rate is 20 GPA of 28% nitrogen.

GPA (solution) x Conversion factor = GPA (water)

20 GPA (28%) x 1.13 = 22.6 GPA (water)

A nozzle size should be selected that will supply 22.6 GPA of water at the desired pressure, speed, and nozzle spacing.

Using another example, the following has been recommended for an ecofallow corn field:

75 lbs of nitrogen from 28% UAN Density of 28% N = 10.65 lbs/gal  $10.65 \times .28 = 2.982$  lbs N/gal

75 lbs N 2.982 lbs	N/gal = 25.151 gal of 2	8% solution
Ingredient	Amount	Gallons
28% Nitrogen	75 lb N	25.151
Balance Pro	2.0 oz	0.016

20% INHTOgen	75 ID IN	23.131
Balance Pro	2.0 oz	0.016
Fultime	2.25 qt	0.563
Gramoxone Extra	2 pt	0.250
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 qt	0.250
2,4-D 6 LVE	1/2 pt	0.063
Total	-	26.293 or 26.3 gal/acre

To determine how this will spray out and how many gallons of water are needed to get 26.3 gal/acre of this spray solution, three steps are required.

1. To determine specific gravity, weigh an equal amount of this spray solution and an equal amount of water.



Determine specific gravity weight of spray solution:

$$\frac{13.08 \text{ lbs (wt of spray solution)}}{10.3 \text{ lbs (wt of water)}} = 1.27 \text{ specific gravity}$$

2. Determine conversion factor  $\sqrt{1.27} = 1.13$ 

 Determine the quantity of water to calibrate sprayer: Spray rate x Conversion factor = Water amount equivalent 26.3 gal/acre x 1.13 = 29.6 gal/acre Now you need to calibrate the equipment to apply 29.6 gallons of water.

Remember, if you have a flow meter and it has been calibrated with water, it will read the same for a spray solution as with water. If connected to a rate controller, it will change the pressure to adjust the output if you do not make any other adjustment such as speed.

# Preparing Spray Solutions — Mixing Order

The W-A-L-E or D-A-L-E method can help you remember the mixing order for herbicides. If you have any questions about the compatibility of the herbicides and carrier, **do a jar test first** (see *Tank-mixture Compatibility*). Some herbicides and/or some carriers require a compatibility agent and some are not compatible even with a compatibility agent. Always check the label for any special procedures.

The recommended mixing order is:

- 1. First fill the spray tank with one-third of the carrier (water, fertilizer, or mix) to be used. Have agitation on.
- 2. Add ammonium sulfate if used for glyphosate products.
- 3. If compatibility problems exist, the compatibility agent is usually added before the herbicides. Check the label for instructions.
- 4. If excessive foam is a problem, a de-foamer may be required. The de-foamer works best if added before foam is a problem. Check the label.
- W The W or D refers to dry wettable powders, dry flowable materials
- or and water dispensable granules (WP, DF and WDG). These are added first to the tank. Some water soluble packets need to be allowed to soak in a small amount of water before being added to the tank. It is best to preslurry wettable powders and dry flowables at a

2:1 ratio with water before adding to the partially filled sprayer tank. With some pesticides it is recommended that they be presoaked.

**A** The **A** means agitation to disperse the herbicides added. Agitation means a rolling surface action. Do not use excessive agitation which can reduce compatibility and increase foaming.

It is best to continue the agitation until the spray solution is applied. If agitation is stopped, check that the products are back in suspension before application. After these herbicides are dispersed, add carrier to 80 percent of spray solution to be used.

- L The L chemicals liquids and flowables are added next.
- **E** The **E** chemicals are added next. These are the emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Microencapsulated formulations should be added after the emulsifiable concentrates.

Surfactants and oils are added last. Some surfactants, especially silicone-based ones, can cause excessive foaming.

If drift is a problem, consider using a drift control agent.

The last step is to add carrier to 100 percent of the spray solution to be used and check to make sure the spray solution is mixed thoroughly before starting application.

# Tank-Mixture Compatibility (Jar Test)

Compatibility should always be checked before mixing large quantities of pesticides and/or fertilizers. You will need containers and measuring spoons to do the test. This example is based on an application rate of 25 gallons per acre. See *Table 1* for other rates.

- 1. Use two quart jars. Larger containers will be needed for rates lower than 1/4 pound dry or 1/4 pint liquid (see herbicide rates and use, *Table 2*). If the carrier is water, put 1 pint of water in each of the two jars. If the carrier is fertilizer, add 1 pint of fertilizer to both jars. If a mixture of fertilizer and water, add them in the same ratio they will be used in tank. For example, with a 2:1 fertilizer to water ratio use 2/3 pint fertilizer to 1/3 pint water. Use water and fertilizer from the same source and at the same temperature as when you mix to spray.
- 2. To one jar marked "with" add 1/4 teaspoon (1.2 ml, 1 teaspoon = about 5 ml liquid) of a compatibility agent and stir. For comparison, no compatibility agent is added to the other jar.
- 3. To both jars add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s). Add dry herbicides first, flowables second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Stir after adding each material for 5 to 10 seconds.

**Dry herbicide:** For each pound per acre to be applied, add 1 1/2 level teaspoons. For wettable powders and flowables, preslurrying of each product with water in the ratio of 2 parts product to 1 part water is recommended prior to its addition to the two jars. **Liquid herbicide:** For each pint per acre to be applied, add 1/2 teaspoon or 2.5 ml. Also add crop oils, COC, etc.

 Five to 10 minutes after the final addition and mixing, observe both jars for the formation of large flakes, sludge, gels, or other precipitates.

If the incompatibility as described occurs in the jar without the compatibility agent added, the use of a compatibility agent is recommended.

If incompatibility in any of these forms occurs in the jar with the compatibility agent added, the carrier and the herbicide **SHOULD NOT BE TANK MIXED.** 

Jars should be allowed to stand and be observed for 1/2 hour.

If the mixture is found to be compatible, start filling the tank. Strong agitation with a rolling effect on the surface of the carrier is recommended. Remember to preslurry the wettable powders and flowables. Allow time for good dispersal and empty the tank as much as possible before mixing a new batch (See *Preparing Spray Solutions* — *Mixing Order*, page 29).

Spray Volume Rate/A gal	<b>Dry Herbicides</b> tsp/lb*	Liquid Herbicides tsp/pt**
5	71/2	21/2
10	33/4	11/4
15	21/2	1
20	2	3/4
25	11/2	1/2
30	11/4	1/2
35	11/4	1/3
40	1	1/3

\*For dry herbicide rates of 1/4 lb use 1/4 the amount listed and for 1/2 lb use 1/2 the amount listed.

\*\*For liquid herbicide rates of 1/4 pint and 1/2 pint, larger containers will be needed. For 1/4 pint use 4 pints of carrier and for 1/2 pint use 2 pints of carrier and the appropriate amount of compatibility agent. Then use the amount of liquid herbicide listed in this table. If other herbicides are used in the mix at lb or pint rates, it is necessary to increase their rates by the rate the carrier rate was increased.

#### Table 2. Amount of dry and liquid herbicide to add to 2 gal of carrier.

**NOTE:** Add 4 teaspoons (20 ml) of compatibility agent to one jar marked "with" and stir. See Steps 2, 3, and 4, but add according to the table.

Spray Volume Rate/A gal	<b>Dry Herbicides</b> tsp/oz	<b>Liquid Herbicides</b> tsp/oz		
5	71/2	21/2		
10	33/4	11/4		
15	21/2	1		
20	2	3/4		
25	11/2	1/2		
30	11/4	1/2		
35	11/4	1/3		
40	1	1/3		

Table 1. Amount of dry and liquid herbicide to add to 1 pint of carrier.

# Herbicide and Fertilizer Compatibility

Most herbicide labels indicate specific fertilizer incompatibilities and restrictions. Be sure to read the herbicide label for specific mixing or impregnation instructions. Herbicide and fertilizer combinations can increase or decrease herbicide efficacy and increase crop response. Crop response can usually be decreased by adding water to the spray solution. Compatibility agents are required for many mixes. See *Tank-Mix Compatibility* for a method to test the compatibility of specific herbicide-fertilizer combinations.

	Fertilizer			Fertilizer	
Herbicide	Fluid	Dry	Herbicide	Fluid	Dry
Burndown Herbicides			Small Grain Postemergence Herbici	des	
2,4-D Amine	No	No	2,4-D Amine	No	No
2,4-D Ester	Yes	No	2,4-D Ester	Yes	No
Gramoxone Inteon	Yes	No	Achieve	No	No
Harmony Extra	Yes	No	Aim	Yes	No
Roundup	No	No	Banvel	Yes	No
Touchdown	No	No	Buctril	Yes	No
			Bronate	Yes	No
			Harmony Extra	Yes	No
			Hoelon	Yes	No
			Peak	Yes	No
			Sencor	Yes	No
Preemergence Herbicides					
Atrazine	Yes	No	Harness Xtra	Yes	Yes
Balance Pro	Yes	No	Hornet	Yes	Yes
Banvel	Yes	No	Imperium	Yes	Yes
Bicep II Magnum/Cinch ATZ	Yes	Yes	Karmex	No	No
Boundary	Yes	Yes	Keystone	Yes	Yes
Bullet	Yes	Yes	Lariat	Yes	Yes
Callisto	Yes	No	Lasso	Yes	Yes
Canopy	No	No	Linex	Yes	Yes
Canopy EX	No	No	Lumax, Lexar	Yes	No
Command	Yes	Yes	Marksman	Yes	Yes
Command Xtra	Yes	No	Outlook	Yes	Yes
Clarity	Yes	No	Paramount	No	No
Degree	Yes	Yes	Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0/Pendimax	Yes	Yes
Degree Xtra	Yes	Yes	Pursuit	Yes	No
Domain	No	Yes	Pursuit Plus	Yes	Yes
Dual II Magnum/Cinch	Yes	Yes	Python	Yes	Yes
Epic	Yes	Yes	Scepter	Yes	No
Eradicane	Yes	Yes	Sencor	Yes	Yes
Extreme	No	No	Sonolan	Yes	Yes
Field Master	Yes	No	Squadron	Yes	Yes
FirstRate	Yes	Yes	SureStart	Yes	Yes
Frontier	Yes	Yes	Surpass	Yes	Yes
FilTime	Yes	Yes	TopNotch	Yes	Yes
Guardsman Max	Yes	Yes	Trifluralin	Yes	Yes
			murann	res	res
Harness	Yes	Yes			

# Herbicide Compatibility with Fertilizers as Application Carriers

# **Spray Additives**

Additives are compounds added to a spray mixture to modify the characteristics of the spray solution. Activator additives increase the postemergence activity of herbicides and include oils, surfactants and fertilizers. Modifier additives alter the application characteristics of the spray solution and include anti-foaming agents, compatibility agents and drift control agents. For a comprehensive list of additives see a *Compendium of Herbicide Adjuvants*, available from: Bryan Young, Southern Illinois University, 1205 Lincoln Drive, Carbondale, IL 62901. Further information is available on the Web at *www.herbicide-adjuvants.com*.

Additives are commonly used with POST herbicides because they increase herbicide penetration of the treated plant surface and improve herbicide performance. Additive response varies with the herbicide, weed species and environmental conditions. Therefore, it is important that additives not be indiscriminately added to the spray mixture.

The degree of weed control and the potential for crop injury are both influenced by additives. Additives that increase weed control also may increase crop injury. There can be a fine line between increased weed control and increased crop injury.

Oil concentrates include both petroleum and seed-derived oils and usually are composed of 17% emulsifiers and 83% oil. Combining an emulsifier with the oil results in a unit, one portion of which is highly oil soluble, the other portion water soluble. Without the emulsifier, the oil would not mix with water. Methylation improves the effectiveness of seed oils as spray additives. Oil concentrates are generally used at 1 percent v/v of spray solution or 1 to 2 pt/A depending upon the herbicide, oil, and spray volume.

A material is called a surfactant if it tends to concentrate on the surface of a liquid in which it is mixed. Compounds that function in this way generally consist of two components. One portion of the molecule is hydrophilic (water soluble) and the other portion is lipophilic (oil soluble). Surfactants concentrate at the interface of two surfaces binding them together.

Surfactants are classified by the hydrophilic portion of the molecule. There are three important classes of surfactants: 1) anionic, 2) cationic and 3) nonionic. Anionic surfactants ionize in water to form a negative ion. Cationic surfactants ionize in water to form a positively charged ion. Nonionic surfactants contain no ionizable groups and therefore carry no charge. Nonionic surfactants are by far the most commonly used surfactant type.

Organosilicone surfactants are a class of nonionic surfactants that are especially effective in reducing surface tension of water mixtures. This results in efficient wetting of very waxy surfaces. Most other nonionic surfactants interfere with the function of organosilicones and should not be used with them. Organosilicones are most stable and most effective in solutions of pH 6 to 8. In more alkaline or acidic solutions, these compounds hydrolyze with a loss in activity.

Surfactants exert their effect on the leaf cuticle or spray droplet to enhance penetration of foliar-applied herbicides. This results from a reduction in surface tension of the spray droplets causing them to spread out and wet the sprayed surface. Surface tension causes water to bead on a waxy surface. Plant surfaces are composed of waxes while the spray mixture is primarily water. The surfactant with the hydrophilic end associated with the spray mixture and the lipophilic portion oriented to the lipid-containing plant surface functions as a bond between the two. The result is fewer spray droplets "bounce off" on impact and they spread out more completely over the surface. This improved wetting and retention generally results in increased herbicide uptake by the plant, hence increased herbicide activity.

Fertilizers containing ammonium are effective spray additives. The most commonly used ammonium fertilizers in herbicide applications are 28-0-0 and 32-0-0 UAN solutions and 21-0-0 spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). The ammonium in these fertilizers enhances the uptake of certain herbicides, especially weak acids by a mechanism not well understood. While oils and surfactants function primarily at the waxy leaf surface, the ammonium ion functions inside the cell wall. This enhanced activity due to the ammonium ion is pronounced with several POST herbicides. Fertilizers are not surfactants and do not replace the need for surfactants in the spray mixture.

AMS is the fertilizer additive that should be used with glyphosate. Calcium, magnesium and iron in spray water antagonizes glyphosate activity by reacting with glyphosate, forming salts that reduce activity. AMS added to the spray water reacts with calcium, magnesium, and iron in the water, forming insoluble sulfates that will not react with glyphosate, effectively preventing antagonism. Other nitrogencontaining fertilizers, including UAN, will not prevent the antagonism caused by calcium, magnesium and iron and therefore should not be used as an additive with glyphosate. AMS added at 2% by weight (17 lb/100 gallons spray) will overcome spray water antagonism of glyphosate. Liquid forms of AMS are equally effective if used at equivalent rates. Some common liquid AMS products contain approximately 3.75 lb AMS per gallon.

# Additives for POST Corn Herbicides

This table is intended as a quick reference. Weather conditions, crop and weed growth stages, and herbicide rate may affect the recommended additive and use rate. Consult label for additional information, particularly when conditions are arid or weeds are large. A dash indicates that the additive is not labelled for use with that herbicide.

Herbicide	Nonionic Surfactant	Nonionic Surfactant + UAN <sup>2</sup>	Crop Oil Concentrate	Crop Oil Concentrate + UAN <sup>2</sup>	Methylated Seed Oil	Methylated Seed Oil + UAN <sup>2</sup>
2,4-D						
Accent	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A
Accent + atrazine	1	_1	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A
Accent + Dicamba●	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A				
Accent + Buctril	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	_	_		_
Accent + Buctril + atrazine	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	_	_	_	_
Aim EC	1/4%		1%	_	_	
Atrazine	1	_	1 qt/A	_	1 qt/A	_
Banvel	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	<u> </u>			_
Basis		1-2 qt/100 gal	_	1 gal/100 gal	_	1.25% + 1-2 qt/A
Beacon	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	1 qt/A	1  qt/A + 2-4  qt/A	3/4-1 qt/A	3/4  qt/A + 2-4  qt/A
Beacon + 2,4-D	1/4%			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	-					
Beacon + Dicamba● Beacon + Buctril	1/4% 1/4%	—	_	—	—	_
Buctril	1/4/0 1		1			
Buctril + atrazine	_					
Buctril + Dicamba●	_		_	_	_	
Cadet	1/4%	_	1%	_	_	_
	1/ 1/0					
Callisto	—	_	1%	1% + 2.5%	_	—
Callisto + atrazine	_	_	1%	1% + 2.5%	_	—
Celebrity Plus		1/4% + 1-2  qt/A	—	—	—	—
Clarity	1/8%-1/4%	$1/4\% + 2-4 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^6$	—	—	—	_
Distinct	_	1/4% + 5 qt/100 gal		_		15
Equip	_	_	_		_	1.5 pt + 2 qt/A
Glyphosate <sup>3</sup> Halex GT	See page 157 <sub>.</sub>	for glyphosate comparison 1/4% + 17 lb AMS/100 gal	n table —	_	_	_
Hornet	1/4%	1/4% + 2.5%	1%	1% + 2.5%	1%	1% + 2.5%
Ignite <sup>4</sup> /Liberty Impact/Impact + atrazine	_	_	1%	1% + 2.5%	1%	1% + 2.5%
Laddok S-12		_	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4 qt/A
Laudis	_	_	_	1% + 1.5  qt/A	_	1%+1.5 qt/A
Lightning	_	1/4% + 1-2 qt/A	_	$1\% + 1-2  qt/A^2$	_	_
Marksman	1/4%		$1.25\%^{1}$		_	_
Nic-It	—	0.25% + 2  qt/A	—	1-2% + 2  qt/A		0.5%+2 qt/A
NorthStar	1/4%	1/4% + 2  qt/A	3/4-1 qt/A <sup>5</sup>	$3/4-1 \text{ qt}/\text{\AA} + 2 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^5$	—	
Option	_	_	_	_	_	1.5 pt + 2 qt/A
Option + Distinct		_	_	_	_	1.5  pt + 2  qt/A
Permit	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A	_	
Permit + Buctril	1/4%		_		_	_
Permit + Accent or Beacon	1/4%	_	_	_	_	_
Poast Plus or Poast	_	_	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4  qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2  qt/A
Rage D-TECH	1/4%	_	_		_	
Require Q <sup>7</sup>	1/ 1/0 	1/4% + 2 qt/A	_	1% + 2qt/A	_	0.5% + 2  qt/A
Resolve SG, DF or $Q^7$		1/4% + 2 qt/A		1% + 2 qt/A	_	0.5% + 2 qt/A
Resource	_		1.25%	1.25% + 2 qt/A	_	
Sencor + Basagran		_			_	
Spirit	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1 qt/A	1 qt/A + 2-4 qt/A	3/4-1 qt/A	3/4-1 qt + 2-4 qt/A
Starane	1/4%	—	_	—	—	—
Status		$1/4\% + 1.25\%^6$	—	1-2 pt/A + 1.25% <sup>6</sup>	—	1-2 pt/A + 1.25% <sup>6</sup>
Steadfast		1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	—	1% + 2-4 qt/A		<u> </u>
Steadfast + Callisto +		÷		-		
atrazine	—	—	—	1% + 2-4 qt/A	—	—
Stout	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4 qt/A
Yukon	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  qt/A	—	_
17 1 1 1						

<sup>1</sup>Labeled but normally not used due to crop injury.

<sup>2</sup>AMS at 2-4 lb/A can be substituted for UAN.

<sup>3</sup>Add AMS at 17 lb/100 gallon of spray mixture.

<sup>6</sup>May substitute UAN with AMS at 5-17 lb/A

<sup>7</sup>Use COC or MSO only for burndown applications prior to crop emergence.

•Dicamba is the active ingredient in Barvel, Clarity, Sterling and several other herbicides. The rates and information provided here are based on the same 4 lb/gal acid equivalent formulation found in Barvel, Clarity and Sterling. Follow supplemental label.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Add AMS at 3 lb/A <sup>5</sup>Corn 4-12" tall.

# Additives for POST Soybean Herbicides

Weather conditions, crop and weed growth stages, and herbicide rate may affect the recommended additive and use rate. Consult label for additional information, particularly when conditions are arid or weeds are large. A dash indicates that the additive is not labelled for use with that herbicide.

Herbicide	Nonionic Surfactant	Nonionic Surfactant + UAN	Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)	Crop Oil + UAN	Methylated Seed Oil	Methylated Seed Oil + UAN <sup>1</sup>
Aim	1/4%	_	_	_	_	_
Assure II	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4  gt/A	_	_
Basagran	_		1.25%	1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 gt/A
Basagran + Blazer	_	_	$1.25\%^{2}$		1.25%	
Basagran + Poast Plus	_	_	1.25%	1.25% + 1-2 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 1-2 qt/A
Basagran + Blazer +						
Poast Plus	_	_	1.25%	_	1.25%	_
Basagran + Scepter	1/4%	1% + 2-4  gt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 gt/A
Classic + Assure	1/4%	$1/4\% + 1-2 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	1.25%	$1.25\% + 1-2 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	_	
Classic + Harmony GT	1/1/0	1, 1,0 + 1 = 9,0,11	1120 / 0	1120,00 + 1 2 9(0,11		
+ Assure	1/4%	$1/4\% + 1-2 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	_	_	_	_
Classic	1/4%	$1/4\% + 2-4 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	1/4%	$1.25\% + 2-4 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	1%	1% + 2-4  gt/A
Cobra	<u> </u>		1.25%	$1.25\% + 2.4 \text{ gt}/\text{A}^2$	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4  gt/A
Extreme	_	1/8% + 1-2 qt/A	_		_	<u> </u>
First Rate	1-2 pt/100 gal		1.2%	1.25% + 2.5%l	1.25%	1.2% + 2  gt/A
Flexstar	— 12 pt/ 100 gui		0.5-1%	0.5-1% + 2-4  qt/A	0.5-1%	0.5-1% + 2.5%
Fusilade + Basagran	1/4%	_	1.25%	_	1 qt/A	1 qt/A + 2-4 qt/A
Fusilade or Fusion	1/4%	_	0.5-1%	0.5-1% + 2-4  gt/A	0.5-1%	<u> </u>
Galaxy		_	$1.25\%^2$	1.25% + 2-4  qt/A	1 qt/A	1 qt/A + 2-4 qt/A
Glyphosate <sup>3</sup>	Refer to naves 1	57-158 for Glyphosate C			1 90/11	1 qt/11 · <b>2</b> · qt/11
Harmony GT XP	1/16 - 1/4%	$1/4\% + 2 \text{ qt}/\text{A}^2$	1%	1% + 2  qt/A	0.5%	0.5% + 2  qt/A
Harmony SG	1/8%-1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	0.5%	0.5% + 2-4 qt/A	_	_
Phoenix	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	_		_	_
Phoenix + Select	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A		_	_	_
Poast Plus				1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	_	1.5 pt/A + 2-4 qt/A
Pursuit	_	1/4% + 1-2 qt/A	_	1% + 1-2 qt/A	1%	1% + 1-2 qt/A
Raptor		1/4% + 2.5%	_	1% + 1-2 qt/A		1% + 1-2 qt/A
Reflex	1/4%	_	0.5-1%	0.5-1% + 1-2  gt/A	0.5-1%	0.5-1% + 1-2  qt/A
Resource	1 qt	_	1.25%	1.25% + 1-2 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 1-2  gt/A
Rezult		1/4% + 1-2 qt/A	1 pt/A	1  pt/A + 1-2  qt/A	_	
Scepter	1/4%			1% + 1-2  qt/A	_	_
Select	_	_	1.25%	1.25% + 2 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 qt/A
Select Max (grasses)	0.25%	0.25% + 1-2 qt	1%	$1\% + 1-2 \text{ qts}/\text{A}^1$	1%	$1  \text{qt}/\text{A} + 1-2  \text{qts}/\text{A}^1$
Select Max (volunteer		1.		- <u>1</u> ,		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
Roundup Ready <sup>®</sup> corn)	Add 0.25% NI	S if using a glyphosate	e product without	a built-in adiuvant.		
Storm	1-2 pt/100 gal		1-2 pt/100 gal		1-2 pts/100 gal	_
Synchrony XP	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4 qt/A	1%	1% + 2-4 qt/A
Targa	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	1%	1% + 2-4 qt/A	_	
Touchdown Total <sup>3</sup>					_	_
Ultra Blazer	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4 qt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 2-4 gt/A	1.25%	1.25% + 1-2 qt/A
Ultra Blazer + Poast Plus			1.25%	1  qt/A + 2 - 4  qt/A		

# Additives for POST Sorghum Herbicides

Weather conditions, crop and weed growth stages, and herbicide rate may affect the recommended additive and use rate. Consult label for additional information, particularly when conditions are arid or weeds are large. A dash indicates that the additive is not labelled for use with that herbicide.

Herbicide	Nonionic Surfactant	Nonionic Surfactant + UAN	Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)	Crop Oil + UAN	Methylated Seed Oil	Methylated Seed Oil + UAN <sup>1</sup>
Aim	1/4%	_	_		_	_
Atrazine	—	_	1.25%	—		—
Banvel/Clarity/Sterling	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	_	_	_	_
Buctril + Atrazine	$1/4\%^{1}$		_	_	_	_
Laddok S-12	_	_	1.25%	_	1.25%	_
Marksman/Sterling Plus	_	—	—		—	—
Paramount	_		_	$1 \text{ qt} + 0.5 \text{-}1 \text{ gal}/\text{A}^2$		1-2 pt/A + 2-4 qt/A
Paramount + Atrazine	_	_	_	$1 \text{ gt} + 0.5 \text{-}1 \text{ gal}/\text{A}^2$	_	1-2  pt/A + 2-4  qt/A
Peak	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	1 qt/A	1 qt/A + 2-4 qt/A	1 qt/A	1 qt/A + 2-4 qt/A
Permit	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  qt/A	1%	1  gt/A + 2-4  gt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  gt/A
2,4-D	_		_		_	
Starane	1/4%	_	_	_	_	_
Yukon	1/4%	1/4% + 2-4  gt/A	1%	1% + 2-4  gt/A	_	_

<sup>1</sup>AMS at 2-4 lb/A can be substituted for UAN.

<sup>2</sup>Labeled but not normally used due to crop injury.

<sup>3</sup>Add AMS at 17 lb/100 gallon of spray mixture.

## How to Spray a Field to Prevent Overlap and Reduce Drift Injury

The method used to spray a field can affect pest control and potential crop injury to the targeted crop and adjacent crops. Start spraying a field on the side where the drift potential is greatest when wind speeds are low or blowing away from the susceptible area. Sometimes an applicator may need to return to a site later to spray when weather conditions are more favorable and would not cause spray drift. These factors should be considered and can make a difference on how you start and stop spraying a field (see *Figure 1*).

#### **Fields With Rows**

In fields with rows, usually it is best to follow the rows and set the sprayer and planter to the same row spacing. For example, with 30-inch rows and 6-, 12-, 18- and 24-row planters, sprayers with boom lengths of 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, and 120 feet work best. With 30-inch rows and 8-, 16- and 24-row planters, sprayers with boom lengths of 40, 60, 80, 100 and 120 feet work best. Do watch for narrow and wide guess rows. In some situations with row widths less than 22 inches and wide sprayer tires, growers will spray perpendicular to rows so the tires cause less crop

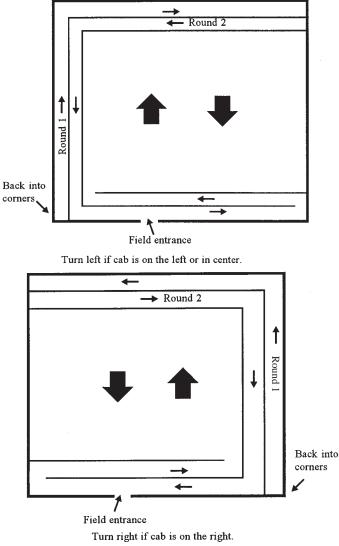


Figure 1. How to start spraying a field — spraying three sides.

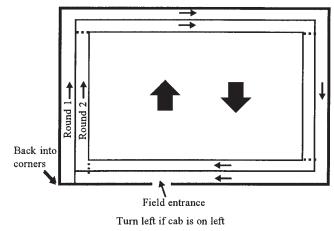


Figure 2. How to start spraying a field when spraying four sides.

damage. In most situations two passes are needed on each end of the field to provide space for the sprayer to slow down, turn around and get back up to speed.

#### Fields Without Rows or When Not Following the Rows

When not using rows, start by spraying the ends and one side of the field with two initial rounds on three sides of the field. This will provide turning room for the tractor and sprayer. Spraying the ends first allows one to go around trees, power poles, guy wires and other obstructions, but requires backing into the corners for complete coverage (see *Figure 1*).

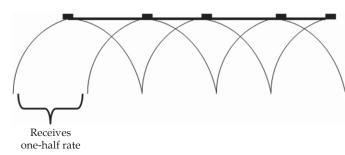


Figure 3. Shows one-half rate of pesticide from end nozzle.

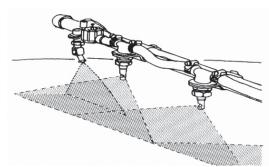


Figure 4. An additional nozzle on the end ensures that a full rate of pesticide is applied. This configuration should only be used on ends and field borders and must be turned off when swathing (spraying field).

If wind is blowing in the direction of susceptible crops, avoid spraying these areas until conditions permit.

Use previous wheel tracks as an approximate marker, depending on the length of the sprayer and whether the booms are positioned on the rear of the sprayer. In most situations shut off booms as front wheels cross the previous wheel tracks.

Another method is to spray all four sides (see *Figure 2*). The disadvantage of this is that a partial boom width often occurs in the last pass and many times the foam mark or other mark has disappeared before the applicator returns to that side of the field. Also, even with GPS, applicators can forget that they already made two passes on the other side of the field.

### **Spraying Field Borders**

Field borders are visible to the public and an important part of the field. The presence of poor crops, damage from weeds, herbicides, insects and pesticides or nutrient deficiencies along field borders presents a bad appearance. Many factors can increase the potential for problems in field borders, including:

- trashy conditions next to a fence line with minimum tillage;
- weed and insect pressure from fence rows;
- higher potential for overlaps and skips;
- soil compaction from turning and frequent traffic;
- high soil pH from overapplication of lime or dust from a nearby crushed limestone road (high pH increases crop injury from triazine and sulfonylurea herbicides);
- inconsistent sprayer application. (The outer most sprayer nozzles along the field edge will not apply a full pesticide rate (*Figure 3*) since most nozzles are designed for some pattern overlap. To avoid this, add a nozzle at the end of the boom (*Figure 4*) that can be turned on to give a full rate on field borders.

Use an off-center nozzle at the end of the boom to provide 100 percent overlap. For example, Spraying Systems OC-, Air Induction Underleaf Banding Spray tip (AIUB) or Underleaf Banding Spray tip (UB) could be used at the end of the boom to provide 100 percent overlap. Most sprayer tip companies have nozzle tips like these. Ideally these nozzles are one-half the size of other nozzles. Select the nozzle tip based on boom height and spray volume.

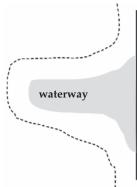
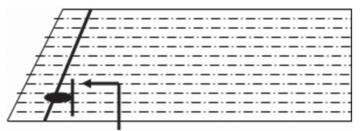


Figure 5. Problems can develop from spraying while making sharp turns. it would be better to turn off the sprayer and back into a corner.



Shut off this side of boom first

Figure 6. Spraying uneven row lengths.

#### Spraying While Turning

Spraying while making sharp turns (*Figure 5*) can result in three to four times the desired pesticide rate along the inner boom and as high as 40 to 50 times in the pivot position. The rate of pesticide near the outer end of the turn can be 1/2 to 1/10 the desired rate. To eliminate this as much as possible, spray in a straight line and eliminate turning while spraying.

#### Handling Irregularly Shaped Fields

Achieving pesticide coverage of point rows is difficult. Following are some guidelines for improving results.

Do you prefer to overlap applications on irregular areas or leave these areas untreated? Often these areas are difficult to cultivate and many would rather risk crop injury from overlapping pesticides than inadequate weed control. In the case of point rows or uneven row lengths (*Figure 6*), applicators do not always select the longest distance of travel. Consider the degree of angle into the point and minimize double spraying. Placing switches on each boom section or even on every two or three nozzles allows controlled treatment of narrow swathes on terraces, point rows and other irregular areas.

Should fence rows, waterways, terrace back slopes, and other areas be treated? Treating terraced fields can be very difficult. Farmable terraces often are sprayed as normal fields with the applicator traveling over the terraces. Other types of terraces, parallel and non-parallel, require one border along each terrace. The points between the terraces are filled in as necessary. Operating foam markers on both ends of the boom can prevent excessive double spraying.

In irregularly shaped fields avoid using pesticides that could cause carryover concerns or water quality problems if applications were overlapped.

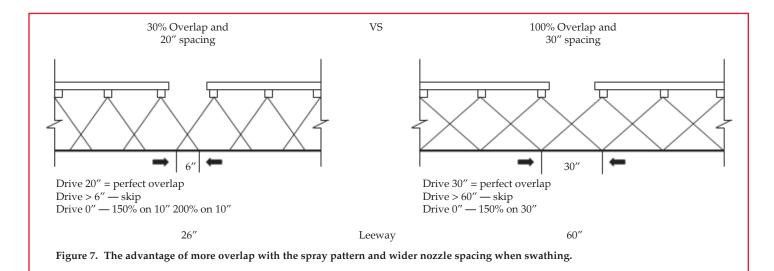




Figure 8. With a foam marker located with the last nozzle, one must move over the width of the nozzle spacing.

#### Check Areas or "Strips"

Untreated areas (checks) are invaluable for later evaluation of a chemical or fertilizer application. Often, a planned check area provides the only means of evaluating results in terms of pest control, crop injury or fertilizer effectiveness. Checks are especially essential when using new products or the value of the treatment is uncertain.

The check area:

- should be used with the grower's consent;
- is often placed in an area not readily visible to the passerby;
- need not be large a few feet the length of the boom or spreader is usually sufficient; and
- should be identified on the field record sheet.

#### Proper Swath Overlap

Nozzle pattern overlap at the end of the boom should be the same as for the rest of the nozzles along the boom (*Figure 7*). For example, if the overlap is 100 percent along the boom, the overlap at the edge of the swath should be 100 percent. The increased overlap of spray pattern and wider nozzle spacing increases the distance with a double rate or no rate of pesticide.

The location of a foam marker can affect the positioning of the end of the boom relative to the foam. In the following example, the *marker is placed at the end of the boom, even with the last nozzle.* If the nozzle spacing is 30 inches, one would move over 30 inches from the foam mark (see *Figure 8*).

Some sprayers have the foam marker placed on an extension that is 50 *percent of the nozzle spacing*. In this situation one would have the foam marker directly above the foam on the return pass (see *Figure 9*).

#### **Treating the Field**

**Wind Direction:** Be aware of nearby crops and the drift potential of the pesticides, fertilizers, etc. Doubling the wind speed (7 to 14 mph) will increase the amount of pesticide 90 feet from the sprayer by 700 percent.

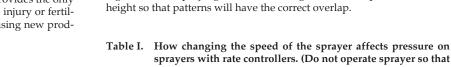
**Field Speed:** Base your field speed on the slowest speed that the most difficult to negotiate part of the field will permit. This will avoid wide variation in speed which makes uniform application difficult.

Driving too fast:

- increases boom bouncing and whipping;
- distorts pattern (for example, at 12 mph wind will decrease the pattern width by 15-20 percent for a nozzle placed at a height of 4-5 feet);
- creates a wind eddy behind the machine; this can be a serious problem behind large machines driven at high speeds; and
- · creates more dust which deactivates certain herbicides.

#### **Reducing Drift Injury**

With a rate controller that changes output by pressure, drift may be reduced by slowing down near susceptible vegetation. For example, if an applicator is spraying at 10 mph and 40 psi and slows to 7 mph, the pressure should drop to 20 psi. One needs to stay above the minimum operating pressure for the nozzle tip being used (see *Table I*). This table also shows how pressure is affected as speed increases. When using the table for speeds other than 10 mph, use a percentage. For example if you travel 7 mph use 70 percent, and if you travel 12 mph use 120 percent.



foam.

sprayers with rate controllers. (Do not operate sprayer so that nozzle tips are outside their recommended pressure range.) The example in each speed range is for 40 psi. The pressures are rounded to the nearest whole number. The  $\sqrt{40} = 6.32$ .

Figure 9. With a foam marker located one-half the distance between

The boom height also can be lowered when going slower. Boom height is the second biggest factor in drift — wind is first. These two factors, reducing pressure and lowering the boom, are two big steps in reduc-

ing drift while spraying fields. Boom height must be kept at a minimum

nozzles beyond the end nozzle, the marker is directly over the

Speed Present - changed to:	Pressure Present - changed to:
	6
10 mph to 9 mph	60 psi to 49 psi 50 psi to 41 psi
$0.9 \ge \sqrt{40} = (5.69)^2 = 32.4$	50 psi to 41 psi 40 psi to 32 psi
0.7 X VH0 = (0.07) = 02.4	30 psi to 24 psi
	20 psi to 16 psi
10 mph to 8 mph	60 psi to 38 psi
	50 psi to 32 psi
$0.8 \ge \sqrt{40} = (5.06)^2 = 25.6$	40 psi to 26 psi
	30 psi to 19 psi
	20 psi to 13 psi
10 mph to 7 mph	60 psi to 29 psi
	50 psi to 25 psi
$0.7 \ge \sqrt{40} = (4.42)^2 = 19.5$	
	30 psi to 15 psi 20 psi to 10 psi
	1 1
10 mph to 6 mph	60 psi to 22 psi
$0.6 \ge \sqrt{40} = (3.79)^2 = 14.4$	50 psi to 18 psi
$(0.0 \times 140 - (0.79)) = 14.4$	40 psi to 14 psi 30 psi to 11 psi
	20 psi to 7 psi
10 mph to 11 mph	60 psi to 73 psi
	50 psi to 61 psi
$1.1 \ge \sqrt{40} = (6.95)^2 = 48.3$	40 psi to 48 psi
	30 psi to 36 psi
	20 psi to 24 psi
10 mph to 12 mph	60 psi to 86 psi
	50 psi to 72 psi
$1.2 \times \sqrt{40} = (7.58)^2 = 57.5$	
	30 psi to 43 psi 20 psi to 29 psi
10 mmh (* 10 mmh	1 1
10 mph to 13 mph	60 psi to 101 psi 50 psi to 85 psi
$1.3 \ge \sqrt{40} = (8.22)^2 = 67.6$	40 psi to 68 psi
	30 psi to 51 psi
	20 psi to 34 psi
10 mph to 14 mph	60 psi to 118 psi
	50 psi to 98 psi
$1.4 \ge \sqrt{40} = (8.85)^2 = 78.3$	40 psi to 78 psi
	30 psi to 59 psi
	20 psi to 39 psi

## **Cleaning the Sprayer**

Herbicide residues in the sprayer can be dissolved by herbicides, solvents and/or adjuvants added to the tank later.

Pesticides may settle to the bottom of the tank if agitation is not adequate. The pesticides also may settle out in the tank, hoses, boom, etc. if the sprayer is shut down. Always end the workday, if possible, with an empty tank. A tank for fresh water mounted on the sprayer will provide water to flush the system in the field and the rinsate can be sprayed on the field of the product's labeled use.

Always keep the sprayer's inside and outside clean. Sprayers with stainless steel booms, which reduce the number of hoses and fittings on the sprayer, are easier to keep clean and have less area for pesticide to build up in the spray booms. Screens and strainers need to be cleaned or replaced. Sumps and pumps along with the inside of the sprayer tank, especially the top and around baffles and plumbing, should be checked.

Select a location to clean the sprayer where any spilled rinsate will not contaminate water supplies, streams, crops or other plants and where puddles will not be accessible to children, pets, livestock, or wildlife.

Preferably the area should be impervious to water and have a wash rack or cement apron with a sump to catch contaminated wash water and pesticides. If such a facility is not available, catch or contain the rinsate and spray the rinse water or the cleaning solution on a field in a manner consistent with the intended use of the agrichemical. Avoid discharging all the cleaning solution in a small area.

The quickest and easiest way to rinse a tank and spraying equipment and dispose of waste safely is to carry a 50- to 100-gallon drum of fresh water with the spraying equipment. When spraying is finished, flush the system in the field and spray the rinsate on the field in a manner consistent with the product's intended use.

If spray material is spilled on the sprayer during loading or mixing, wash the outside of the sprayer immediately. As a general rule, plastic or polyethylene tanks and hoses tend to require more extensive cleaning than stainless steel tanks. Screens and strainers also should be cleaned or replaced frequently as they can be a major source of contamination. Residues also can accumulate in weather-checked or cracked hoses. Inspect the inside of hoses and replace if necessary. Pay special attention to the following areas that may be missed or difficult to clean:

- sprayer surfaces or components where buildup might occur due to repeated coats of spray followed by drying
- sprayer sumps and pumps
- inside the top of the spray tank and around baffles
- irregular surfaces inside tanks caused by baffles, plumbing fixtures, agitation units, etc.

When going between crops, follow the specific cleanup procedures listed on the label. Some cleanups require special cleaning agents. Sprayercleaning agents (see below) should be selected according to the herbicide and formulation to be removed. These agents should penetrate and dissolve pesticide residues which will be removed in the rinsate. Commercial tank cleaning agents are generally preferred because they do a better job than household detergents and can deactivate some herbicides. Following is the spray cleanout procedure listed in University of Missouri publication G4852, *Cleaning Field Sprayers to Avoid Crop Injury*, available on the Web at *muextension.missouri.edu/xplor/agguides/crops/g04852.htm*.

This procedure is recommended for all herbicides unless the label specifies a different cleanout procedure. With sensitive crops the best method to avoid herbicide injury from residual in the tank, is to use a separate sprayer for the crops. When some herbicides, such as glyphosate, are left in the tank for a period of time, they absorb products such as Banvel, Clarity or Sterling and hence crop injury can result.

- Add one-half tank of fresh water and flush tanks, lines, booms, and nozzles for at least five minutes using a combination of agitation and spraying. Rinsate sprayed through the booms is best sprayed onto cropland for which the pesticide is labeled to avoid accumulation of pesticide-contaminated rinsate. Thoroughly rinse the inside surfaces of the tank, paying particular attention to the surfaces around the tank fill access, baffles, and tank plumbing fixtures. The use of a 360-degree nozzle, such as the TeeJet Model 27500E-TEF rinsing nozzle, permanently installed to the spray system can automate the cleaning of tops and sides of the tanks. Several nozzles may need to be carefully positioned to clean tanks with baffles. Pressure sprayers are useful for removing caked-on internal and external residues. Hot water can increase penetration of dried residues, but adding a hot water rinse may cause unacceptable health hazards due to the vapors produced. Carefully review labeled safety precautions for the agrichemicals and cleaning products used.
- 2. Fill the tank with fresh water and the recommended cleaning solutions or a commercially available tank cleaner and agitate the solution for 15 minutes. To make a cleaning solution, add one of the following to each 50 gallons of water:
  - 2 quarts of household ammonia (let stand in sprayer overnight for growth regulator herbicides such as 2,4-D or Dicamba), or
     4 pounds of trisodium phosphate cleaner detergent.

Operate the spray booms long enough to ensure that all nozzles and boom lines are filled with the cleaning solution. Let the solution stand in the system for several hours, preferably overnight. Agitate and spray the solution onto areas suitable for the rinsate solution, according to label instructions.

- 3. Add more water and rinse the system again by using a combination of agitation and spraying. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in a bucket of cleaning agent and water.
- 4. Rinse and flush the system once again with clean water.

#### Recommended Cleaning Agents For Selected Herbicides.

Herbicide	<b>Recommended Cleaning Solution</b>	Sensitive Crops			
2,4-D amine 2,4-D ester Accent	ammonia + water kerosene or diesel fuel followed by ammonia + water ammonia + water	all broadleaf crops all broadleaf crops sorghum, sunflower, canola			
Accent Gold	ammonia + water	sorghum, sunflower, canola, soybean			
Action	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	—			
Affinity	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	wheat, barley, triticale			
Aim	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola			
Ally	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, corn, canola			
Ally Extra	ammonia + water	corn, soybean, sorghum canola			
Amber	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, corn, sorghum, canola			
Assure II/Targa	ammonia + water	corn, sorghum, wheat, other grasses			
Atrazine	detergent + water	wheat, sunflower, soybean			
Authority	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum, canola			
Axiom	commercial tank cleaner + water	—			
Banvel/Clarity/Sterling	ammonia + water	all broadleaf crops			

### Recommended Cleaning Agents for Selected Herbicides (continued)

Herbicide	Recommended Cleaning Solution	Sensitive Crops
Basis	ammonia + water	soybean, canola
Beacon		
	ammonia + water	sorghum, sunflower, soybean, canola
Beyond	water	sunflower, corn, canola, sorghum
Blazer	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum
Buctril + Atrazine	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	wheat, sunflower, soybean
Buctril/Moxy/Moxynil	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	_
Callisto	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, soybean, sugarbeet, dry bean
Camix	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, soybean, sugarbeet, dry bean
		corn, sorghum, sunflower, canola
Canopy/Canopy EX	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	-ll have die f annue annahum anhaet
Celebrity/Celebrity Plus	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops, sorghum, wheat
Cimarron Plus, Extra/Escort	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, corn, canola
Cimarron Max	ammonia + water	all broadleaf crops
Classic	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum, sunflower, canola
Cobra	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum
Command	water	corn, sorghum, wheat, oat
Contour	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	soybean, canola, sorghum, wheat, sunflower all broadleaf crops
Distinct	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	an broadlear crops
Domain	commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Dual/Dual Magnum/Cinch	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Epic	commercial tank cleaner + water	soybean, wheat, sorghum
Equip	ammonia + water	sorghum, sunflower, canola
Eradicane	detergent + water	soybean, sorghum, wheat
Expert	ammonia + water	sorghum, canola, sunflower
Express Total Sol Granules	ammonia + water	corn, soybean, sorghum, sunflower, canola
Extreme	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all crops
Far-Go	detergent + water	soybean, corn, sorghum
Finesse	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, corn, sorghum, canola
FirstRate	ammonia + water	sunflower, sorghum, canola, corn
Fusilade/Fusion	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum, wheat, other grasses
Glean	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, corn, sorghum, canola
Cican		soybean, sumower, com, sorghum, canola
Glyphosate	usually water; consult label	all crops
Gramoxone Inteon	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all crops
Guardsman Max	commercial tank cleaner + water	wheat, sunflower, oats, soybean
Harmony Extra, SG	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	canola, corn, soybean, sorghum, sunflower
Harmony GT, SG	ammonia + water	sunflower, canola
		·
Harness/Surpass/Confidence/Breakfree	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Hornet	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	soybean, sunflower
Impact	commercial tank cleaner + water	soybeans, sugarbeet, dry bean, sunflower
Imperium	detergent + water	sorghum, soybean, wheat
Karmex	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	
Laddok	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	wheat, sunflower, soybean
Lasso/Partner/Micro-Tech	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Liberty	commercial tank cleaner + water	all sensitive crops
Lightning	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	soybean, sorghum, wheat, sunflower, canola
Lumax/Lexar	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	soybean, sunflower, sugarbeet, dry bean
Marksman/Sterling Plus	commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops
MSMA/DSMA	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	
Northstar	commercial tank cleaner + water	
		an oroautear crops, sorghuin, wheat
Olympus Flex	ammonia + water	— , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Option	ammonia + water	sorghum, sunflower, canola
Option II	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum, wheat, other grasses
Outlook	commercial tank cleaner + water	sorghum, sunflower, canola
Paramount	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops, corn
Peak	ammonia + water	soybean, sunflower, canola
Permit/Sandea/Sedgehammer/Yukon	ammonia + water	soybean, canola, sunflower
		-
Phoenix	ammonia + commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum
Poast/Poast Plus	ammonia, commercial tank cleaner, or detergent + water	corn, sorghum, wheat, other grasses
Prowl H20	commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Prowl/Pendimax	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	_
Pursuit	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola, sorghum

#### Recommended Cleaning Agents for Selected Herbicides (continued)

Herbicide	Recommended Cleaning Solution	Sensitive Crops
Pursuit Plus Python Raptor Reflex/Flexstar Resource	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water ammonia + water water ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola, sorghum sunflower, sorghum, canola corn, sorghum, sunflower sorghum
Resolve	ammonia + water	sorghum + all broadleaf crops
Roundup products	water	all sensitive crops
Scepter	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola, corn
Select	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum, wheat, other grasses
Sencor	detergent + water	—
Sequence	water	all sensitive crops
Shotgun	commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops
Spirit	ammonia + water	sorghum, soybean, wheat, sunflower
Staple	ammonia + water	sorghum, corn, canola, sunflower
Status	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops
Steadfast	ammonia + water	sorghum, sunflower, canola
Steel	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola, corn
Stinger	ammonia + water	sunflower, soybean
Touchdown	commercial tank cleaner + water	all sensitive crops
Treflan	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Tri-Scept	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	sunflower, canola, corn
Turbo	detergent or commercial tank cleaner + water	—
Ultra Blazer	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, sorghum
Valor XLT/Gangster	Valent tank cleaner + water	corn, wheat, canola, sorghum
WeedMaster	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	all broadleaf crops
Zorial/Rapid 80	ammonia or commercial tank cleaner + water	corn, wheat

### Moss or Algae in Stock, Nurse, Spray and Other Water Tanks

Dissolve 1 oz copper sulfate in 1 pt of water in a glass jar. Add 7.5 tablespoons of the prepared solution to each 1,000 gallons of water. Mix thoroughly. Water can be used for crop spraying and livestock watering

**except NOT for sheep.** Increase rate if water is extra hard. An alternative practice is to paint the tank black to prevent algae growth.

### Using UAN to Keep Sprayer from Freezing

In the spring and fall when spraying, overnight temperatures may drop below 32°F, causing damage to the sprayer.

What can you do to avoid damage?

One possibility would be to add 28% or 32% UAN to the sprayer tank. Make sure it is agitated because it is heavier than water. Then spray out through the booms. See *Table 1* for the amount needed for the temperature expected.

NOTE: A few herbicides may not be compatible with 28% and 32% UAN (see page 31). Also UAN in the spray solution may cause injury with some herbicides, especially at higher concentrations. Surfactants plus UAN can cause crop injury. The higher UAN concentrations cause the most injury. This injury can be reduced or eliminated by adding more water and herbicide before starting to spray.

 Table 1.
 Amount of 28% and 32% UAN to add to different amounts of water to keep sprayer from freezing.

% N	Freezing Temperature <sup>o</sup> F	28-0-0	32-0-0
		gal/100 ga	allons water
0	32	0	0
2	27	6.1	5.2
4	23	13.1	11.2
6	18	21.5	18.2
8	14	31.5	26.2
10	9	43.7	35.6
12	5	59.0	47.2
14	0	78.7	61.2

## **Individual Plant Treatment Techniques**

Individual plant treatment can be an efficient, cost-effective alternative to broadcast applications to control brush, shrubs, or vines. Individual plant treatments include spot-applied concentrate, high volume foliar, low volume basal and cut-stump applications.

**Spot-applied concentrate:** Soil-applied spot applications of certain undiluted herbicides can be used to control brush species including eastern redcedar and other junipers. Apply undiluted herbicide with a spot gun, which automatically pre-measures the amount of herbicide. Apply to the soil inside the dripline in a ring around the plant.

**High volume foliar:** The high-volume foliar technique is ideal for small trees, vines, bushes with canes or stems, such as multiflora rose, or low-growing shrubs like buckbrush. Apply diluted herbicide directly and uniformly to the plant foliage. The treated plant should have healthy foliage. Insects, hail, freezing temperatures, drought or other conditions that damage foliage may reduce control. For best results, spray after full leaf expansion when the plants are actively growing.

**Low volume basal:** This method uses a high percentage of herbicide, so less spray volume is needed than with other forms of basal application. Generally, the mix ratios are 20-30% herbicide plus 70-80% diesel fuel or basal bark oils. Use low-volume basal applications to control woody species with trunks less than 6 inches in diameter at the base of the tree. Apply enough of the spray to wet the lower 15 to 20 inches of the trunk, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Use this method any time of the year, except when snow or water prevents spraying to the groundline.

**Cut-stump:** Apply a solution of herbicide similar to that used for low volume basal treatments to a freshly cut stump. Spray the sides of the stump and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium ring along the inner bark. Thoroughly wet the stem and root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Treat stumps any time of the year, as long as snow or water doesn't prevent proper application.

### **Cut Stump Treatments**

Herbicide	Herbicide Concentration	Remarks and Cost
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	2 qt/10 gal diesel	Use to prevent resprouting of cut stumps. Apply to runoff to freshly cut surface. Delayed applications less effective. Cost for 10 gal of solution: 2,4-D ester \$9.50 + diesel.
GLYPHOSATE◆	50-100% solution	Apply immediately after cutting.
GARLON 4 ULTRA / REMEDY ULTRA	20-30% with basal bark oil or diesel fuel	<b>Basal bark application</b> — Use with bark-penetrating basal bark oil or diesel fuel. Apply enough bark oil spray to wet the lower 15 to 20 inches of the trunk, including the root collar; do not spray to the point of runoff. Cost: Garlon \$120.00/gal; Remedy \$117.00/gal. <b>Cut stump application</b> — Spray sides of stump and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium ring along the inner bark; thoroughly wet the stem and root collar but not to the point of runoff; treat any time of year, as long as snow or water doesn't prevent proper application.
HABITAT + GARLON 4 ULTRA	3.5% + 15-20% with basal bark oil or diesel fuel	Use for basal bark applications with bark-penetrating basal oil or diesel fuel. Cost: Habitat \$330.00/gal; Garlon 4 Ultra \$117.00/gal.
PATHFINDER II	Do not dilute	<b>Cut stump application</b> — Spray sides of the stump and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium ring along the inner bark; thoroughly wet the stem and root collar but not to the point of runoff; treat any time of year, as long as snow or water doesn't prevent proper application. Cost: \$39.00/gal.
TORDON RTU	Do not dilute	<b>Cut stump application</b> — Spray sides of stump and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium ring along the inner bark; thoroughly wet the stem and root collar but not to the point of runoff; treat any time of year, as long as snow or water doesn't prevent proper application; treat immediately after the tree is cut. Injury to nearby trees may result from Tordon. Cost: \$13.00/qt.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

## Alfalfa

### Weed Response to Selected Herbicides

<b>Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for lightto moderate weed densities, favorableconditions and weed growth stage asspecified on product label. High weeddensities, adverse conditions, or largeweeds will reduce control. $10 = 96-100\%$ $6 = 70-79\%$ $9 = 90-95\%$ $5 = 60-69\%$ $8 = 85-90\%$ $4-2 = less$ than $60\%$ $7 = 80-84\%$ $1 = 0$	Annual Bluegrss	Black Nightshade	Barnyardgrass	Common Sunflower	Dandelion	Downy Brome	Field Pennycress	Yellow Foxtail	Henbit	Kochia	Kochia, ALS-resistant	Kochia, Triazine-resistant	Lambsquarters	Perennial Bluegrass	Pigweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shepherdspurse	Tall Waterhemp	Tansy Mustard	Velvetleaf	Crop Tolerance <sup>II</sup>
						Pr	epl	ant	•													
Eptam-PPI Trifluralin-PPI	7 8	7 1	6 9	3 1	2 1	9 7	2 1	9 9	4 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	1 1	5 7	4 9	8 7	2 1	6 6	2 1	2 1	3 3
						Se	ed	ling	J													
Buctril /Moxy 2E (seedling only)-POST Butyrac 200-POST Poast-POST Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O-PRE Pursuit + Buctril-POST Raptor + Buctril-POST Raptor + Butyrac 200-POST Roundup WeatherMAX (Roundup Ready <sup>®</sup> alfalfa only) Select Max-POST	1 5 7 1 6 6 9 8	6 6 1 2 8 9 8 9 8	2 9 8 5 7 7 10 9	6 6 1 8 9 9 9	2 2 1 2 5 5 8 1	1 1 7 4 2 8 8 8 10 9	7 5 1 9 8 8 9 1	2 2 8 5 7 7 7 10 8	4 1 1 7 8 8 8	7 6 1 6 9 9 8 9 1	7 6 9 9 8 9	7 6 9 9 8 9	10 6 1 6 7 8 8 8 7 1	1 5 1 1 1 9 7	6 3 1 6 9 9 9 9 10 1	10 5 1 6 8 9 8 10 1	1 1 8 7 4 4 4 4 10 8	9 5 1 8 8 8 9 1	6 7 1 6 8 9 9 8 1	6 5 1 9 9 8 9	7 6 1 8 8 8 9 1	3 2 1 3 3 2 1 1
						Esto	abli	she	d													
Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> -POST (conventional) Gramoxone Inteon-POST Karmex DF-PRE MCP amine 4-POST Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O-PRE Pursuit-POST Raptor-POST Select Max-POST Sencor-PRE Sinbar-PRE Treflan TR-10/Bayonet-PRE Velpar DF-PRE	4 6 1 7 1 6 8 1 6 7 7	1 4 7 4 7 8 1 5 8 4 6	1 9 1 8 5 7 9 8 5 8 5 8 5	1 8 7 1 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 6	4 2 3 5 1 2 5 1 8 6 1 6	8 5 1 7 2 8 9 9 9 6 9	5 4 7 8 3 8 1 9 9 3 8	1 7 7 8 5 7 8 2 3 8 3	7 5 5 1 7 8 1 7 7 1 5	4 6 10 5 7 9 8 1 9 10 7 9	4 10 5 7 5 5 1 1 10 7 9	4 6 1 5 7 9 8 1 1 1 7 1	1 7 7 5 5 1 8 7 7	$     \begin{array}{c}       4 \\       1 \\       4 \\       1 \\       1 \\       1 \\       7 \\       1 \\       5 \\       1 \\       3 \\       \end{array} $	1 7 7 9 9 1 8 7 7	4 6 7 7 8 1 7 7 7 8	1 5 1 7 4 8 3 6 7 6	5 4 10 8 4 7 8 1 10 10 4 10	1 5 7 7 6 8 1 7 8 7 5	8 4 10 8 5 8 8 1 10 10 5 10	1 5 6 2 8 1 6 2 5	3 4 2 3 1 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3

Crop hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast				
ALFALFA (Establishing new stands)	EPTAM 7E	2.5-4.5 pt	Preplant Use higher rate on soils with more than 2% OM	Apply to dry surface soil and immediately incorpor- ate by cross tandem disking or equivalent soil mixing. Use lower rate on sandy soil. Early legume injury may occur. Controls primarily annual grass- es. Cost: Eptam \$13.50-\$24.21.				
ALFALFA (Seedling or	BUCTRIL/MOXY 2E	1.0-1.5 pt	Weeds less than 2" – tall. Alfalfa with at	Apply when the majority of alfalfa has 2 trifoliate leaves. Temperatures above 80°F following Buctril				
established)	BUCTRIL 2E +	1.0 pt	least 2 trifoliate leaves	application may result in crop injury. Do not cut spring-treated alfalfa for feed within 30 days				
	PURSUIT	3 oz	icuves	following treatment. Cost: Buctril \$10.00-\$15.00; Buctril + Pursuit \$25.50.				
	BUCTRIL 2E	1.0 pt	Weeds less than 2" tall. Alfalfa with at	Cost: \$31.00.				
	+ RAPTOR	4.0 oz	least 2 trifoliate leaves					
	BUTYRAC 200 2E	1.0-3.0 qt	POST Weeds less than 3" tall. Alfalfa with at least 2-4 trifoliate leaves	DO NOT use treated forage for 60 days after treat- ment on new stands and 30 days on established stands. Use when temperature is above 50°F. Cost: \$9.75-\$29.25.				
	BUTYRAC 200 2E	2.0 qt	Weeds less than 2"	Cost: \$40.50.				
	+ RAPTOR	4.0 oz	tall. Alfalfa with at least 2 trifoliate leaves					
	POAST 1.5E	1.0-2.0 pt	Grasses 4" or less	Good coverage necessary. Use higher rate for sand-				
	POAST PLUS 1E	1.5-3.0 pt	Grasses 6″ or less	<ul> <li>bur, volunteer cereals, or winter annual grasses.</li> <li>Poast will not control over-wintered downy brome.</li> <li>Add COC to spray solution. Do not graze or cut for (undried) forage for 7 days or 14 days before cutting for dry hay. Cost: Poast \$10.75-\$21.50; Poast Plus \$11.75-\$23.50.</li> </ul>				
	PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.0-2.0 pt	Seedling alfalfa, 2nd trifoliate stage before weeds emerge	Do not cut or harvest for 50 days after application. Cost: \$5.00-\$10.00.				
	ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX (Roundup-tolerant variety required.)	22-44 oz	Weeds 2-3″	Not all glyphosates may be labeled. On new seedings apply glyphosate twice — once at the first trifoliate and again two weeks later. Check with seed supplier for availability of Roundup- tolerant alfalfa seed. Use higher glyphosate rate on larger weeds and perennial grasses. Cost: \$16.00- \$32.00.				
ALFALFA (Seedling or	PURSUIT	3-6 oz	Seedling alfalfa 2nd trifoliate stage	Do not feed, graze, or harvest alfalfa for 30 days following Pursuit treatment. Both Pursuit and				
established for one year)	RAPTOR	4-6 oz	Seedling alfalfa 2nd trifoliate stage. Weeds less than 3"	Raptor require adding an adjuvant. Cost: Pursuit \$15.75-\$31.25; Raptor \$20.92-\$31.38.				
	SELECT MAX	9-16 oz	Grasses 2-6"	Controls downy brome, annual and perennial				
	+ NIS			bluegrass. Do not feed, graze or harvest alfalfa for 15 days following applications. Cost: \$9.75-\$17.50.				

## Alfalfa Herbicide Program

43

Alfalfa

## Alfalfa Herbicide Program (continued)

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
ALFALFA (Established one year or more. For dodder control see <i>Troublesome Weeds</i>	GRAMOXONE INTEON	2-3 pt	Dormant alfalfa	For control of downy brome and winter annual weeds. Do not apply after alfalfa has broken dormancy. Do not cut or harvest for 42 days after application. Cost: \$9.50-\$14.25.
Section, page 120)	KARMEX 80DF	1.5-3.0 lb	Late fall to early spring to dormant alfalfa	For control of winter and summer annual weeds. Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.
	MCPA AMINE (4L)	0.25-0.5 pt	Cereal is well tillered in the 4-leaf stage; alfalfa is 2 to 3 inches tall	Wheat, oats, barley and rye underseeded with alfalfa. Cost: \$0.75-\$1.25.
	PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	2.0-6.0 pt	Apply prior to weed emergence	In the fall after the last cutting, during winter dormancy, in the spring prior to alfalfa reaching 6 inches of re-growth. Do not cut or harvest for 50 days after application. Cost:\$10.00-\$30.00.
	ROUNDUP POWERMAX	6-8 oz	Apply in spring to alfalfa that is dormant	Glyphosate should not be applied after alfalfa has broken dormancy and initiated trifoliate leaf expansion. Do not use additional surfactant. Allow 45 days after application before harvesting. Check label for local recommendations. Cost: \$3.75-\$5.25.
	SENCOR DF	0.5-1.0 lb	Late fall to early spring to dormant alfalfa	For control of downy brome, winter annual weeds and suppression of dandelions. Do not cut or
	SINBAR (80W)	0.5-1.0 lb	to dormant analia	harvest for 28 days after application. Cost: Sinbar \$20.50-\$41.00; Sencor \$9.50-\$19.00.
	TREFLAN TR-10/ BAYONET	20 lb	During dormancy, fall or prior to cutting, prior to weed emergence	Rainfall or irrigation of 0.5 inch within three days will activate. If not activated, use mechanical incorporation. Do not harvest for 20 days after application. Cost: \$20.00.
	VELPAR DF	0.66-2.0 lb	Late fall to early spring to dormant alfalfa	The 0.66 lb/A rate of Velpar is for low OM soils for downy brome control. Do not cut or harvest for
	VELPAR L	2.0-6.0 pt	to dormant anana	30 days after application. Cost: Velpar DF \$19.14- \$58.00; Velpar L \$21.00-\$63.00.

## **Chicory Herbicide Program**

	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time, Remarks, and
Herbicide	Sandy Loam <1% -1.5% OM	Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
RAPTOR +	4 oz	POST. Apply after the chicory plant has two expanded true-leaves. Cost: \$21.00.
NIS (NONIONIC SURFACTANT)	1 qt/100 gal	
UAN	6-8 oz	
SELECT MAX	9-16 oz	POST. Apply when grass weeds are less than 4 inches
+ NIS	0.25% v/v	tall. Cost: \$9.75-\$17.50.
TREFLAN	1 pt	PPI. Apply and incorporate mechanically immediately after application. Cost: \$2.44.

## No-till Corn and Grain Sorghum Weed Response to Fall Burndown Herbicides<sup>1</sup>

Winter annual weeds (henbit, horseweed, pennycress, etc.) can be quite susceptible to fall herbicide application. Herbicides can be applied in the fall, weather permitting, from late September up until early December. Before using a particular herbicide, check to see if it is labeled for fall application.

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter, temperature, growth stage and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

### Weed Response to Fall Burndown Herbicides<sup>1</sup>

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $4-2 -$ less than $60\%$ $1 - 0\%$ Herbicide	Alfalfa	Dandelion	Downy Brome	Field Pennycress	Henbit	Marestail (Horseweed)	Marestail, Glyphosate-Resistant	Prickly Lettuce	Shepherdspurse
2,4-D Ester (1 qt)	7	8	1	10	9	9	9	9	10
Autumn (0.3 oz) <sup>4</sup>	4	8	1	9	9	8	8	7	9
Basis + 2,4-D (0.5 oz + 1 pt)	6	8	4	10	8	9	8	10	10
Clarity/Banvel (0.5 pt)	7	8	1	9	9	9	9	8	9
Glyphosate $(32 \text{ oz})$	5	6	10	9	9	8	4	8	10
Glyphosate $+ 2,4$ -D ester (4L) (24 oz + 1 pt)	8	8	10	10	9	9	8	8	10
Gramoxone Inteon (2.0 pt)	4	5	7	10	9	7	7	8	9
Rage D-TECH (16 oz)	7	8	1	10	10	9	9	9	10
Valor SX + 2,4-D Ester (2 oz + 1 qt)	8	8	4	10	9	9	9	9	10
Valor SX + Glyphosate (2 oz + 32 oz)	8	8	10	10	9	9	9	9	10

### Using 2,4-D or Dicamba Before Planting

The University of Nebraska recommends following these guidelines when applying 2,4-D or dicamba before planting corn, soybean and sorghum. Please note that these recommendations are applicable to both the ester and amine formulations of 2,4-D.

2,4-D Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate	Dicamba Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate
Crop	1 pt	>1 pt	Crop	1/4 pt	1/2 pt
Corn	7 days	14 days	Corn	5 days	7 days
Soybean (use ester only)	7 days	30 days	Soybean	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE
Sorghum	10 days	21 days	Sorghum	7 days	10 days

## No-Till Corn and Grain Sorghum

### Weed Response to Spring Burndown Herbicides<sup>1</sup> (continued)

RatingPercent Control $10$ 96-100% $9$ 90-95% $8$ 85-89% $7$ 80-84% $6$ 70-79% $5$ 60-69% $4$ -2less than 60% $1$ 0	Alfalfa	Annual Bluegrass	Barnyardgrass	Chickweed	Corn — Volunteer	Dandelion	Downy Brome	Evening Primrose	Field Pennycress	Foxtail	Foxtail Barley	Hairy Vetch	Henbit	Kochia	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Longspine Sandbur	Marestail (Horseweed)	Prickly Lettuce	Purslane Speedwell	Russian Thistle	Shepherdspurse	Smartweed — Pennsylvania	Sunflower	Sweet Clover	Tall Knotweed	Velvetleaf	Virginia Pepperweed	Winter Wheat or Rye	Grain Sorghum <sup>2</sup>
2,4-D (4L) ester (1.0 pt) <sup>3</sup> 2,4-D (4L) ester (1.0 pt)	5	1	1	5	1	5	1	7		1	1	9	5	7	4	9	1	7	9	7	9	10	7	10	7	6	8	8		Y
+ dicamba $\bullet$ (0.5 pt) <sup>3</sup> Atrazine (2.0 qt) + COC Atrazine + Aim	9 4	1 9	1 6	10 10	1 1	7 4	1 7	8 9	10 9	1 7	1 9	10 6	7 9	9 9	9 1	9 9	2 6	8 8	9 9	7 10	9 9	10 9	9 9	10 10	8 3	9 9	8 9	9 9	1 6	N Y
(1.1  lb + 0.5  oz)	2	7	4	10	1	4	6	9	9	5	7	4	9	9	6	9	4	8	9	10	9	9	9	10	2	9	9	9	4	Y
Atrazine + dicamba <sup>●3</sup> (2.0 qt + 0.5 pt) Atrazine + 2,4-D (4L) ester <sup>3</sup>	7	10	7	10	2	8	8	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	5	Ν
(2.0  qt + 1.0  pt) Autumn <sup>4</sup>	5 4	10 1	7 1	10 7	2 2	6 7	8 1	10	10 9	8 1	10 1	10 5	10 9	10 6	6 6	10 8	7 1	10 7	10 7	10 8	9 6	10 9	10 6	10 8	8 5	10 6	10 8	10 -	7 1	Y N
Balance Flexx Balance Pro Balance Pro + atrazine Basis + 2,4-D (4L) ester +	2 2 4	- - 8	8 8 9	8 8 9	4 4 4	2 2 6	5 5 6	- - -	7 7 9	8 8 9	2 2 5	- - -	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 8 8	9 9 10	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 8 9	- - 9	8 8 10	8 8 9	7 7 8	1 1 2	- - 10	10 10 10	8 8 9		N N N
atrazine (1/3 oz + 1 pt + 1 qt) Corvus	5 2	9 5	7 9	9 8	2 2	6 2	6 5	8 -	10 7	7 8	8 5	3 -	8 8	8 8	3 8	9 9	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 -	10 8	8 8	10 6	3 1	8 -	8 10	8 8		N N
Distinct $(4-6 \text{ oz})^4$ Dicamba <sup>•</sup> $(0.5 \text{ pt})^3$ Expert $(3.0 \text{ qt})$ Field Master $(4.5 \text{ qt})$ Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> $(24 \text{ oz})^5$ Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> $(32 \text{ oz})^5$	9 9 5 5 4 5	1 10 10 10 10		10 10 10 10 10 10	10‡ 10‡	8 8 7 7 5 7	1 10 10 10 10	7 7 9 10 7 8	9 9 10 10 10 10	10 9	1 9 9 9	10 10 6 5 6	8 7 9 7 9	9 9 10 7 8	9 9 9 7 8	7 7 9 10 7 8	2 2 10 10 10 10	9 7 9 10 6 8	9 9 8 10 6 7	4 10 10 10 10	9 9 10 8 9	7 7 10 10 10 10	8 9 10 7 8	10 10 10 10 9 9	8 4 4 3 4	9 9 9 10 9	7 7 10 10 7 9	7 7 9 10 7 8		N Y N Y
Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> + 2,4-D (4L) ester <sup>4</sup> (24 oz + 1.0 pt) Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> + atrazine <sup>5</sup>	56	10	10	10	10‡	8	10	9	10	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	5	9	10	9	10	Y
(24 oz + 1.5 pt) Gramoxone Inteon (2.0 pt)	4 4	10 9	10 6	10 10	${10^{\ddagger}}{4}$	6 5	10 7	8 7	10 10	9 6	8 7	6 8	8 9	7 9	8 9	7 7	10 9	8 7	8 8	10 6	8 6	10 9	7 6	9 10	3 6	8 8	8 8	8 9	10 6	Y Y
Gramoxone Inteon + atrazine (2.0 pt + 2.0 qt)	5	10	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	9	10	7	9	10	9	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	9	10	7	10	10	10	10	Y
LandMaster II (54 oz) Radius + atrazine <sup>6</sup>	6	10	10	10	10‡	8	10	9	10	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	5	9	10	9	10	Y
(12-24 oz + 0.8-1.4 lb) Rage D-TECH (1 pt) Ready Master ATZ (2.0 qt)	4 6 4	8 1 10	9 1 10	9 6 10	4 1 10 <sup>‡</sup>	6 8 6	6 1 10	- 8 7	9 10 10		5 1 8	- 9 6	9 7 7	9 9 8	8 9 7	10 9 7	9 1 10	9 8 7	9 9 7	9 10 10	9 9 8	10 10 10	9 8 7	8 10 9	2 8 3	10 8 9	10 9 8	9		N Y Y
Valor SX + glyphosate (2 oz + 24 oz) Valor SX + 2,4-D (2 oz + 1 pt) <sup>3</sup>	5 5	10 3	10 3	10 8	10‡ 3	6 6	10 3	8 8	10 10		9 3	6 9	9 9	8 7	8 6	8 9		9 8	8 9	10 9	9 9	10 10	8 8	9 10	5 7	9 6	8 8	8 8	10 1	

<sup>1</sup>This table presents burndown preplant herbicide information only. It does not reflect residual weed control.

<sup>2</sup>Treatment labeled for use in no-till grain sorghum, Y = Yes, N = No.

<sup>3</sup>See table entitled Using 2,4-D and Dicamba Before Planting on page 51.

<sup>4</sup>Apply at least 14 days prior to planting corn.

<sup>5</sup>During colder day/nights (less than  $60^{\circ}/50^{\circ}$ F) glyphosate performance can be reduced.

<sup>6</sup>The rate for Radius varies with soil type. Consult the label for specific information.

<sup>‡</sup>Volunteer Roundup Ready corn is not controlled.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

## Field Corn, Popcorn<sup> $\circ$ </sup>, Sweet Corn<sup> $\Box$ </sup> and Silage<sup> $\triangle$ </sup> Broadleaf Weed Response To Soil-Applied Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

<b>Weed Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\% \qquad 9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\% \qquad 7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\% \qquad 5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2$ — less than $60\% \qquad 1 - 0\%$	Cocklebur (5.5)	E. Black Nightshade (3.5) <sup>§</sup>	kochia (2.5)	Kochia, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Lambsquarters (1.5)	Morningglory Species (5.5)	Pigweed (2.5)	Pigweed, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Ragweed (4.5)	Russian Thistle (2.3)	Smartweed (1.5)	1 Sunflower (10)	Velvetleaf (4.2)	Waterhemp (2.5)	Waterhemp, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Waterhemp, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Crop Safety
AAtrex/atrazine <sup>O□△</sup>	8	9	9	9	1	10	5	10	1	9	9	9	7	7	9	9	1	1
Balance Flexx	5	8	9	9	9	8	4	8	8	8	6	8	6	9	8	8	8	2
Balance Pro	5	8	9	9	9	8	4	8	8	8	6	8	6	9	8	8	8	2
Balance Pro + atrazine	7	8	10	10	10	9	5	9	8	8	8	9	7	10	9	9	8	2
Balance Pro + Bicep II Magnum Balance Pro + Define Balance Pro + Surpass/Harness Bicep II Magnum/Cinch ATZ <sup>O□∆</sup>	7 5 6 7	9 9 9 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 2	9 9 9 9	5 4 4 6	9 9 9 8	9 9 9 8	7 9 8 8	8 7 6 8	8 8 8	7 6 6 6	9 9 9 6	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 8	2 2 2 2
Callisto <sup>∆⊗□</sup> Callisto + Dual II Magnum <sup>∆⊗□</sup> Camix <sup>∆⊗□</sup> Corvus	7 7 7 5	9 9 9 8	7 7 7 9	7 7 7 9	7 7 7 9	9 9 9 8	6 6 4	10 10 10 8	10 10 10 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 6	9 9 9 8	9 9 9 6	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 8	9 9 9 8	9 9 9 8	1 2 2 2
Define <sup>∆</sup>	2	7	2	2	2	7	1	7	7	5	3	2	2	2	7	7	7	2
Degree/Topnotch <sup>0∆□</sup>	3	8	2	2	2	8	1	8	8	6	5	3	2	3	8	8	8	2
Degree Xtra <sup>0</sup> /Topnotch + atrazine <sup>0</sup>	7	9	9	9	2	9	6	9	7	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	7	2
Dual II Magnum/Cinch <sup>0□∆</sup>	2	7	2	2	2	7	1	7	7	5	3	2	2	2	8	8	8	2
Eradicane <sup>ODA</sup> Fultime <sup>OA</sup> G-Max Lite <sup>ODA</sup> Guardsman Max <sup>ODA</sup>	6 7 6 7	9 9 9 9	9 9 7 9	9 9 7 9	5 2 5 5	9 9 8 9	- 6 5 6	9 9 9 9	7 7 8 8	7 8 8 8	7 8 8 8	8 8 9	7 6 6 6	7 6 6	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	7 7 7 8	2 2 2 2
Harness/Confidence <sup>O∆</sup>	2	7	2	2	2	7	1	7	7	5	3	2	2	2	8	8	8	2
Harness Xtra/Confidence Xtra <sup>O∆□</sup>	7	9	9	9	2	9	6	9	7	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	7	2
Hornet <sup>∆</sup>	8	7	9	4	9	9	8	9	9	7	8	8	9	8	9	5	9	2
Imperium <sup>O∆</sup>	2	7	4	4	4	7	-	7	7	5	3	3	2	2	8	8	8	2
Intrro/Micro-Tech + atrazine <sup>O□∆</sup>	7	9	9	9	2	9	6	9	9	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	7	2
Keystone <sup>O∆</sup> /Volley ATZ/Breakfree ATZ <sup>O∆□</sup>	7	9	9	9	2	9	6	9	7	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	7	2
Lumax/Lexar <sup>□∆⊗</sup>	7	9	9	9	7	9	7	10	10	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	2
Outlook <sup>O□∆</sup>	2	8	2	2	3	7	1	8	8	5	3	2	2	2	8	8	8	2
Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O/Pendimax + atrazine <sup>O□△</sup>	6	9	9	9	5	9	6	9	7	7	7	8	6	7	9	9	6	3*
Radius + atrazine <sup>△</sup>	8	9	9	9	8	9	5	9	9	8	8	8	7	9	9	9	9	2
Resolve DF or Resolve SG	5	4	8	1	8	7	1	9	9	3	3	1	1	5	6	1	6	2
Stalwart C/Me-Too-Lachlor <sup>O□</sup>	2	7	2	2	2	7	1	7	7	5	3	2	2	2	8	8	8	2
Stalwart Xtra <sup>O</sup> /Trizmet II <sup>O</sup>	7	8	9	9	2	9	6	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	8	2
SureStart <sup>∆</sup>	8	7	9	4	9	9	8	9	9	7	8	8	9	8	9	5	9	2
Surpass/Breakfree <sup>O∆□</sup>	2	7	2	2	2	8	1	8	8	5	3	2	2	2	8	8	8	2

Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. <sup>O</sup>Régistered for popcorn.

<sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

\*The crop safety rating for Prowl  $H_2O$  is 2.

## Field Corn, Popcorn<sup> $\circ$ </sup>, Sweet Corn<sup> $\Box$ </sup> and Silage<sup> $\triangle$ </sup> Grass Weed Response To Soil-Applied Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2 - less than 60\%1 - 0\%$	Barnyardgrass (0.3) <sup>§</sup>	Crabgrass (0.5)	Fall Panicum (0.4)	Giant Foxtail (2.0)	Green Foxtail (1.0)	Yellow Foxtail (1.0)	Sandbur (0.4)	Shattercane/Sorghum (3.5)	Shattercane, ALS-Resistant (3.5)	Woolly Cupgrass (2.5)	Crop Safety <sup>®</sup>
AAtrex/atrazine <sup>O□△</sup> Balance Flexx Balance Pro Balance Pro + atrazine	6 7 7 8	4 7 7 7	2 7 7 7	6 8 8 8	7 9 9 9	6 5 5 6	5 6 7	1 5 5 5	1 5 5 5	3 8 8 8	1 2 2 2
Balance Pro + Bicep II Balance Pro + Define Balance Pro + Surpass Bicep II Magnum/Cinch ATZ <sup>O□∆</sup>	8 9 8 9	8 9 7 9	8 9 8 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	8 9 9 9	7 7 7 6	6 6 4	5 5 4 4	9 8 9 6	2 2 2 2
Callisto $^{\triangle \otimes \Box}$	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Callisto + Dual II Magnum $^{\triangle \otimes \Box}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	4	4	6	2
Camix $^{\Box \triangle \Box}$	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	5	5	7	2
Corvus	9	9	7	9	9	9	5	7	5	8	2
Define <sup>△</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	4	4	6	2
Degree/Topnotch <sup>0△□</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	2
Degree Xtra/Topnotch + atrazine <sup>0△</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	2
Dual II Magnum/Cinch <sup>0□</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	4	4	6	2
Eradicane <sup>O□Δ</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	8	8	3	2
Fultime <sup>OΔ□</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	8	2
G-Max Lite <sup>O□Δ</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	4	4	8	2
Guardsman Max <sup>O□Δ</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	4	4	8	2
Harness/Confidence <sup>O∆</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	2
Harness Xtra/Confidence Xtra <sup>O∆</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	8	2
Hornet <sup>∆</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Imperium <sup>O∆</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	2
Keystone/Volley ATZ/Breakfree ATZ <sup>O∆□</sup> Lumax/Lexar <sup>□∆⊗</sup> Micro-Tech + atrazine <sup>O□∆</sup> Outlook <sup>O□∆</sup>	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	6 6 5	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	8 6 6	2 2 2 2
Prowl/Prowl H₂O/Pendimax + Atrazine <sup>O□△</sup>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	3	3	7	3*
Radius + atrazine <sup>△</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	8	2
Resolve DF or Resolve SG	9	5	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	-	2
Stalwart C/Me-Too-Lachlor <sup>O□</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	4	4	6	2
Stalwart Xtra <sup>0</sup> /Trizmet II <sup>0</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	6	2
SureStart <sup>△</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	2
Surpass/Breakfree <sup>0△□</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	7	2

Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn.

<sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

\*The crop safety rating for Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O is 2.

## Field Corn, Popcorn<sup>O</sup>, Sweet Corn<sup> $\Box$ </sup> and Silage<sup> $\triangle$ </sup> **Broadleaf Weed Response To Postemergence Herbicides**

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and from one geographical area to another within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control. 5

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favorable conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label.High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2$ — less than $60\%$ $1 - 0\%$	E. Black Nightshade (3.5) <sup>§</sup>	Cocklebur (5.5)	Kochia (2.5)	Kochia, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Lambsquarters (1.5)	Morningglory Species (5.5)	Pigweed (2.5)	Pigweed, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Ragweed (4.5)	Russian Thistle (2.3)	Smartweed (1.5)	Sunflower (10)	Velvetleaf (4.2)	Waterhemp (2.5)	Waterhemp, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Waterhemp, Triazine-Resistant (2.5	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>	
Weed siz	e ir	nflu	enc	es	pe	rfor	ma	nce	e —	- se	e k	abe							
2,4-D <sup>O□Δ</sup> AAtrex/atrazine <sup>O□Δ</sup> Accent <sup>O</sup> /Nic-It <sup>O□</sup> Accent + atrazine <sup>O</sup> Accent + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	6 9 3 9 7	10 9 5 9 9	5 9 6 9 8	5 9 1 9 7	5 1 6 8	8 9 4 9 7	9 8 6 8 9	7 9 7 9 8	7 1 7 7 8	8 9 1 9 8	4 9 3 4 8	5 4 7 9	7 9 4 9 8	8 8 4 8 7	8 8 7 9 8	8 8 1 7 7	8 1 7 7 8	3 1 2 2 3	
Accent + Buctril/atrazine <sup>O</sup> Aim <sup>O□∆</sup> Aim + atrazine <sup>O□∆</sup> Aim + Clarity <sup>O∆</sup> Basis	9 9 9 9 3	9 7 8 8 9	9 6 8 8 3	9 6 8 8 1	8 6 6 8 3	9 9 9 9 7	8 7 9 5	9 8 9 9	6 8 9 9	9 6 7 8 5	8 6 9 4	9 8 8 9 8	9 5 6 7 7	8 10 10 10 8	8 7 8 8 8	8 7 8 8 1	6 7 7 8 8	2 2 2 3 3	
Beacon <sup>O∆</sup> Buctril <sup>O</sup> Buctril + atrazine <sup>O□∆</sup> Buctril + dicamba <sup>●□∆</sup> Cadet <sup>O□</sup>	8 9 9 9 6	8 9 9 9 6	8 8 9 9 5	1 8 9 9 5	8 8 9 5	5 8 9 7 8	6 7 8 9 6	8 6 9 8 7	8 6 8 7	9 9 9 7 4	5 7 8 9 4	8 9 9 9 6	9 9 9 9 4	6 7 8 8 10	8 6 8 8 6	1 6 8 8 6	8 6 8 6	2 2 2 3 2	
Callisto $^{\triangle \otimes \Box}$ Callisto + atrazine $^{\triangle \otimes \Box}$ Callisto + atrazine + Steadfast $^{\otimes}$ Dicamba $^{O \triangle}$ Distinct $^{O \triangle}$	9 9 9 7 7	9 9 9 9	6 8 8 8	6 8 8 8	6 6 8 8	9 9 9 8 8	6 8 9 9	9 10 10 8 8	9 9 9 8 8	6 8 8 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	8 9 9 8 8	9 10 10 6 6	9 10 10 7 7	9 10 10 7 7	9 9 9 7 7	1 1 2 3 3	
Equip Expert <sup>ODA</sup> Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (1.0 qt) <sup>ODA</sup> Halex $GT^{OA}$ Hornet <sup>A</sup>	9 8 8 9 7	9 9 9 9	8 9 8 8 6	1 9 8 8 6	8 6 8 8 6	9 8 9 8	8 7 6 7 7	9 9 9 9 7	9 8 9 9 7	9 7 8 9 8	3 8 7 9 5	8 8 9 8	9 9 9 9	9 9 8 9 8	6 9 9 9 6	1 9 9 9 5	6 7 9 9 6	2 1 1 1 3	
Ignite + atrazine <sup>△</sup> Impact <sup>O□△</sup> Impact + atrazine <sup>O□△</sup> Laddok S-12 <sup>O□△</sup> Liberty + atrazine <sup>△</sup>	9 9 9 7 9	9 9 9 9	8 6 8 9	8 6 8 9	7 6 6 7 7	9 9 9 7 9	8 6 8 9	9 9 10 8 9	9 9 9 2 7	8 6 8 9 9	9 9 9 2 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 10 9 9	9 9 10 8 7	9 9 10 8 9	9 9 9 1 7	1 1 1 1 1	
Lightning Lightning + dicamba <sup>●</sup> Marksman/Sterling Plus <sup>O</sup> Northstar <sup>O□Δ</sup> Option	8 8 9 8 8	9 9 9 9 7	8 9 8 8 3	1 9 8 4 1	8 9 8 8 3	8 9 9 8 6	8 9 9 8 7	9 9 9 8 7	9 9 8 8 7	7 8 9 9 5	5 8 7 8 3	8 9 9 3	8 8 9 9 7	9 9 8 6 8	6 8 9 7 6	1 8 9 4 1	6 8 7 7 6	1 3 2 2 2	
Option + Distinct Permit <sup>O□Δ</sup> Require Q Resolve SG or Resolve Q Resource	8 3 6 4 4	9 9 8 4 5	8 6 8 8 3	8 1 7 1 3	8 6 8 8 3	8 5 7 6 7	9 5 8 3 5	8 9 8 8 5	8 9 8 5	8 9 7 3 7	9 4 8 3 3	9 7 8 3 4	8 9 7 3 4	8 9 6 5 10	7 8 7 7 5	7 1 7 1 5	7 8 7 7 5	2 2 2 2 2 2	
Spirit <sup>O∆</sup> Starane Ultra <sup>□</sup> Status Steadfast Stout Yukon <sup>△</sup>	8 5 7 3 3 6	8 6 9 5 6 9	8 9 6 6 7	1 9 8 1 1 7	8 9 6 6 7	6 2 8 6 8	6 8 9 5 6 8	8 2 8 7 7 9	8 2 8 7 7 9	9 8 1 3 9	4 5 9 3 7	8 2 9 7 8 8	9 6 8 7 5 9	7 7 6 5 6 9	8 2 7 7 7 8	1 2 7 1 1 6	8 2 7 7 7 8	2 1 2 2 2 2	

<sup>9</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7. <sup>®</sup>Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. <sup>°</sup>Registered for popcorn. <sup>®</sup>Registered for sweet corn. <sup>^</sup>Registered for silage. <sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

•See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

## Field Corn, Popcorn<sup> $\circ$ </sup>, Sweet Corn<sup> $\Box$ </sup> and Silage<sup> $\triangle$ </sup> Grass Weed Response To Postemergence Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter temperature, growth stage and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are forlight to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2 - less than 60\%$	Barnyardgrass (0.3) <sup>§</sup>	Crabgrass (0.5)	Fall Panicum (0.4)	Giant Foxtail (2.0)	Green Foxtail (1.0)	Yellow Foxtail (1.0)	Sandbur (0.4)	Shattercane/Sorghum (3.5)	Shattercane, ALS-Resistant (3.5)	Woolly Cupgrass (2.5)	Crop Safety■	
Weed size in	nflu	enc	es	pe	rfor	ma	nce	ə —	- se	e l	abe	ţ
$2,4-D^{\Box \bigtriangleup}$ AAtrex/atrazine <sup>O \Box \bigtriangleup}</sup> Accent <sup>O</sup> /Nic-It <sup>O \Box</sup> Accent + atrazine <sup>O</sup> Accent + dicamba <sup>•</sup>	2 5 8 8 8	2 4 4 3 4	2 2 8 8 8	1 5 8 8 8	1 6 8 8 8	1 6 8 8 7	2 4 8 8 8	2 2 10 10 10	2 1 1 1 1	1 5 7 8 7	3 2 2 2 3	
Accent + Buctril <sup>O</sup> Aim <sup>OD<math>\triangle</math></sup> Aim + atrazine <sup>OD<math>\triangle</math></sup> Aim + Clarity <sup>O<math>\triangle</math></sup> Basis	8 1 3 1 7	3 1 2 1 7	8 1 1 1 7	8 1 2 1 7	8 1 2 1 8	8 1 2 1 7	8 1 1 1 7	10 1 1 1 10	1 1 1 1	7 1 2 1 4	2 2 2 3 3	
Beacon <sup>O∆</sup> Buctril <sup>O</sup> Buctril + atrazine <sup>O</sup> Buctril + dicamba <sup>□∆</sup> ● Cadet <sup>O□</sup>	2 2 2 2 1	3 2 2 2 1	7 2 2 2 1	5 1 2 2 1	4 1 2 2 1	5 1 2 2 1	4 2 2 2 1	10 2 2 2 1	1 2 2 2 1	2 1 3 1 1	2 2 2 3 1	
Callisto <sup>△⊗□</sup> Callisto + atrazine <sup>△⊗□</sup> Callisto + atrazine + Steadfast <sup>®</sup> Dicamba● Distinct <sup>O△</sup>	1 1 8 2 6	8 8 9 2 2	1 1 8 2 6	1 1 8 2 4	1 1 8 2 7	1 1 8 2 5	1 1 7 2 2	1 10 2 6	1 1 2 6	1 1 7 1 3	1 1 2 3 3	
Equip Expert <sup>ODA</sup> Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (1.0 qt) <sup>ODA</sup> Halex $GT^{OA}$ Hornet <sup>A</sup>	8 9 10 10 1	7 9 9 9	8 9 10 10 1	8 9 10 10 1	8 9 10 10 1	8 9 10 10 1	8 9 10 10 1	10 9 10 10 1	1 9 10 10 1	6 8 9 9 1	2 1 1 1 3	
Ignite + atrazine <sup>△</sup> Impact <sup>O□△</sup> Impact + atrazine <sup>O□△</sup> Laddok S-12 <sup>O□</sup> Laudis + atrazine <sup>O□△</sup>	7 6 8 2 8	8 7 8 2 8	7 3 4 2 1	8 7 8 2 7	7 4 6 2 4	8 4 5 2 7	6 1 1 2 4	8 3 2 8	8 3 2 8	8 3 4 2 4	1 1 1 1	
Lightning Lightning + dicamba <sup>●</sup> Marksman/Sterling Plus Northstar <sup>O∐∆</sup> Option	8 8 2 2 8	7 7 2 2 7	8 8 2 2 8	8 8 2 3 8	7 7 2 2 8	7 7 2 4 8	8 8 2 2 7	9 9 2 9 10	1 1 2 2 1	8 8 2 2 6	1 3 2 2 2	
Option + Distinct Permit <sup>O□Δ</sup> Require Q Resolve SG or Resolve Q Resource	8 1 9 9 1	7 1 4 4 1	8 1 7 7 1	8 1 8 8 1	9 1 8 8 1	8 1 8 8 1	7 1 - 1	10 1 8 8 1	6 1 1 1 1	6 1 4 4 1	2 2 2 2 1	
Spirit <sup>O∆</sup> Starane Status Steadfast Stout Yukon <sup>∆</sup>	2 1 6 8 8 1	2 1 2 7 4 1	5 1 6 8 8 1	4 1 4 8 8 1	3 1 7 8 8 1	5 1 5 8 8 1	3 1 2 8 8 1	10 1 6 10 10 1	1 6 1 1	3 1 3 7 7 1	2 1 2 2 2 2	

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

SWeed Competitive Index — See page 7.
 Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.
 Registered for popcorn. <sup>C</sup>Registered for sweet corn. <sup>A</sup>Registered for silage. <sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.
 See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.
 See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

### Burndown and Preplant — No-till or Ridge-till

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
TO REMOVE COOL-SEASO	N GRASS SOD (	INCLUDING	G SMOOTH BR	OME AND BLUEGRAS	S)
ATRAZINE DF <sup>O□</sup> △■ +	1.6 lb	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	When grass is 4-6" and before	Cost: atrazine DF + Gramoxone Inteon \$16.50- \$23.75.
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2.0-3.0 pt	2.0-3.0 pt	2.0-3.0 pt	corn emerges	
GLYPHOSATE <sup>O□△◆</sup>	48-64 oz	48-64 oz	48-64 oz	On new growth in the fall	Cost: glyphosate \$15.75-\$23.75.
TO REMOVE ALFALFA/CLO	VER SOD				
2,4-D ester (4L) <sup>O□△</sup>	1.5 qt	1.5 qt	1.5 qt	Fall or AprMay to alfalfa growth	Don't apply with 28% UAN or atrazine. If perennial grasses are present, include
DICAMBA□△●	0.5 pt	0.5 pt	0.5 pt		glyphosate. Follow with appropriate herbicide for corn. Delay corn planting 10-14 days after application. Cost: \$9.75.
TO REMOVE RYE OR WINT	ER WHEAT <sup>2</sup>				
ATRAZINE DF <sup>ODA</sup>	Do not use <sup>●</sup>	1.6 lb	1.7 lb	When rye	On dryland fields, soil moisture following a grass cover crop may be inadequate for corn.
BALANCE PRO <sup>1</sup>	Do not use	1.9-3.0 oz	2.2-3.0 oz	and wheat are 2-4" and before	Cost: atrazine + Balance + Gramoxone Inteon \$33.50-\$43.75.
GRAMOXONE INTEON	Do not use	2.0 pt	2.0 pt	corn emerges	
ATRAZINE DF <sup>O□△■</sup>	1.4 lb	1.6 lb	1.7 lb		Cost: atrazine + Gramoxone Inteon \$15.50- \$16.75.
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2.0 pt	2.0 pt	2.0 pt		
FIELD MASTER <sup>OA</sup>	3.5-4 qt	4 qt	4-5 qt	PRE	Cost: \$30.75-\$43.75.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>O□△</sup> ◆	20-24 oz	20-24 oz	20-24 oz	When rye and wheat are 2-4" and before corn emerges	Cost: glyphosate \$6.75-\$8.00.

<sup>1</sup>Balance is not recommended on coarse-textured soils of less than 1.5% OM or pH greater than 7.4. If applied PRE on medium-textured soils with a pH greater than 7.5, decrease Balance rate 0.25 oz/A. Corn seed must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 inches of soil. Avoid planting when surface soil is wet. Rates could be increased by 0.25 oz/A in fields with organic matter greater than 2.5% or with crop residues exceeding 5,000 lb/A. Do not use if water table is shallower than 25 ft.

<sup>2</sup>When using rye as a cover crop, do not plant corn until at least 10 days after the rye has been sprayed.

<sup>®</sup>Rate required may pose risk of groundwater contamination.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

°Registered for popcorn. □Registered for sweet corn. △Registered for silage. <sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

### Burndown and Preplant — No-till or Ridge-till (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre			
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast	
CONTINUOUS CORN OR COR	N-SOYBEAN	ROTATION	15			
2,4-D ester (4L)	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	At least 14 DBP	Cost: \$5.00.	
DICAMBA•	0.5 pt	0.5 pt	0.5 pt			
ATRAZINE DF <sup>O□△■</sup>	1.6 lb	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	0-45 DBP	Add 0.5-1 pt of 2,4-D ester or 0.5 pt dicamba	
ATRAZINE DF	1.6 lb	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	At least 7-10 DBP	for additional control of broadleaf weeds. For triazine-resistant kochia add dicamba. Add Gramoxone Extra or Roundup for greater	
2,4-D (4L) ester	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt		control of emerged grass or non-Roundup Ready volunteer corn. Cost: atrazine \$7.00-	
ATRAZINE DF	1.0-1.5 lb	1.0-1.5 lb	1.0-1.5 lb	0-45 DBP	\$9.50; atrazine DF + 2,4-D (4L) ester \$9.50- \$12.00; atrazine DF + Aim \$8.00-\$17.75;	
AIM EC	0.5 <b>-</b> 1.0 oz	0.5 <b>-</b> 1.0 oz	0.5 <b>-</b> 1.5 oz		\$12.00; atrazine DF + Aim \$8.00-\$17.75; atrazine DF + dicamba \$9.50-\$12.00; atrazine DF + glyphosate \$13.00-\$15.75; atrazine DF +	
ATRAZINE DF	1.6 lb	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	At least 7-10 DBP	Gramoxone Inteon \$14.75.	
+ DICAMBA	0.5 pt	0.5 pt	0.5 pt			
ATRAZINE DF	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	1-2 weeks preplant		
+ GLYPHOSATE◆	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz			
ATRAZINE DF	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	1-2 weeks preplant		
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2 pt	2 pt	2 pt			
AUTUMN	0.3 oz	0.3 oz	0.3 oz	Fall to 30 DBP	Add 2,4-D for control of larger broadleaves or glyphosate for control of grasses and larger broadleaves. Has residual activity for 2-3 weeks. Cost: \$7.00.	
BALANCE FLEXX <sup>1</sup>	1-2 oz	3-5 oz	3-6 oz	30 DBP to V1 corn	Balance Flexx includes a safener which reduces the risk of injury to corn. If weeds have emerged prior to application, Balance Flexx may be tank-mixed with glyphosate or 2,4-D. Balance Flexx also may be tank-mixed with other preemergence corn herbicides for improved residual control of grasses and some broadleaf weeds.	
BALANCE PRO <sup>1</sup>	Do not use	2.0-3.0 oz 1.5-2.0 oz	2.2-3.0 oz 2.2-3.0 oz	8-30 DBP 0-7 DBP	Use higher rate in fields with greater grass weed density. Use only on hybrids tolerant to Balance Pro if applied PRE. Do not apply	
BALANCE PRO <sup>1</sup> + ATRAZINE DF	Do not use	2.0-3.0 oz 1.5-2.0 oz 0.90 lb	2.2-3.0 oz 2.2-3.0 oz 1.3 lb	8-30 DBP 0-7 DBP	Balance Pro II Command was used the previous year on soybean. Cost: Balance Pro \$13.50-\$27.00; Balance Pro + atrazine DF + Dual II Magnum/Cinch \$34.00-\$54.25; Balance Pro + Atrazine + Resolve \$26.50-\$31.00.	
+ DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH or		1 pt	1.33 pt			
RESOLVE		1.0-1.5 oz	1.0-1.5 oz			

<sup>1</sup>Balance is not recommended on coarse-textured soils of less than 1.5% OM or pH greater than 7.4. If applied PRE on medium-textured soils with a pH greater than 7.5, decrease Balance rate 0.25 oz/A. Corn seed must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 inches of soil. Avoid planting when surface soil is wet. Rates could be increased by 0.25 oz/A in fields with organic matter greater than 2.5% or with crop residues exceeding 5,000 lb/A. Do not use if water table is shallower than 25 ft.

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn; <sup>D</sup>Registered for sweet corn; <sup>A</sup>Registered for silage; <sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

### Burndown and Preplant — No-till or Ridge-till (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre		
	Sandy Loam	Silt Loam	Silty-Clay Loam	Application	Remarks and Approximate
BALANCE PRO <sup>1</sup>	Do not use	1.5-2.0 oz	2.2-3.0 oz	0 to 7 DBP	Cost: Balance Pro + atrazine DF \$19.00-\$35.50;
+ ATRAZINE DF■ or		1.3 lb	2.0 lb		Balance Pro + Bicep II Magnum \$36.00-\$53.25; Balance Pro + Fultime \$26.75-\$50.75; Balance Pro + Harness Xtra 5.6 \$33.0-\$62.00.
BICEP II MAGNUM/CINCH A	TZ	1.8 qt	2.1 qt		110 + Harress Xaa 5.0 ¢00.0 ¢02.00.
FULTIME <sup>®</sup> or		1.5-2.0 qt	1.75-2.7 qt		
HARNESS XTRA 5.6L/ CONFIDENCE XTRA 5.6L		1.5-2.0 qt	1.75-2.7 qt		
BASIS	0.33 oz	0.33 oz	0.33 oz	7-14 DBP	Cost: \$13.00.
+ 2,4-D ESTER +	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt		
ATRAZINE	1 qt	1 qt	1 qt		
BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ <sup>O□∆■</sup>	1.8 qt	2.1 qt	2.1-2.6 qt	0-45 DBP	Cost: \$22.50-\$32.50.
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ LITE <sup>O□△■</sup>	1.5 qt	1.5-1.9 qt	1.5-2.2 qt	0-45 DBP	Cost: \$23.75-\$34.75.
CORVUS	3.33 oz	3.33-5.6 oz	3.33-5.6 oz	30 DBP-V1 corn	Corvus includes a safener which reduces the risk of isoxaflutole injury to corn. Corvus may be tank-mixed with atrazine, glyphosate, 2,4-D, paraquat, Ignite, Buctril, Define, Laudis, or Simazine.
DEGREE XTRA	2.9 qt	2.9-3.7 qt	3.2-3.7 qt	0-14 DBP	Cost: \$30.50-\$39.00.
EXPERT <sup>O</sup> △	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	3.0-3.8 qt	0-30 DBP	Cost: \$26.25-\$40.00
FIELD MASTER <sup>O<math>\Box</math></sup>	3.5-5 qt	4-5 qt	4-5 qt	PRE	Cost: \$30.75-\$43.75.
FULTIME <sup>O∆■</sup>	Do not use 2.5-3.0 qt 2.5-3.0 qt	2.7-4.0 qt 2.7-3.3 qt 2.7-3.3 qt	3.3-5.0 qt 3.0-5.0 qt 3.0-4.0 qt	14-40 DBP 0-14 DBP PRE	Cost: \$22.00-\$43.75.
GMAX LITE <sup>O□△■</sup>	2 pt	2.5 pt	3.5 pt	0-45 DBP	Cost: \$18.50-\$32.50.
GUARDSMAN MAX <sup>O□△■</sup>	2.5-3 pt	3-4 pt	4-4.6 pt	0-45 DBP	Cost: \$17.75-\$32.75.
HARNESS XTRA/ CONFIDENCE XTRA <sup>O□∆</sup> ■	1.8 qt	2.3 qt	2.3 qt	14 DPB	Formulated for use on fields where annual grass density is high.
HARNESS XTRA 5.6/ CONFIDENCE XTRA 5.6L <sup>O□</sup> △■	1.4 qt	2.3-2.6 qt	2.3-3.0 qt	0-14 DBP	Cost: \$18.25-\$39.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	EPP, PPSA, PRE	Glyphosate provides excellent control on
GLYPHOSATE +	1.0 pt	1.0 pt	1.0 pt	7-30 DBP	annual grasses less than 6" tall and good to excellent control on broadleaves less than 6" tall. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50; glyphosate +
2,4-D LV4	1.0 pt	1.0 pt	1.0 pt		2,4-D LV4 \$7.75; glyphosate + dicamba \$10.50.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz	At least 7 DBP	
DICAMBA	0.5 pt	0.5 pt	0.5 pt		
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz	EPP, PPSA, PRE	Cost: \$17.00.
+					

 <sup>®</sup>Rate required may pose risk of groundwater contamination.
 <sup>®</sup>Registered for popcorn; <sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn; <sup>△</sup>Registered for silage; <sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.
 <sup>•</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

Com

### Burndown and Preplant — No-till or Ridge-till (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre		
	Sandy Loam	Silt Loam	Silty-Clay Loam	Application	Remarks and Approximate
KEYSTONE/ BREAKFREE ATZ <sup>O∆□</sup> ■	Do not use 2.2-2.6 qt 2.2-2.6 qt	2.4-3.4 qt 2.4-2.8 qt 2.4-2.8 qt	2.8-3.4 qt 2.6-3.4 qt 2.6-3.4 qt	14-30 DBP 0-14 DBP PRE	See label for pre and post tank-mix combinations. Cost: \$26.00-\$40.00.
LANDMASTER BW	40-64 oz	40-64 oz	40-64 oz	0-30 DBP	Use higher rates for older winter annuals and bigger weeds. Add a pre-emergence herbicide for residual weed control. Cost: \$7.00-\$11.00.
LEXAR <sup>△⊗■</sup>	3.0 qt	3.0 qt	3.0 qt	0-14 DBP	See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3%. Cost: \$39.00.
LUMAX <sup>△⊗■</sup>	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	0-14 DBP	See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3%. Cost: \$41.25-\$49.50.
RADIUS <sup>△</sup> + ATRAZINE DF■	Do not use	12-20 oz 0.8-1.1 lb	18-24 oz 1.1-1.4 lb	0-30 DBP	Use higher rates for earlier applications and lower rates at planting. Adjust rate based on OM content, soil pH, and crop residue cover. Cost: \$23.75-\$45.75.
RAGE D-TECH	8-32 oz	8-32 oz	8-32 oz	7-14 DBP	Plant Back Restrictions: 3 days for 8 oz or less, 7 days for 16 oz, and 14 days for 17-32 oz. Add COC or MSO at 1% or NIS at 0.25% plus UAN (2-4 qt/A) or AMS (2-4 lb/A) for enhanced burndown. May be tank-mixed with fluid fertilizers. Cost: \$4.00-\$15.50.
SURESTART	1.5 pt	1.5-1.75 pt	2 pt	0-30 DBP	Use Surestart as a foundation residual herbi- cide in herbicide-tolerant crops. Application closer to planting provides optimal weed control. May apply to corn up to 11" tall. Cost: \$16.50-\$22.00.
SURPASS/BREAKFREE <sup>O△□</sup> +	1.5-2.25 pt	1.5-2.5 pt	1.5-2.75 pt	0-14 DBP	Cost: \$24.25-\$42.50
ATRAZINE DF	1.2 lb	1.4 lb	1.7 lb		
TOPNOTCH <sup>O</sup> △□	2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	3.0-3.7 qt	30-40 DBP	Cost: Topnotch \$29.75-\$44.00; Topnotch +
TOPNOTCH <sup>O</sup> △□ +	2.0-2.5 qt	2.0-2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	0-30 DBP	atrazine DF \$29.00-\$43.00.
ATRAZINE DF	1.2 lb	1.4 lb	1.7 lb		
VALOR SX +	2 oz	2 oz	2 oz	After Oct 15 or 14-28 DBP	Do not apply to frozen soils. Do not till after application. Valor may be applied 14-30 days
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz	11-20 000	before planting. Cost: \$20.50
VALOR SX	2 oz	2 oz	2 oz	After Oct 15 or 14-28 DBP	Do not apply to frozen soils. Do not till after application. Valor may be applied 14-30 days
2,4-D ESTER	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	14.00 555	before planting. Cost: \$12.50.
VALOR SX + ATRAZINE DF■	Do not use	2 oz 1.1 lb	2 oz 1.1 lb	14-28 DBP	If small weeds are present, add COC $(1\% v/v)$ or MSO $(1\% v/v)$ and UAN $(2 qt/A)$ or AMS (2 lb/A). If large weeds are present, add glyphosate or 2,4-D. Valor may be applied 14- 30 days before planting. Cost: \$14.75.

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn.

<sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

### Soil-Applied — Tilled Seedbed

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produc	t nor Acro		
			•	-	
(See <i>Weed Response Charts</i> on pages 45-50 before selecting herbicides)	Sandy Loam <1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast	
AATREX/ATRAZINE DF <sup>O□</sup> △■	Do not use <sup>●</sup>	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	EPP, PPSA, PPI, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EPOST — May affect sensitive crops the following year especially on high pH soils. Cost: \$9.50.	
BALANCE FLEXX	1-2 oz	3-5 oz	3-6 oz	30 DBP to V1 corn. EPP, PPSA, PPI, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EPOST - Balance Flexx includes a safener which reduces the risk of injury to corn. Balance Flexx may also be tank-mixed with other preemergence corn herbicides for improved residual control of grasses and some broadleaf weeds.	
BALANCE PRO $^{\triangle 1}$	Do not use	1.5-2.0 oz	2.2-2.5 oz	PPSA, PPI or PRE. Do not apply after corn emerges. Tank-mix	
BALANCE PRO <sup><math>\triangle</math>1</sup>	Do not use	1.5-2.0 oz	2.2-2.5 oz	<ul> <li>Balance with a grass herbicide for improved grass control. Balance + atrazine improves cocklebur and sunflower control. Do not use Balance where water table is within 25 feet of surface and soil organic</li> </ul>	
ATRAZINE DF		1.3 lb	1.5 lb	matter is less than 2%. If soil pH is greater than 7.5, reduce Balance	
or BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ■		1.8-2.1 qt	2.1 qt	rate by 0.25 oz/A. On a soil with less than 1.5% organic matter content, use lowest rate in column. May be applied up to 30 days preplant. Plant corn at least 1 1/2 inches deep. Cost: Balance Pro \$13.50-\$22.50; Balance + atrazine \$19.00-\$29.00; Balance + Bicep \$36.00-\$48.75.	
BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ <sup>O□</sup> △■	1.8 qt	1.8-2.1 qt	2.1 qt	EPP, PPSA, PPI, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EARLY POST — Bicep Lite at 1.5 qt/A has 40% less atrazine than Bicep II Magnum at 2.1 ct/A. Bab products at these rates contain 1.25 lb S module blog. Cont	
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ LITE <sup>O□∆■</sup>	1.0 qt	1.1-1.5 qt	1.5 qt	<ul> <li>qt/A. Both products at these rates contain 1.25 lb S-metalochlor. Cost: Bicep II Magnum \$22.50-\$26.25; Bicep Lite II Magnum \$15.74-\$23.75.</li> </ul>	
CALLISTO alone $^{\Delta \otimes \Box}$ or with	6.0 oz	6.0 oz	6.0 oz	PRE. Callisto can be tank-mixed with other PRE herbicides to broaden	
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH or	1.0 pt	1.3 pt	1.3 pt	weed control spectrum. For postemergence application, refer to post- emergence section. Cost: Callisto \$31.50; Callisto + Dual \$48.25-\$53.00; Callisto + Bicep II Magnum \$54.00-\$57.75; Callisto + Bicep Lite \$55.00-	
BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ or	1.8 qt	1.8-2.1 qt	2.1 qt	\$66.00.	
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM∕ CINCH ATZ LITE■	1.5 qt	1.5 qt	1.5-2.2 qt		
CAMIX <sup>□∆⊗</sup>	2.0 qt	2.0 qt	2.0 qt	PPSA, PRE or Early Post. Do not apply more than 14 days before plant- ing, or to corn taller than 5". Add atrazine to improve broadleaf weed control. Cost: \$33.00.	
CORVUS	3.33 oz	3.33-5.6 oz	3.33-5.6 oz	30 DBP to V1 corn. Corvus includes a safener which reduces the risk of isoxaflutole injury to corn. Corvus may be tank-mixed with atrazine, glyphosate, 2,4-D, paraquat, Ignite, Buctril, Define, Laudis, or Simazine.	
DEFINE DF $^{\triangle}$ alone	12 oz	14-16 oz	18-20 oz	PPSA, PPI or PRE. Define can be tank-mixed with many other PRE	
or with BALANCE PRO <sup>1</sup>	_	1.5-2.0 oz	2.2-2.5 oz	herbicides to broaden the weed control spectrum. Cost: Define \$16.50- \$29.00; Define + Balance \$30.00 - \$51.50.	
DEGREE	2.3-3.2 pt	3.2-4.0 pt	3.2-4.0 pt	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX, or EARLY POST. Cost: \$16.00-\$27.50.	
DEGREE XTRA	2.7 qt	3.5 qt	3.5 qt	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX, OR EARLY POST. Cost: \$28.50-\$36.75.	
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH <sup>OD.</sup>	△ 1.0 pt	1.3 pt	1.7 pt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or SURFACE MIX — Dual II Magnum and Dual II	
or DUAL IIG MAGNUM/CINCH	I <sup>O□∆</sup> 6-8 lb	8-10 lb	10-12 lb	Magnum + AAtrex may be applied early post. Dual II may be appl 2 lb layby. Cost: Dual II Magnum \$16.75-\$28.25; Dual II Magnum + AAtrex \$21.50-\$29.50.	
	1.0 pt	1.3 pt	1.3 pt		
+ ATRAZINE DF■	1.1 lb	1.4 lb	1.8 lb		

<sup>®</sup>Rate required may pose risk of groundwater contamination.

<sup>o</sup>Registered for popcorn. <sup>B</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

Corn

## Field Corn, Popcorn<sup> $\circ$ </sup>, Sweet Corn<sup> $\Box$ </sup> and Silage<sup> $\triangle$ </sup> Soil-Applied — Tilled Seedbed (continued)

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produc	t por Acro	
(See <i>Weed Response Charts</i> on pages 45-50 before selecting herbicides)	Sandy Loam <1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
EXPERT <sup>O∆</sup>	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	3.75 qt	EPP, PPSA or PRE. Cost: \$26.25-\$39.50.
FIELD MASTER <sup>O<math>\triangle</math></sup>	3.5-5 qt	4-5 qt	4-5 qt	PRE. Cost: \$20.75-\$43.75.
FULTIME <sup>OA®</sup>	2.5-2.7 qt	2.7-3.3 qt	3.0-3.5 qt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or surface mix. See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3.0%. Cost: \$22.00-\$30.75.
G-MAX LITE <sup>O□△■</sup>	2 pt	2.5 pt	3.5 pt	PPSA, PRE or PPI. Cost: \$18.50-\$32.50.
GUARDSMAN MAX <sup>O□△■</sup>	2.4-2.8 pt	2.8-3.4 pt	3.4-4.0 pt	PPSA, PRE, PPI or EARLY POST. Cost: \$17.00-\$25.50.
HARNESS/ CONFIDENCE <sup>O△□</sup>	1.25-1.75 pt	1.75-2.25 pt	1.75-2.25 pt	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EARLY POST. Cost: Harness/ Confidence \$17.00-\$30.50.
HARNESS XTRA/ <sup>O∆</sup> ■ or HARNESS XTRA 5.6L/ CONFIDENCE XTRA 5.6L <sup>O∆</sup> ■	1.8 qt 1.4 qt	1.8-2.3 qt 1.7-2.4 qt	2.0-2.3 qt 2.3-2.6 qt	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX, or EARLY POST. Harness XTRA applied at 2.3 qt provides 2.8 pt Harness and 1.1 lb atrazine 90DF. Harness applied at 2.3 qt provides 2.0 pt Harness and 1.6 lb atrazine 90DF. Cost: Harness Xtra 5.6L: \$18.25-\$33.75.
HORNET WDG∆	4.0 oz	4.0 oz	4.0-5.0 oz	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EPOST — Controls broadleaf weeds only. Hornet WDG at 3.0-4.0 oz/A can be tank-mixed with other premix herbicides containing atrazine to broaden weed control spectrum. Cost: \$19.25-\$24.00.
KEYSTONE∕ BREAKFREE ATZ <sup>O∆□</sup>	2.2-2.4 qt	2.4-2.8 qt	2.6-3.0 qt	PPSA, PRE or EPOST. See label for pre and post tank-mix combinations. See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3.0%. Cost: \$26.00-\$35.25.
KEYSTONE LA/ BREAKFREE ATZ LITE <sup>OAD</sup>	1.6-1.8 qt	1.8-2.1 qt	1.9-2.2 qt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or EPOST. Contains less atrazine than Keystone. See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3.0%. Cost: \$23.25-\$32.00.
LEXAR <sup>△⊗■</sup>	3.0 qt	3.0 qt	3.0 qt	PPSA, PRE or EARLY POST — EARLY POST up to 12-inch corn. Cost: \$39.00.
LUMAX <sup>△⊗■</sup>	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	PPSA, PRE or EPOST. Apply preplant up to 14 days before planting. EPOST up to 12-inch corn. Cost: \$41.25-\$49.50.
MICRO-TECH <sup>O□∆</sup>	2.0 qt	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	PPSA, PRE or EARLY POST — Cost: Micro-Tech \$16.50-\$24.75;
MICRO-TECH <sup>O□</sup> △ +	1.5 qt	2.0 qt	2.2 qt	— Micro-Tech + atrazine \$17.50-\$26.00.
ATRAZINE DF	1.2 lb	1.5 lb	1.8 lb	
OUTLOOK <sup>O□∆</sup>	10-14 oz	14-16 oz	16-18 oz	PPSA, PPI, PRE or EPOST. Tank mix with other PRE herbicides to broaden weed control spectrum. Cost: \$14.75-\$26.75.
PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> 0/ PENDIMAX <sup>ODA</sup> +	Do not use	1.8 qt	1.8 qt	PRE — Corn injury may occur if replanting is necessary. Do not PPI. Rainfall shortly after planting is required for performance. Cost: \$22.00-\$23.75.
+ ATRAZINE DF		1.33 lb	1.77 lb	
RADIUS <sup>△</sup>	Do not use	12-18 oz	18-20 oz	EPP, PPI, PPSA or PRE. Do not apply after corn emerges. Do not apply if groundwater is within 25 feet of surface and soil OM is less than
ATRAZINE		0.8-1.1 lb	1.1 <b>-</b> 1.4 lb	2%. If soil pH is greater than 7.5, use lower rate. Cost: \$23.25-\$39.00.
RESOLVE	Do not use	1.0-1.5	1.0-1.5	Resolve may be applied preemergence or preplant. See label for tank- mix partners. Control of emerged weeds will require the addition of a nonionic surfactant and an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Cost: \$9.00- \$13.50.

<sup>®</sup>Rate required may pose risk of groundwater contamination.

<sup>o</sup>Registered for popcorn. <sup>B</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

△Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only. <sup>®</sup>If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

### Soil-Applied — Tilled Seedbed (continued)

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produc	et per Acre	
(See <i>Weed Response Charts</i> on pages 45-50 before selecting herbicides)	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
STALWART C alone <sup>O</sup> or	1.0-1.3 pt	1.3-1.7 pt	1.3-1.7 pt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or SURFACE MIX. When combining with atrazine, use lower rate of Me-Too-Lachlor.
ME-TOO-LACHLOR II alone <sup>O</sup> or with ATRAZINE DF <sup>■</sup>	1.0-1.3 pt 1.1 lb	1.3-1.7 pt 1.4 lb	1.3-1.7 pt 1.8 lb	
STALWART XTRA <sup>O</sup> / TRIZMET II	1.3 qt 1.3 qt	1.6 qt 1.6 qt	2.1 qt 2.1 qt	EPP, PPSA, PPI, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EARLY POST.
SURESTART	1.5 pt	1.5-1.75 pt	2 pt	0-30 DBP. Use SureStart as a foundation residual herbicide in herbicide -tolerant crops. Application closer to planting provides optimal weed control. May apply to corn up to 11" tall. Cost: \$16.50-\$22.00.
SURPASS/BREAKFREE <sup>O□△</sup>	1.5-2.25 pt	1.5-2.5 pt	1.5-2.75 pt	PPSA, PRE, SURFACE MIX or EARLY POST. See label if soil organic matter is greater than 3.0%. Cost: Surpass \$19.00-\$35.00.
TOPNOTCH <sup>O□△</sup> alone or with	2.0 qt	2.0-2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or SURFACE MIX. Cost: Topnotch \$23.75-\$35.50; Topnotch with atrazine \$28.50-\$42.00.
ATRAZINE DF	1.1 lb	1.3 lb	1.5 lb	

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn.

□Registered for sweet corn. △Registered for silage.

<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.
<sup>®</sup>If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

Postemergence (see page 33 for additives)

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D ESTER (4L) <sup>O□△</sup>	0.5-1.0 pt	Spike to 36"	When corn is taller than 8" use lower rate and drop nozzles to keep
or 2,4-D AMINE (4L) <sup>O□∆</sup>	0.5-1.0 pt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6 leaf	spray out of corn whorl. Later applications may cause brittleness and increase greensnap risk. Hybrids vary in sensitivity to growth regula tors. Cost: \$1.25-\$2.50.
ATRAZINE DF <sup>O□△■</sup>	1.4-2.2 lb	Corn less than 12" Broadleaf weeds 2-6" grass weeds 1"or less	Lower atrazine rate controls broadleaf weeds. Atrazine maximum use rate (all uses) is 2.5 lb ai/A per year. Cost: \$6.00-\$9.50.
ACCENT <sup>O</sup> alone	0.67 oz	Corn 4-36" (V10),	Do not use if Counter was applied to the crop. Do not apply 3 days
or with DICAMBA• or	0.5-1.0 pt	greater than 20" use drops Shattercane 4-12" Broadleaves 1-4"	before or 7 days after foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides. Corn ear pinching risk increases at V7-V10 stages. Refer to Clarity label precautions. Cost: Accent \$24.75; Accent + dicamba \$26.25-\$30.25
BUCTRIL + ATRAZINE■	1.5-3.0 pt	Grasses 1-3" Corn less than 12" if atrazine is used	Accent + Buctril+Atrazine \$35.00-\$43.50.
AIM $EC^{O\square \triangle}$ alone	0.50 oz	Corn less than V14,	Aim is a contact herbicide so thorough spray coverage is required.
or with ATRAZINE DF <sup>□■</sup> or	0.5-1.1 lb	but if greater than V8, use drop nozzles Broadleaves 1-4"	Aim increases nightshade, velvetleaf, pigweed, morningglory and lambsquarter control in tank mixtures with other herbicides. See dicamba precautions when using with dicamba. Cost: Aim \$3.75; Aim
DICAMBA• or	8 oz	Velvetleaf up to 36" Corn less than 12"	+ atrazine \$7.00-\$8.50; Aim + dicamba \$6.50; Aim + atrazine + dicamba \$7.50.
ATRAZINE DF	0.56 lb	if atrazine is used	
DICAMBA	4 oz		
BASIS	0.33 oz	Corn spike to 2-collar/4-leaf Grasses 1-2″ Broadleaves 1-3″	Do not use if Counter was applied to the crop. Do not apply 3 days before or 7 days after foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides. Tank-mix Basis with 4-8 oz dicamba, 2 pt Marksman or 0.5 lb atrazine for additional broadleaf control. Cost: \$6.25.
BEACON <sup>O∆</sup>	0.38-0.76 oz	Corn 4-20" Shattercane 4-12" Broadleaves 1-4" Grasses 1-3"	Do not use if Counter insecticide was applied to the crop. Do not use Beacon within 20 days of a planting or cultivation application of any organophosphate insecticide. Do not apply Beacon within 10 days of a foliar POST organophosphate insecticide. Beacon may be applied at 0.38 oz followed by a second 0.38 oz treatment if required. Can apply 0.38 oz/A Beacon with drops from 20" height to tasselling. Corn hybrids vary in tolerance. Use only if grass herbicide has been used preplant o. PRE. Beacon may be tank-mixed with atrazine, dicamba, Buctril, Marks man, or 2,4-D. Cost: Beacon \$13.00-\$26.00.
BUCTRIL <sup>O</sup> 2E	1.0-1.5 pt	Corn 3-leaf to 12" Broadleaf weeds	Contact herbicide. Thorough coverage, correct tips, pressure, spray, volume, rate and weed size important. Cost: Buctril + Atrazine
ATRAZINE DF	0.5 lb	2-6" tall	\$12.25-\$17.25.
BUCTRIL+ATRAZINE	2.0-3.0 pt	- Corn 3-leaf to 12" - Broadleaf weeds	Thorough coverage is critical for control. Cost: Buctril+Atrazine \$12.50-\$18.75; Buctril + atrazine + dicamba \$15.00.
BUCTRIL+ATRAZINE <sup>®</sup> + DICAMBA <sup>•</sup>	2.0 pt	2-6" tall	
CADET	0.5 pt 0.6-0.9 fl oz	Corn V2 to 48" tall	Cadet is most effective on velvetleaf. Use with NIS ( $0.25\% v/v$ ) or
CADEI	0.0-0.9 11 02		CoC (1% v/v). Apply in a minimum of 15 GPA. Tank-mix with other herbicides for added broadleaf control. If tank-mixed with glyphosate, Cadet may be applied at 0.4-0.9 fl oz/A. Preharvest interval is 90 days. Cost: $$5.00-$7.50$ .
CALLISTO <sup>△⊗□</sup> alone or with	3.0 oz	Corn to 30" or V8 Broadleaf weeds	Do not apply if Counter was applied to corn. Do not apply within 7 days of a foliar organophosphate or carbamate insecticide. Cost:
ATRAZINE DF	0.25-0.5 lb	less than 5" Corn less than 12" if atrazine used	Callisto \$15.75; with atrazine \$16.75-\$18.00.
CELEBRITY PLUS <sup>O□∆</sup>	4.7 oz	Corn 4-24"; if over 10", use drops Weeds 2-4"	Premix of Accent and Distinct. Same restrictions as for Accent and Distinct. Use drops when possible. Cost: \$28.00.

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn. <sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

<sup>A</sup>Registered for silage.
<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.
<sup>®</sup>If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.
<sup>®</sup>Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products

containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

### Postemergence (continued)

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DEFINE DF $^{\Delta}$	12-13 oz	Less than V5	Define does not control emerged weeds, but does provide residual control of grass weeds. See label for tank-mixture partners for control of emerged weeds. Cost: \$16.50-\$18.00.
DICAMBA• 0.5-1.0 p		Spike to 36"; if	Later applications may cause brittleness and increase greensnap risk.
DICAMBA• +	0.5 pt	<ul> <li>greater than 8", use drops Broadleaves 2-6 leaf</li> </ul>	Use lower rate for good growing conditions to reduce corn injury. Do not use dicamba within 1/2 mile of sugarbeet, fieldbean, alfalfa, soybean, gardens, vineyards and ornamentals unless drop tips are
2,4-D ESTER (4L) <sup>O□∆</sup> or 2,4-D AMINE (4L) <sup>□∆</sup>	0.25 pt 0.25 pt		used and corn is over 8 inches. Do not apply between June 20 and Sept. 1 if sensitive crops are nearby. Use higher rate of dicamba only on corn at spike to 8 inches and on silty clay loam containing more than 2.0%
	1		organic matter. Hybrids vary in sensitivity to growth regulator herbicides. Cost: dicamba \$2.75-\$5.50; dicamba + 2,4-D \$3.75.
DISTINCT <sup>O∆</sup>	6 oz	Corn 4-10"	Do not mix with products that contain dicamba, 2,4-D, or clopyralid. Do not exceed 10 oz/A per season. Suppresses grass weeds that are
	4 oz	Corn 10-24"; if 25-36", use drops	less than 3 inches tall. Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50.
EQUIP	1.0-1.5 oz	Corn 0-36" If over 12", use drops. Weeds less than 4"	Can tank-mix with atrazine, Clarity, Distinct or Marksman herbicides. Do not apply within 7 days of a foliar OP insecticide or in same season as a soil-applied OP insecticide except Aztec. Use with MSO + UAN. Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50.
EXPERT	2.75-3.75 qt	Corn 0-12"	Do not tank-mix with other herbicides after corn emergence. Cost: \$29.00-\$39.50.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup> (Roundup Ready® hybrid required)	32-48 oz	Corn to 30" (V8); if over 24", use drops	Can apply twice in crop with a 64 oz/A <sup>◆</sup> limit. Wait at least 10 days between applications. Consider using a preemergence herbicide or tank mixing glyphosate with another postemergence herbicide that matches your weed spectrum to improve weed control and reduce the risk of glyphosate resistance. Check specific glyphosate label for use details. Cost: \$10.50-\$16.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>•</sup> (Roundup Ready Corn 2 hybrid required)	up to 48 oz	Corn to 48" (V12); if over 24", use drops	Can apply twice in crop with a 96 oz/ $A^{\blacklozenge}$ limit. Wait at least 10 days between applications. Consider using a preemergence herbicide or tank mixing glyphosate with another postemergence herbicide that matches your weed spectrum to improve weed control and reduce the risk of glyphosate resistance. Check specific glyphosate label for use details. Cost: up to \$16.00.
NOZZLES ARE REC Roundup Ready 2 hy hybrids should not b restriction may result	OMMENDED F brids should not e treated with gl t in crop injury. I	OR ALL GLYPHOSATE APP t be treated with glyphosate a yphosate after reaching 48 ind NOT ALL GLYPHOSATE BR	with your seed company about specific hybrid status. DROP LICATIONS AFTER CORN REACHES 24 INCHES. Non- fter the corn reaches 30 inches or V8. Roundup Ready 2 ches or V8. Treating after corn reaches the labeled height ANDS ARE LABELED FOR THIS HIGHER APPLICATION bel or label supplement for compliance. Apply from emergence to 30" corn. Cost: \$27.00-\$30.00.
GT corn only)		use drop nozzles	
HORNET WDG <sup>△</sup>	2.0-5.0 oz	Corn at spike to 20", if greater than 20", use drops Broadleaf weeds less than 8"	Use higher rate for control of dense weed population, larger weeds or when a longer residual is desired. For field corn grown for silage, application must occur before corn reaches 20" or V6. Can tank-mix with atrazine, Buctril, dicamba, Distinct, Callisto, 2,4-D or glyphosate. Cost: \$9.50-\$24.00.
IGNITE <sup><math>\triangle</math></sup> alone or with (Liberty Link hybrid required)	22-24 oz	Corn less than 12" if used with atrazine or up to 30" if used	Ignite (formerly called Liberty) is a contact herbicide without soil residual. Add AMS at 3 lb/A to increase weed control. Apply at 15-20 GPA and 35-40 psi. Use higher rate on bigger weeds. Ignite may be
ATRAZINE DF	0.60 lb	with Callisto. Weeds 1-4"	tank-mixed with other post corn herbicides except for Sencor and Basis. Cost: Ignite + atrazine \$21.50; Ignite + Callisto \$28.50-\$35.75.
CALLISTO	1.5-3.0 oz		
<sup>O</sup> Registered for popcorn. □Registered for sweet corn. △Registered for silage. ®Peristered for vallow popcorp	anlır		

<sup>A</sup>Registered for silage.
<sup>®</sup>Registered for yellow popcorn only.
<sup>¶</sup>If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.
<sup>●</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Corn

## Field Corn, Popcorn $^{\circ}$ , Sweet Corn $^{\Box}$ and Silage $^{\triangle}$

### Postemergence (continued)

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast						
IMPACT <sup>O□∆</sup> alone or with ATRAZINE■	0.75 oz 0.25-1.5 lb a.i.	After corn emergence up to 45 days preharvest, optimum broadleaf height is 2" to 6". Follow maximum corn height restrictions on atrazine label.	Thorough coverage is necessary. Use higher carrier volume when treating larger weeds or dense infestations. For best results, apply with an MSO (1-1.5% v/v) plus UAN (1.25-2.5%) or AMS (1-2% v/v). Use higher adjuvant rates during dry weather. COC can be used instead of MSO if required in tank-mixes with other herbicides. No restrictions on tank additives for field, sweet, seed or popcorn. Cost: Impact \$14.50; Impact + atrazine \$15.75-\$21.25.						
LADDOK S-12 <sup>0□△</sup> ■	1.3-2.3 pt	Corn less than 12"; Broadleaf weeds 2-4" high	Use 20 gal water and 40 psi. Increase rate according to the label on weeds 3-8" tall. Cost: \$9.00-\$15.75.						
LAUDIS <sup>OD</sup>	3 oz	Corn emergence-V7 Broadleaf weeds less than 6" Grass weeds less than 3"	Use minimum 10 gal water. May also be tank-mixed with atrazine, Liberty, glyphosate, Buctril, Define, Accent, Option and Steadfast. When applied alone, use 1% COC or MSO + 1.5 qt UAN/A or 8.5 lb AMS/100 gal. When applied in a tank-mixture with glyphosate or Liberty, use only AMS at 8.5 lbs/100 gal.						
LAUDIS + ATRAZINE	3 oz 0.5 oz	Corn less than 12" Weeds 1-6"	Atrazine will increase the speed and consistency of control of some weeds. Use 1% COC + 1.5 qt UAN/A or 1.5 lb AMS/A. If conditions are dry, use MSO in place of COC.						
LIGHTNING alone (Clearfield hybrid required) or with DICAMBA <sup>•</sup>	1.28 oz 0.5-1.0	Corn to 20" (V6) Weeds to 4" Weeds to 4"	Atrazine, Buctril, Distinct, or 2,4-D also may be added to Lightning for ALS-resistant weed management. Cost: Lightning \$20.00; Lightning + dicamba \$22.50-\$25.25.						
MARKSMAN/ STERLING PLUS <sup>O</sup>	2.0-3.5 pt	Corn less than 8" (V5)	Observe precautions regarding dicamba use near sensitive crops specified in the dicamba entry. Do not use more than 2.0 pt/A on sands, loamy, or sandy loam soil, or soil having less than 2.0% orga matter. Cost: \$9.25-\$16.25.						
NIC-IT <sup>o□</sup>	2 fl oz	Corn less than 12" Weeds less than 4"	Nic-It may be used as a rescue treatment for grass escapes. Use drop nozzles when applying to corn 20" (V6) to 36" (V10) tall. Use COC (1%) + UAN (2 qt/A). NIS (0.25%) or MSO (0.5%) may be used instead of COC. Do not tank-mix with Basagran, Laddok, 2,4-D, or organo- phosphate insecticides.						
NORTHSTAR <sup>O□△</sup>	5.0 oz	Corn 4-36" (greater than V2); if greater than 20" (V6), use drops. Weeds 1-4"	Observe Beacon and dicamba precautions. Controls 4-12" shattercane. Can tank-mix with Accent, atrazine (4-12" corn), or Resource. Cost: \$13.00.						
OPTION alone or with DISTINCT or CALLISTO	1.25-1.75 oz 4.0 oz 1.5-3.0 oz	Corn 0-36", if greater than 16", use drops Weeds less than 4"	Can also tank-mix Option with atrazine, Clarity, or Marksman herbicides. Option plus atrazine may show antagonism for grass control and is not recommended for grass control. Do not apply within 7 days of a foliar OP insecticide or in same season as Counter insecticide. Cost: alone \$14.75-\$20.50; Option + Distinct \$27.75-\$33.50, Option + Callisto \$22.50-\$36.25.						
PERMIT <sup>ODA</sup>	0.66-1.33 oz	Corn spike-layby greater than 20" use drops Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Dicamba may be added for control of ALS-resistant weeds. Cost: \$14.00-\$28.00.						
RAGE D-TECH	8.0 oz	Corn spike to 5 leaf (8")	Use NIS (0.25% v/v). Cost: \$4.00.						
REQUIRE Q	4 oz	1-3" weeds, V2-V7 corn	Do not apply if corn exceeds 20" tall or V7, whichever is most restrictive. May be tank-mixed with glyphosate. If applied alone, add NIS ( $1/4\%$ v/v) and UAN (2 qt/A) or AMS (2 lb/A).						
RESOLVE SG OR RESOLVE Q	1.0 oz	Corn less than 12" or V6	May be tank-mixed with glyphosate herbicides if applied to corn containing Roundup Ready gene. For additional control of kochia, Resolve may be tank-mixed with Starane or dicamba. Add NIS and nitrogen fertilizer adjuvants, unless tank-mixed with glyphosate with an adjuvant system. Cost: \$9.00.						

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn.

<sup>□</sup>Registered for sweet corn.

<sup>△</sup>Registered for silage.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

### Postemergence (continued)

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast									
RESOURCE	4.0-6.0 oz	Corn 2-10" leaf Broadleaf weeds less than 4"	Especially good on velvetleaf. Rate may be increased to 8 oz when using drop tips. Cost: \$6.50-\$10.00.									
SPIRIT△	1.0 oz	Corn 4-24". If greater than 20", (V6) use drops Weeds 2-8"	Soybean rotation interval is 10 months south of I-80 and 18 months north of I-80. More rotation restrictions on soils with pH greater than 7.8. Refer to Beacon for OP insecticide restrictions. Cost: \$14.00.									
STARANE ULTRA□	0.4 pt	VE-V5 corn Sweet corn up to V4 Weeds less than 8"	Especially good on kochia. Can be tank-mixed with other post- emergence herbicides to improve broadleaf weed control. Cost: \$13.75.									
STATUS	5 oz	Corn 4"-36"	Do not mix with products containing dicamba, 2,4-D or clopyralid. Use NIS or COC plus ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Do not exceed 10 oz per season. Supresses grasses less than 3" tall. Cost: \$15.00.									
STATUS +	2.5 oz	Corn 4"-36"	Use drop nozzles when corn height exceeds 24". Use NIS + AMS. Cost: \$18.00.									
GLYPHOSATE◆	32 oz		Cost. #10.00.									
STEADFAST alone	0.75 oz	Corn to 20"	Can tank-mix with atrazine, Marksman, dicamba, or Hornet to broaden									
or with CALLISTO +	1.5-3.0 oz	or V6 Weeds 2-4"	weed control spectrum. Do not tank-mix with OP insecticides. Follow directions of most restrictive label. Cost: Steadfast \$21.75; Steadfast + Callisto +atrazine \$31.75-\$39.50.									
ATRAZINE DF	0.5 lb	Corn to 12"										
STEADFAST ATZ	14 oz	Corn to 12" or V6 Weeds 2-4"	Can tank-mix with Callisto, Hornet, dicamba, Distinct, Marksman or atrazine. Do not tank-mix with OP insecticides. Cost: \$31.50.									
STOUT	0.5-0.75 oz	Corn to 16" or V5	May be tank-mixed with other labelled postemergence herbicides to broaden weed control spectrum. See label for details. Do not tank- mix with OP insecticides. Use COC or NIS and ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Do not use liquid N as a carrier. Cost: \$12.00-\$18.00.									
YUKON	4-8 oz	Spike to 36" Weeds 1-6"	Observe dicamba label precautions. Add Accent for grass control. Cost: \$11.25-\$22.50.									
		Lay	by									
DUAL II MAGNUM $\Box \triangle$	0.67-1.5 pt	Layby	Apply after furrowing or final cultivation. Cost: \$11.25-\$25.00.									
OUTLOOK <sup>O⊟∆</sup>	10-21 oz	Corn 12-36"	Apply after furrowing or final cultivation. Cost: \$14.75-\$31.00.									
PROWL 3.3EC/ PROWL H <sub>2</sub> 0/PENDIMAX	1.8-3.6 pt	Corn spike to layby. Weeds unemerged	Cover brace roots by cultivation before application. Incorporate by tillage, irrigation, or rain within a week. Cost: \$9.00-\$18.00.									
TRIFLURALIN	1.5-2.0 pt	Corn 2-leaf to layby. Weeds unemerged	Incorporate with rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or cultivation within 24 hours. Cost: Trifluralin \$3.50-\$4.50.									
		Harves	st Aid									
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1.0 qt	After hard dough stage (dent)	For control of sunflower, cocklebur, velvetleaf and other late emerging broadleaf weeds. Only certain brands labeled for this use. Brittleness and kernel fill not affected if silks are dry. Cost: \$5.25.									
AIM EC	1-2 oz	After hard dough	Allow minimum of 7 days before harvest. Add COC or MSO at 1% v/v. Control of morningglories, bindweed, and velvetleaf. Cost: \$7.50-\$15.00.									
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	1.0-3.0 qt	After black layer Corn less than 35% moisture	Allow a minimum of 7 days before harvest. Do not treat corn grown for seed. Cost: \$10.50-\$31.75.									
RAGE D-TECH	0.5-1.0 qt	After hard dough	Allow minimum of 3 days before harvest. Cost: \$7.75-\$15.50.									
<sup>O</sup> Registered for popcorn.												

<sup>O</sup>Registered for popcorn.

 $\square$ Registered for sweet corn.

 $\triangle$ Registered for silage.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

## **Dry Bean**

### Weed Response to Herbicides in Dry Bean

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used at rates suggested.

<b>Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for lightto moderate weed densities, favorableconditions and weed growth stage asspecified on product label. High weeddensities, adverse conditions, or largeweeds will reduce control. $10 = 96-100\%$ $6 = 70-79\%$ $9 = 90-95\%$ $5 = 60-69\%$ $8 = 85-89\%$ $4-2 = less$ than $60\%$ $7 = 80-84\%$ $1 = 0$	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, ALS-Resistant	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>
Herbicide and application site (PPI or PRE on soil or POST on foliage)																						
Assure II + COC-POST Basagran-POST Dual II Magnum/Dual Magnum-PPI/PRE Eptam-PPI Eptam + Dual II Magnum-PPI	1 5 4 6 5	8 1 8 6 9	1 7 4 4 5	8 1 9 9 9	8 1 9 9	9 1 9 9	1 8 4 5 5	1 8 4 7 6	1 8 4 7 6	1 8 4 7 6	1 8 7 7 8	1 7 7 7 8	1 5 8 7 9	1 5 6 5	1 4 4 5	6 1 7 9 9	9 1 7 9 8	1 8 5 5 5	1 8 1 3 3	1 7 5 5 5	1 6 2 6 6	1 2 2 1 2
Eptam + Sonalan-PPI Eptam + Treflan or Prowl-PPI Micro-Tech + Treflan-PPI Micro-Tech-PPI Micro-Tech + Eptam-PPI	5 5 4 5	9 9 7 7 9	5 6 5 4 4	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 8 9	7 6 5 5 7	9 9 9 6 7	9 9 9 6 7	9 9 9 6 7	9 9 8 6 7	9 7 8 7 8	9 9 9 9 9	5 5 7 5	5 5 4 5	9 9 9 7 9	9 9 7 4 7	5 5 4 5	1 1 1 1 1	5 5 4 5	6 6 5 5 5	1 1 2 2 2
Outlook-PRE Outlook + Eptam-PPI Outlook + Sonalan-PPI Permit-PRE Poast-POST	1 5 5 1 1	8 9 9 1 6	2 4 9 1	8 9 9 1 9	8 9 9 1 9	9 9 9 1 9	1 5 5 8 1	2 7 8 6 1	2 7 8 4 1	2 7 8 6 1	7 9 9 5 1	6 8 8 1 1	8 9 9 9 1	5 5 9 1	3 5 9 5 1	6 9 8 1 9	3 9 9 1 9	3 5 5 7 1	1 1 1 9 1	2 5 9 1	1 5 5 5 1	1 2 2 2 1
Pursuit-POST Pursuit + Basagran-POST Raptor + Basagran-POST Reflex + COC-POST Select Max-POST	7 7 7 8 1	5 5 2 9	8 8 6 1	5 5 7 2 9	1 1 1 2 9	5 5 7 2 8	7 8 8 8 1	8 8 8 1	4 8 8 1	8 8 8 1	4 7 8 7 1	7 8 9 7 1	8 8 9 9 1	7 7 7 8 1	7 7 7 5 1	4 4 5 2 8	9 8 8 2 10	7 8 6 1	7 8 8 6 1	7 7 7 7 1	4 6 7 5 1	4 2 1 1

<sup>©</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.

### Preplant

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre	
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DUAL II MAGNUM/ DUAL MAGNUM/CINCH	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt	PPI or PRE—Surface mixing will improve weed control and reduce crop injury. Cost: \$15.00.
EPTAM 20G or EPTAM 7E	15 lb 3.5 pt	20 lb 4.5 pt	_	PPI or Layby —Apply to dry surface soil; immediately incorporate with disk or field cultivator. Apply layby at time of last cultivation as a directed spray or direct granules to the base of the plants before bean pods start to form. Do not feed or pasture vines within 45 days after application. Cost: \$19.00-\$24.25.

## Dry Bean Preplant (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	t per Acre						
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast					
EPTAM	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	_	PPI — Apply to dry surface soil, immediately incorporate with a disk					
with SONALAN or with	2 pt	2 pt	—	or field cultivator. Sonalan, Treflan, or Prowl may injure fall seeded small grains, or spring seeded sugarbeet or sorghum the following year. Cost: Eptam + Sonalan \$23.20; Eptam + Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O \$23.50;					
PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O or with	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	_	Eptam + Trifluralin \$15.75; Eptam + Dual Magnum/Cinch \$28.50; MicroTech/Intrro \$24.75.					
TRIFLURALIN	1 pt	1 pt	_						
EPTAM with	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	_	-					
DUAL MAGNUM/CINCH	1 pt	1 pt	_						
MICRO-TECH/INTRRO	3 qt	3 qt	_	-					
OUTLOOK	13 oz	14 oz	16 oz	PPI, PRE or early POST (first to third trifoliate stage) — Dry beans may be harvested 70 days or more after application. Cost: \$19.25-\$23.75.					
OUTLOOK	13 oz	14 oz	_	PPI — Apply to dry surface soil, immediately incorporate with a disk					
with SONALAN or with	2 pt	2 pt	—	or field cultivator. Cost: Outlook + Sonalan \$29.00; Outlook + Eptam \$37.70.					
EPTAM	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	_						
MICRO-TECH/INTRRO	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	—	PPI — Apply to dry surface soil, immediately incorporate. Triflurilan at 1 pt may injure fall seeded small grain or spring seeded sugarbeet or					
EPTAM (7E) or with	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	—	sorghum the following year. Cost: Micro-Tech/Intrro + Eptam \$34.00; Micro-Tech/Intrro + Trifluralin \$22.75; Trifluralin + Dual Magnum					
TRIFLURALIN	1 pt	1 pt	_	\$17.25.					
TRIFLURALIN with	1 pt	1 pt	_	-					
DUAL MAGNUM	1 pt	1 pt	_						
PERMIT	0.5 oz	0.66 oz	0.66 oz	PPI, PRE — Apply before crop and weed emergence or as a row middle/furrow application. Cost: \$10.50-\$13.86.					

### Postemergence

ASSURE II/TARGA	6-12 oz	POST — Susceptible grasses less than 4 inches tall. Dry bean tolerant all growth stages. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Selected ra								
COC 1 qt		for volunteer corn $-$ 9 oz. Cost: \$8.00-\$16.00.								
BASAGRAN +	1-2 pt	POST — Unifoliate to first trifoliate leaf stage. Use 1 pt for dry bean in the unifoliate leaf stage and 2 pt for beans in the first trifoliate leaf								
COC + UAN 1 qt + 2 qt		stage. Basagran may be reapplied at the 1 pt rate 5 to 7 days after the initial application. Broadleaf weeds 1-2 inches tall. Weeds showing moisture stress or over 6 inches tall are poorly controlled. Controls hairy but not eastern black nightshade. Cost: \$12.50-\$25.00.								
POAST	16-24 oz	POST — Susceptible weeds less than 4 inches tall. Dry bean tolerant at								
+ COC	1 qt	all growth stages. Good coverage essential. Suggested rate for volunteer corn — 24 oz. Cost: \$10.75-\$16.25.								

## Dry Bean

### Postemergence (continued)

Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast							
PURSUIT	3 oz	POST — Dry bean must have one trifoliate leaf. Pursuit and Pursuit +							
+ BASAGRAN	1 pt	Basagran require the addition of an adjuvant. Pursuit will carry over. Do not plant sugarbeet for 40 months. Allow at least 60 days between Burguit application and barrot. Cost. Burguit #15,75; Burguit + Basagran							
+ NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)	1 qt/100 gal	Pursuit application and harvest. Cost: Pursuit \$15.75; Pursuit + Basagran \$28.25.							
+ UAN	2 qt/A								
PURSUIT	3 oz	_							
+ NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)	1 qt/100 gal								
+ UAN	2 qt/A								
RAPTOR	4 oz	POST — Dry bean must have at least one fully expanded trifoliate							
+ BASAGRAN	1 pt	leaf. Raptor will carry over. Do not plant sugarbeet for 18 months. Cost: \$33.50.							
+ NONIONIC SURFACTANT (NIS)	1 qt/100 gal								
+ UAN	2 qt/A								
SELECT MAX	9-12 oz	POST — Grasses 6 inches tall. Do not apply within 30 days of dry bean							
+ NIS	1 qt	harvest, cutting, or pulling plants from ground. Suggested rate for volunteer corn — Select Max at 9 oz. Cost: Select Max \$9.75-\$17.50.							
	Harve	est Aid							
AIM EC + COC	2.5 oz	Desiccant. Add MSO or COC to the spray solution. Apply when at least 80% of pods are yellowing. Do not harvest for 3 days after treatment. Cost: Aim \$18.75.							
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2 pt	Desiccant. Add NIS at 1 quart per 100 gal spray solution. Apply when at least 80% of pods are yellowing and no more than 30% of leaves are still green. Do not harvest within 7 days of application. Add 1 qt nonionic surfactant/100 gal. Cost: \$9.50.							
ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX	22 oz	Add AMS at 17 lb/100 gal of spray solution. Apply when 80% of pods are yellowing and seed moisture is 30%. Do not harvest within 7 days of application and do not feed treated vines to livestock. Cost: \$16.00							

2 oz

of application and do not feed treated vines to livestock. Cost: \$16.00.

Add MSO at 1 qt/A. Apply when 80% of pods are yellowing. Do not

harvest within 5 days of application. Cost \$10.00.

VALOR + MSO

## Ecofarming

Ecofarming (ecofallow) is a system based on quality winter wheat stubble and timely weed control. Good quality stubble is the result of growing adapted winter wheat varieties competitive with weeds along with good disease and insect resistance. Proper planting date, fertilization according to needs, weed control in the growing wheat, harvest with minimum grain loss and good chaff and long straw distribution all contribute to the success of this program. Herbicides should be applied within 30 days after wheat harvest for wheat grown with a 10- to 14-month fallow period. If winter wheat is planted following soybean, corn, or grain sorghum, herbicides should be applied within 15 to 20 days after wheat harvest. Weather and weed conditions need to be correct for good results. Glyphosates (generic), Fallow Star, Gramoxone Inteon plus atrazine and Landmaster BW will control established broadleaf and grass weeds, and volunteer wheat depending on herbicide rate, plant height, density, and species. Check labels for use and additives. If rain is expected within six hours, Gramoxone plus atrazine is a good choice. The rainfast period required for glyphosate products can be shortened by increasing the rate and not adding atrazine to the tank-mix. Mixing atrazine with glyphosate products can create antagonism and decrease performance.

Maximum benefits from ecofarming, including moisture conservation and prevention of weed seed production, usually occur when treatments are timely. This is on the condition that weeds are not under drought stress, the straw has settled, dust is not present on the plants, and good coverage of the plants is possible with the spray solution. Small weeds are easier to control with the nonselective translocating herbicides containing glyphosate. Gramoxone Inteon plus atrazine is usually more effective in controlling small weeds as they approach maturity.

If weeds recover from initial after-harvest herbicide applications or if volunteer wheat emerges, retreat with glyphosate. More effort is needed to prevent weeds from producing seeds in the wheat stubble.

Volunteer winter wheat and/or downy brome or jointed goatgrass are not always controlled with July and early August atrazine treatments. A split after-harvest treatment with an early application of Fallow Star, glyphosates or Landmaster BW followed by 1 lb/A or more of atrazine plus Gramoxone Inteon (if needed) applied in September can be an effective control measure. If maximum rates of atrazine are applied in the fall, do not add additional atrazine in the spring. Lower rates of atrazine (or none at all) need to be used on eroded areas, on soils with less than 1.2% organic matter, on soils with a pH of 7.0 or greater, some terraces, Canyon and Rosebud soils, and caliche outcroppings.

High atrazine rates may carry over and destroy wheat on these areas. Total atrazine applied between wheat harvest and planting corn or sorghum should not exceed 3 lb/A. This equates to 3.25 lb 90DF or 3 qt atrazine 4L.

In the spring, use glyphosate to kill volunteer wheat and annual bromes in March to prevent soil moisture loss. Consider banding over the row in weedy fields at planting for planters which disturb the soil and remove some of the preplant herbicide.

Fields not treated after harvest with herbicides are not ecofallow. Therefore, herbicides might not be as effective and grain yields may be poorer than with fields treated in late summer and fall. If moisture was present after harvest and weeds produced seeds, weed density may be great enough that weed control with herbicides at rates that do not cause crop injury may be difficult. Also, the soil moisture lost after harvest may be critical to the crop if the moisture during the winter and spring is limited.

If a producer wants to try the spring-only treatment, the following is suggested. An early spring treatment of glyphosate, Fallow Star, RT Master, Landmaster BW, or Touchdown with atrazine as soon as good growing conditions exist in the spring is an effective treatment for volunteer wheat and downy brome. Add or increase the AAtrex/atrazine to the lower of the maximum labeled rate or the amount the crop can tolerate and still not cause damage to the succeeding crop. Be sure to add a grass herbicide. Add Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate products at 1.5 to 2.0 pt/A after April 15 depending upon size of weeds. Rates suggested depend on soil type, pH, organic matter, time of application, and weed size. For corn or sorghum use 1.4-1.8 lb/A atrazine. Dual II Magnum or Bicep II Magnum, Bullet, Fultime, or G-Max Lite should be applied 20 to 30 days before corn or sorghum planting. Balance should not be applied more than seven days before corn planting unless a planned sequential application of a POST herbicide is used. For sorghum, use a seed treatment for Dual II Magnum, Bicep II Magnum, Bullet, or G-Max Lite to prevent herbicide injury.

#### Planting Row Crops No-till Into Last Year's Spring Small Grain Stubble (Oat, Spring Wheat, and Spring Barley)

The spring small grains are not as competitive with weeds as winter wheat. This is because the winter wheat is established in the fall and starts growth early in the spring before most weeds germinate. With good stands of winter wheat most weeds, except for winter annual weeds, are not a problem.

The quality and quantity of winter wheat stubble and straw is also superior and longer lasting than the spring grain crops. The winter wheat stubble and straw is more effective in suppressing weeds. While planting crops no-till into last year's small grain can be successful, it also can be a disaster if the herbicide treatments are not timely, properly selected, applied properly, and results are not evaluated to determine if retreatment or other weed control measures are necessary.

The key to this program is weed control after spring small grain harvest. Keeping the weeds from producing seeds and using stored soil moisture is done with a timely herbicide treatment after harvest. The herbicide treatments listed for winter wheat after harvest can be used in spring small grain stubble in most situations. The higher labeled rates of herbicides are usually required. Glyphosate, Fallow Star and Landmaster BW are usually the choice nonselective herbicides for control of emerged summer annual grass weeds that are growing rapidly. As weeds approach maturity, Gramoxone Inteon plus atrazine may be used. If atrazine is used in the fall treatment, the next crop must be tolerant to it at the rate used (check label).

The spring herbicide treatment is necessary. Again, check the rates, etc. for the crop in the ecofarming section. Check labels and be sure to control volunteer crops. Also, do not disturb the herbicide treatment with tillage if a residual herbicide was applied last fall.

#### Continuous Winter Wheat and Winter Wheat Following Soybean

**Continuous Winter Wheat.** Select winter wheat fields that are free of downy brome, hairy chess, Japanese brome, and jointed goatgrass. Apply glyphosate, Fallow Master or Landmaster BW within 30 days after winter wheat harvest but before summer annual weeds head. Apply glyphosate about 10 days before winter wheat planting.

No-till Wheat Following Soybean Harvest. Select early maturing soybean cultivars so that winter wheat can be planted within the optimum window. Plant wheat at 90 lb/A dryland and 120 lb/A irrigated with a no-till drill equipped to apply starter fertilizer in the row with the seed. Weeds such as kochia are a problem in late planted winter wheat. Therefore, a herbicide treatment is usually needed in the spring. Use Ally or Amber plus 2,4-D as 2,4-D is ineffective on triazine-resistant kochia because late seeded wheat is less competitive. Buctril or Starane may not be effective because of multiple flushes of kochia.

## Ecofarming

### Weed Response to Herbicides Applied After Winter Wheat Harvest

<b>Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for light to moder- ate weed densities, good wheat stubble, favorable conditions and weed growth stage as specified on product	1	Broadleaf Weeds										Summer Annual Grasses								Winter Annual Grasses				
label. High weed density, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. 10 - 96-100% 5 - 60-69% 9 - 90-95% 4-2—less 8 - 85-89% than $60%7 - 80-84% 1 - 06 - 70-79%Herbicides1$	Buckwheat, Wild	Buffalobur	Horseweed	Knotweed, Tall	Kochia	Lambsquarters	Lettuce, Prickly	Pigweed spp.	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Spurge, Tooth or Spotted	Sunflower, Common	Thistle, Russian	Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass or Fall Panicum	Cupgrass, Prairie	Green Foxtail	Sandbur	Shattercane	Stinkgrass	Witchgrass	Yellow Foxtail	Downy Brome	Jointed Goatgrass	Volunteer Wheat
					6 in	ches	tall o	r less								4 iı	nches	tall				4 inches tall		
Fallow Star <sup>1</sup> Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> + atrazine Gramoxone Inteon <sup>1</sup> Gramoxone Inteon <sup>1</sup> + atrazine Landmaster BW Landmaster BW + atrazine	10 6 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 8 10 10 10 10 10	10 8 10 10 10 10 10	10 8 7 10 10 10 8	10 9 10 10 10 10 10	10 6 10 10 10 8 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 9 10 5 10 10 10	10 5 10 10 10 9 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 8 10 9 10 10 10	10 10 10 4 9 10 10	10 10 10 2 7 10 10	10 10 10 2 6 10 10	10 10 10 7 10 10 10	10 10 10 5 9 10 10	10 10 10 5 7 10 10	10 10 10 8 10 10 10	10 10 10 8 10 10 10	10 10 10 4 9 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10 10 10
					1	2 incl	nes ta	11					Tillered to boot							Tillered to boot				
Fallow Star Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> + atrazine + 2,4-D Gramoxone Inteon	8 5 10 9	10 9 10 7	8 6 10 7	9 8 10 7	8 5 8 7	10 8 10 7	8 5 8 7	8 8 10 7	10 7 10 4	7 3 8 7	10 10 10 7	8 7 10 7	8 8 5 3	8 8 6 1	6 6 4 1	10 10 10 4	8 8 3	10 10 10 3	10 10 10 5	8 8 8 4	8 8 5 4	10 10 10 6	10 10 10 6	10 10 10 6
Gramoxone Inteon + atrazine + 2,4-D Landmaster BW Landmaster BW + atrazine	9 8 10	10 10 10	10 8 10	10 9 10	10 8 8	10 10 10	10 8 8	10 8 10	8 9 10	10 7 8	10 10 10	10 8 9	3 8 5	2 8 6	2 6 4	4 10 10	3 8 8	3 10 10	7 10 10	6 8 8	4 8 7	9 10 10	9 10 10	9 10 10
					2	4 inc	hes ta	all								Η	leade	d					leade sprii	
Fallow Star Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> + atrazine + 2,4-D Gramoxone Inteon Gramoxone Inteon + atrazine + 2,4-D Landmaster BW Landmaster BW + atrazine	6 3 10 8 10 5 10	8 7 10 8 10 8 10	8 6 9 10 8 8	7 6 8 7 8 7 8	6 4 7 8 10 5 7	7 5 9 8 9 7 9	8 3 10 8 10 8 10	8 6 10 8 10 8 10	8 6 9 4 7 8 9	5 2 6 6 9 5 6	7 7 10 7 10 7 10	8 7 8 7 10 8 8	8 8 7 6 8 8 7	9 9 8 6 9 9 8	6 5 6 7 5 6	10 10 7 10 10 10 10	10 10 9 7 10 10 9	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       10 \\       10 \\       4 \\       6 \\       10 \\  $	10 10 10 8 10 10 10	10 8 8 8 10 8 8	8 8 7 8 10 8 9	10 10 9 10 10 10 10	10 10 9 10 10 10	10 10 10 9 10 10 10

<sup>1</sup>Rate is: 90 oz/A Fallow Star, 2.25 pt/A for Gramoxone Inteon, 80 oz/A for Landmaster BW, 32 oz/A for glyphosate. These rates should be helpful in preventing weeds from developing resistance to glyphosate. Atrazine rate is 2.0 qt/A and the 2,4-D amine rate (3.8 lb EC) is 1.5 pt/A when weeds are above 8 inches tall. Increasing the rate of glyphosate products will improve control of difficult weeds. For example, to control barnyardgrass, yellow foxtail, or prairie cupgrass may require 24 oz/A of glyphosate alone or 16-32 oz/A when mixed with atrazine. All ratings include the addition of the recommended additives.

\*See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

## Ecofarming

Herbicides to use after winter wheat harvest, with winter wheat planted in 2 to 3 months (continuous winter wheat), in 12 to 14 months (fall treatment in winter wheat-fallow), or in 4-5 months (spring treatment in winter wheat-fallow). Where split treatments are listed, they give the best results.

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast

# Winter Wheat Stubble to be Seeded 2-3 Months Later to Winter Wheat (Continuous Wheat)

#### Herbicides to be used within 30 days after wheat harvest.

2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt		For common purslane when growing actively	Do not plant small grains for 15 days. Cost: \$4.75.	
GLYPHOSATE◆	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	POST; two or	If volunteer wheat develops close to planting,
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup>	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	<ul> <li>more applications required. Wait 15 days before planting wheat with Landmaster BW</li> </ul>	treat with glyphosate. To facilitate drilling, stubble should be no taller than 12" with good straw and chaff distribution. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50; Landmaster BW \$9.25-\$13.75.
VALOR	2 oz	2.5 oz	3 oz		Add Roundup or 2,4-D for emerged weeds. Wait 30 days before planting wheat with the 2 oz rate, and 60 days with the 3 oz rate. Cost: \$10.00-\$15.00.

### Winter Wheat Stubble to be Seeded to Winter Wheat 12-14 Months Later (Fallow Aid)

			— Single Ap	oplication ——	
ATRAZINE DF■ +	0.6 lb	1.1 lb	1.1 lb		Spray before weeds produce seed and not under drought stress. Volunteer wheat and
GRAMOXONE INTEON <sup>1</sup>	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	_	downy brome control are better with late
ATRAZINE DF▲	0.6 lb	1.1 lb	1.1 lb		August and early September application. Adding 1 pt 2,4-D ester to atrazine +
+ GRAMOXONE INTEON <sup>1</sup>	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	Aug 10-Sept 10	Gramoxone Inteon to improve control of broadleaf weeds may decrease control of
+ 2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 pt	2 pt	2 pt	(12 months or more before	grasses. Cost: atrazine + Gramoxone Inteon \$11.50-\$18.00; atrazine + Gramoxone Inteon +
ATRAZINE DF	0.6 lb	1.1 lb	1.1 lb	– seeding)	2,4-D \$14.00-\$22.75; atrazine + Landmaster BW \$13.00-\$17.50; glyphosate + atrazine \$12.75-
+ LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup>	64-80 oz	64-80 oz	64-80 oz		\$14.50. Improved burndown and control of certain weeds. Downy brome suppressed. Cost: glyphosate + Valor \$20.50-25.50.
or GLYPHOSATE■	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz		
GLYPHOSATE	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz	_	
+ VALOR	2 oz	2.5 oz	3 oz		
		— Two A	pplications	— Split Treatments	
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup>	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	Apply glyphosate	Good for weeds that are present early. Use
or GLYPHOSATE◆	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	product after harvest. Apply	Gramoxone Inteon or Roundup Original with atrazine on weeds present in late August to
followed by				atrazine Aug. 20 - Sept 10. A burndown	early September. A burndown herbicide may be needed with this application. Cost: Landmaster BW fb atrazine \$11.50-\$17.50;

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For LandMaster BW, Fallow Star, and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant.
<sup>6</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
<sup>a</sup>Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

treatment may be

needed with this application.

glyphosate fb atrazine \$10.00-\$14.50.

1.1 lb

0.6-1.1 lb

1.1 lb

ATRAZINE DF■

Ecotarming

### Ecofarming (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	et per Acre	_	
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silty Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
Winter Wheat St	ubble to be Se	eded to	Winter W	neat 4-5 Month	ns Later (Fallow Aid)
GLYPHOSATE <sup>♦</sup> +	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz		Improved burndown and control of certain weeds. Downy brome suppressed.
VALOD	2	0 E	2		$C_{-1}$ , $d_{-1}$ , $d_{-$

VALOR	2 oz	2.5 oz	3 oz		Cost: glyphosate + Valor \$18.00-25.50.
GLYPHOSATE◆	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	April or before	Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50; Landmaster BW \$9.25-\$13.75.
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup>	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	54-80 oz	<ul> <li>boot stage of grass weeds</li> </ul>	Dvv \$9.23-\$13.73.
TORDON 22K +	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	May 15 to June 15	Helps control wild buckwheat. Cost: Tordon + 2,4-D \$3.25.
2,4-D ester (4L)	0.75 pt	0.75 pt	0.75 pt	-	

### Winter wheat stubble to be planted to corn or sorghum the next spring (See also page 65)

### Herbicides to be used within 30 days after winter wheat harvest and 4 to 6 weeks later.

			— Single Ap	oplication ——	
GRAMOXONE INTEON <sup>1</sup>	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	2-3 pt		Spray after wheat harvest and before weeds produce seed. If weeds recover, kill weeds
ATRAZINE DF	2.3 lb	2.3-2.9 lb	2.3-3.4 lb	July-Aug.	before they develop seed. Volunteer wheat and
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup> or	64-80 oz	64-80 oz	64-80 oz	<ul> <li>depending upon temperature and rainfall</li> </ul>	downy brome control is better with late Aug Oct. applications. Barnyardgrass and yellow foxtail control requires 86 oz/A of Landmaster
GLYPHOSATE◆ +	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz		BW. Cost: atrazine + Gramoxone Inteon \$17.50-\$26.00; atrazine + Landmaster BW
ATRAZINE DF	2.3 lb	2.3-2.9 lb	2.3-3.4 lb		\$19.00-\$25.75; atrazine + glyphosate \$18.50- \$22.50.
GLYPHOSATE	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz		Cost: \$20.50-\$25.50.
+ VALOR	2 oz	2.5 oz	3 oz		
		— Two A	pplications	— Split Treatments	
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆ or	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	Early Aug. growing condition the crop residue do from spray covera \$10.50; Landmaste	Spray after wheat harvest as soon as good growing conditions for the weeds occur and
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup> or	64-80 oz	64-80 oz	64-80 oz		the crop residue does not protect the weeds from spray coverage. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-
FALLOW STAR <sup>1</sup>	48-70 oz	48-70 oz	48-70 oz		\$10.50; Landmaster BW \$11.00-\$13.75; Fallow Star \$8.75-\$12.50.
followed by					Star (0.7.5 ()12.50.
GRAMOXONE INTEON <sup>1</sup>	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	Late Aug. or Early Sept.	Purpose is to control escaped weeds and volunteer wheat. The later application of atra-
ATRAZINE DF	1.7 lb	2.3 lb	2.9lb	Luny ocp.	zine is more effective in controlling volunteer wheat. Cost: Gramoxone Inteon + atrazine \$17.75-\$22.00.

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For LandMaster BW, Fallow Star, and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant.
<sup>6</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50%

Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

higher.

### Ecofarming (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	et per Acre	_	
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silty Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast

#### Winter wheat stubble to be planted to soybean or sunflower the following spring Herbicides to be used within 30 days after winter wheat harvest.

#### (Consider soybean only in areas with over 20" rainfall.)

GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆ + VALOR	24-32 oz 2 oz	24-32 oz 2.5 oz	24-32 oz 3 oz		Cost: \$18.00-25.50.
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup> or GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆	64-80 oz 24-32 oz	64-80 oz 24-32 oz	64-80 oz 24-32 oz	2 applications with second one at lower rate	See spring treatments for soybean, pages 90-91, or sunflower on page 99. Cost: two Landmaster applications \$11.00-\$13.75; glyphosate \$8.00- \$10.50.

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For LandMaster BW, Fallow Star, and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate

(spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant. •Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

### Ecofarming (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	t per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silty Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast

#### Corn to be planted in winter wheat stubble treated with AAtrex/atrazine Herbicides to be used for ecofallow corn in the spring

If volunteer wheat and/or downy brome were not controlled in the fall, spray in April or control earlier with glyphosate, Fallow Master, Roundup, Landmaster BW, or Touchdown. Low rates (less than 2 lb/A active ingredient) of atrazine usually do not give satisfactory volunteer wheat and downy brome control when applied in July or early August of the previous summer. If triazine-resistant kochia is a problem, see *Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants*, page 120. Adding 0.5 to 1 pt/A of 2,4-D LV4 ester improves control of broadleaf weeds.

ATRAZINE DF■	1.4 lb	1.6 lb	1.8 lb	15-30 DBP	Cost: Atrazine \$5.00-\$6.25; Balance + atrazine \$22.00-\$33.00.
BALANCE PRO <sup>2</sup>	Do not use	1.9 <b>-</b> 2.2 oz	2.2-3.0 oz	7-21 DBP	
AATREX/ATRAZINE DF		1.4 lb	1.7lb		
BALANCE PRO <sup>2</sup> +	Do not use	1.5-1.9 oz	1.9-2.2 oz	0-7 DBP	FulTime and Harness appear to reduce Balance Pro injury. If applied 8-21 DBP, increase
BICEP II MAGNUM		1.0-1.5 qt	1.25-1.75 qt		herbicide rate 20%. Use higher rate in fields with greater grass weed density. Lower
FULTIME or		1.5-2.25 qt	1.75-2.5 qt		rates can be used in fields with good stubble that are sprayed timely after harvest. Rates
HARNESS XTRA 5.6L			may have to be increased if weed density was great in the wheat stubble. If soil pH is greater than 7.4, reduce Balance rate by 0.25 oz. Follow and do not exceed labeled rates. Cost: Balance + Bicep II Magnum \$26.00-\$41.75; Balance + Fultime \$26.75-\$41.75; Balance + Harness Xtra 5.6L \$29.00-\$45.75.		
BALANCE PRO <sup>2</sup>	Do not use	1.5-1.9 oz	1.9 <b>-</b> 2.2 oz	0-7 DBP	Plant RR corn. This is a low cost treatment for
+ ATRAZINE DF <sup>■</sup> followed by		1.2 lb	1.7 lb		low weed density fields. If needed, apply glyphosate about 20 to 30 days after corn emergence. Cost: Balance + atrazine \$17.75-
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆1</sup> (Requires Roundup Ready Corn)		24-32 oz	24-32 oz		\$25.75; + glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50. Roundup seed fee \$6.00.
(Preplant)					
RADIUS RADIUS +	Do not use	13-23 oz 12-21 oz	20-28 oz 17-27 oz	8-21 DBP 0-7 DBP	Plant RR Corn. This is a low cost treatment for low weed density fields. If needed, apply glyphosate about 20 to 30 days after corn
ATRAZINE DF followed by		1.2 lb	1.7 lb		emergence. Cost: Radius (preplant) + atrazin DF fb glyphosate \$33.50-\$62.75; Radius (preemergence) + atrazine fb glyphosate. Cost: \$32.00-\$61.00.
GLYPHOSATE* (Requires Roundup Ready Corn)		24-32 oz	24-32 oz		
ATRAZINE DF■ +	0.9 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	For 16-30 days preplant, increase	If annual grasses produced seed in the wheat stubble or if field areas have a history of high
SURPASS or	1.5-2.0 pt	2.0-2.5 pt	2.0-3.0 pt	rates 20%	grass density, use 20% higher rates. Do not exceed labeled rates. Cost: Harness + atrazine
HARNESS or	1.5-2.0 pt	2.0-2.5 pt	2.0-3.0 pt		\$23.50-\$44.75; Surpass + atrazine \$22.25-\$42.50 Outlook + atrazine \$18.00-\$25.00.
OUTLOOK	10 oz	12 oz	14 oz		

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For Landmaster BW, Fallow Star and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant.

<sup>2</sup>Balance is not recommended on coarse-textured soils of less than 1.5% OM or pH greater than 7.4. If applied PRE on medium-textured soils with a pH greater than 7.5, decrease Balance rate 0.25 oz/A. Corn seed must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 inches of soil. Avoid planting when surface soil is wet. Rates could be increased by 0.25 oz/A in fields with organic matter greater than 2.5% or with crop residues exceeding 5,000 lb/A. Do not use if water table is shallower than 25 ft.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

• If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Ecofarming (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silty Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH	1.3 pt	1.3 pt	1.67 pt		If annual grasses produced seed in the wheat
BICEP II MAGNUM/CINCH ATZ	Z■ 1.8 qt	2.1 qt	2.4 qt	0-20 DBP	stubble or if areas of field have history of high grass density, use 20% higher rates of grass herbicides. Do not exceed labeled rates. Cost:
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH	1.25 pt	1.5 pt	1.67 pt	_	Bicep II Magnum \$22.50-\$30.00; Dual II
+ ATRAZINE DF	0.9 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb		Magnum \$21.50-\$27.75; Dual II Magnum + atrazine \$24.00-\$32.00; Lexar \$39.00; Lumax \$41.25-\$49.50.
LEXAR	3 qt	3 qt	3 qt	0-14 DBP	φ±1.25-φ±7.00.
LUMAX	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	2.5-3.0 qt	0-10 DBP	
EXPERT	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	3.75 qt	PRE 0-30 DBP	Cost: \$26.25-\$39.50.
FIELD MASTER	3.5-4 qt	4 qt	4-5 qt	PRE 0-21 DBP	Cost: \$30.75-\$43.75.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆ (Requires Roundup Ready Corn)	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	POST	Excellent for fields with high grass densities. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50.
GUARDSMAN MAX	2.5-3.0 pt	3.0-4.0 pt	4-4.6 pt	0-28 DBP	Cost: \$17.75-\$32.75.
G-MAX LITE	2.0 pt	2.5-3.0 pt	3.5 pt	0-28 DBP	Cost: \$18.50-\$32.50.
HALEX GT (Requires Roundup Ready Corn or glyphosate-tolerant corn)	3.6-4 pt	3.6-4 pt	3.6-4 pt	POST to 40" corn	Early POST to weeds 1-4" in height. Add NIS and AMS. Cost: \$27.00-\$30.00.
TOPNOTCH FULTIME	2.0 qt 2.5-3.0 qt	2.0-2.5 qt 2.7-3.3 qt	2.5-3.0 qt 3.0-4.0 qt	0-14 DBP, to POST to 11" corn	Cost: FulTime \$22.00-\$35.00; TopNotch \$23.75-\$35.75.

Soybean to be planted into winter wheat stubble treated with glyphosate or Landmaster BW (For areas with over 20" rainfall and fields with low weed density)

PURSUIT	4.0 oz	4.0 oz	4.0 oz	
+ DUAL II MAGNUM or	1.0 pt	1.25 pt	1.33 pt	0-30 DBP
OUTLOOK	10 oz	12 oz	14 oz	
PURSUIT PLUS	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> (Requires Roundup Ready soybe	24-32 oz ean)	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	POST
EXTREME (Requires Roundup Ready Soyb	3 pt ean)	3 pt	3 pt	

Add 16-24 oz/A of glyphosate<sup>1</sup> if there are emerged weeds. Control weeds when they are small to conserve moisture and improve performance. Check fields within 30 days after planting to determine if postemergence herbicides are needed. Cost without Roundup: Pursuit + Dual II Magnum \$37.50-\$43.00; Pursuit + Outlook \$35.75-\$41.75; with Pursuit Plus \$19.75; Extreme \$18.00; glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50.

\*See rotational crop restrictions on the Pursuit label.

### Sunflower to be planted in winter wheat stubble treated with glyphosate or Landmaster BW

DUAL MAGNUM	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.33 pt		PRE, EPP. Cost: \$15.00-\$20.00.
LANDMASTER BW <sup>1</sup>	54-64 oz	54-64 oz	54-64 oz	The first treatment should be applied	Adjust rate of Prowl depending on rainfall timing and amount after first application. This
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> 0	2.0 pt	2.0 pt	2.0 pt	before May 1 and a	is a two-treatment program for control of
followed by				minimum of 30 days prior to planting. The second treatment is	volunteer winter wheat and downy brome. Both treatments are required for optimum efficacy. Adjust the rate of Prowl for the second treatment.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆ +	20 oz	20 oz	20 oz	to be applied pre-emergence.	The appropriate rate will depend on the timing and amount of rainfall after the first treatment.
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	0.4 pt	1.0 pt	1.5 pt	1 0	Cost: Landmaster BW + Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O \$19.25- \$21.00; glyphosate + Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O \$8.50-\$14.00.

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For LandMaster BW, Fallow Star, and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant.
<sup>6</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
<sup>8</sup>If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Ecofarming (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silty Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
SPARTAN 4F +	3.0-4.0 oz	4.0-4.5 oz	4.0-4.5 oz		Apply PRE up to 30 days prior to planting. Risk of crop injury increases as soil pH increases
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	2.0 pt	2.5 pt	3.0 pt		and/or soil organic matter decreases. Cost: \$22.00-\$33.00.

### Winter Wheat to be planted in fall (Fallow Aid)

#### Herbicides to be used in spring on corn or sorghum stubble when followed with winter wheat

GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup>	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz	Apr 16-May 1	Application time depends on year and weed species. If downy brome or volunteer wheat
LANDMASTER BW	64 oz	64 oz	64 oz		are present, they must be controlled before May 1. Early application is necessary to control
AMBER +	0.28-0.56 oz	0.28-0.56 oz	0.28-0.56 oz	Before May 1	winter annuals. Use glyphosate for control of downy brome before heading. Do not plant
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ♦	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz		wheat for 20 days after Landmaster BW. Follow-up weed control may be necessary if
GLEAN +	0.33 oz	0.33 oz	0.33 oz		you want to use no-till. Glean can only be used once every 36 months in western Nebraska.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup> ◆	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz		Cost: Landmaster BW \$11.00; glyphosate \$8.00; Amber + glyphosate \$10.75-\$13.50; Glean + glyphosate \$14.75.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt			Common purslane, when growing actively	Do not plant small grains for 15 days. Cost: \$4.75.

### Grain Sorghum to be planted in winter wheat stubble treated with AAtrex/atrazine

If volunteer wheat and/or downy brome were not controlled in the fall, spray in April or control earlier with glyphosate, RT Master or Landmaster BW. Low rates (less than 2 lb active) of atrazine usually do not give satisfactory volunteer wheat and downy brome control when applied in July or early August of previous summer. If atrazine-resistant kochia is a problem, see *Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants*, pages 120-134.

0 1		1	,	J	10
BICEP II MAGNUM	Do not use	1.8 qt	2.1 qt	0-30 DBP	Add 2-3 pt Gramoxone Extra or Inteon <sup>1</sup> or 54 oz Landmaster BW for emerged weeds. When
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM	Do not use	1.6 qt	1.8 qt		using Landmaster BW, wait 20 days prior to
BULLET	2.75 qt	3.75 qt	4.0 qt	0-15 DBP	planting. Seed must be treated with approved seed safener.
DUAL II MAGNUM	1.25 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt	0-28 DBP	
or OUTLOOK +	10-14 oz	14-16 oz	16-18 oz		Use safened seed to prevent injury. Cost: Bicep
ATRAZINE DF	0.6 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb		II Magnum \$22.50-\$26.25; Bicep Lite II Magnum
G-MAX LITE	2.0 pt	2.5-3.0 pt	3.5 pt	0-28 DBP	\$25.25-\$28.25; Bullet \$18.50-\$27.00; Dual II Magnum + atrazine \$23.00-\$32.00; Outlook +
GUARDSMAN MAX	2.4 pt	2.8 pt	3.4 pt	16-30 DBP	atrazine \$17.00-\$31.00; Guardsman \$17.00- \$24.25; Micro-Tech + atrazine \$20.75-\$27.00;
MICRO-TECH +	2.25 qt	2.5 qt	2.75 qt	0-15 DBP	G-Max Lite \$18.50-\$32.50.
ATRAZINE DF	0.6 lb	1.2 lb	1.2 lb	0 10 001	
EXPERT	Do not use	2.5 qt	3 qt	Preplant to PRE	Use for burndown of existing weeds. Cost: \$26.25-\$31.50.
LUMAX	Do not use	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	7-14 days DBP	Cost: \$41.25.

### Postemergence

#### See corn, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, or winter wheat sections for herbicide choices.

<sup>1</sup>Add NIS (0.25% v/v) per 100 gal spray solution for Gramoxone Inteon. For LandMaster BW, Fallow Star, and glyphosate add 17 lb ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gal and apply in 10 gpa of spray solution. Read label to determine when to add AMS or additional surfactant. • Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost

estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher. If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Garbanzo Bean (Chickpeas)

### Weed Response to Herbicides in Garbanzo Bean (Chickpeas)

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used at rates suggested.

<b>Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for lightto moderate weed densities, favorableconditions and weed growth stage asspecified on product label. High weeddensities, adverse conditions, or largeweeds will reduce control. $10 = 96-100\%$ $6 = 70-79\%$ $9 = 90-95\%$ $5 = 60-69\%$ $8 = 85-89\%$ $4-2 = less$ than $60\%$ $7 = 80-84\%$ $1 = 0$	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety <sup>1</sup>
Assure II-POST	1	8	1	8	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1
Dual Magnum-PPI	4	7	4	9	9	8	5	6	6	6	7	9	7	4	7	5	5	3	5	5	2
Outlook-PPI	1	8	2	8	8	9	1	2	2	7	6	8	5	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	2
Prowl-PPI	1	6	2	8	7	8	4	7	7	7	5	8	4	4	6	7	4	2	2	4	2
Poast-POST	1	6	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	1
Spartan-PRE	8	6	5	6	8	6	8	8	8	8	5	7	5	8	5	5	8	1	8	5	1
Spartan + Dual Magnum-PRE	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	5	7	8	1	8	5	1
Spartan + Prowl-PRE	8	8	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	8	5	8	5	8	7	8	8	1	8	6	1

<sup>II</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.

### **Herbicide Treatments**

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre	
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
ASSURE II/TARGA +	8.0 oz	8.0 oz	8.0 oz	POST before susceptible grasses are 4-6 inches tall. Use with crop oil concentrate. Cost: \$10.50.
COC	1 qt	1 qt	1 qt	
DUAL MAGNUM	1 pt	1.3 pt	1.3 pt	PPI or PPE — Do not cut for hay within 120 days following Dual II Magnum. Cost: \$15.00-\$19.50.
OUTLOOK	12 oz	12 oz	14 oz	PPI or PRE — Incorporation will improve weed control. Cost: \$17.75- \$20.75.
POAST +	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	POST before susceptible grasses are 4 inches tall. Use with crop oil concentrate. Cost: \$10.75.
COC	1 qt	1 qt	1 qt	on concentrate. Cost. #10.75.
PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.8 pt/1.5 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	PPI — Apply and incorporate before planting. Cost: Prowl \$8.10- \$10.80; Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O \$7.50-\$10.00.
SELECT MAX	9-16 oz	9-16 oz	9-16 oz	POST before susceptible grasses are 6 inches tall. Use with NIS at 0.25% and AMS at 2 lb/A. Do not harvest within 30 days following application. Cost: \$9.75-\$17.50.
SPARTAN 4F	3 oz	3.75 oz	4.5 oz	EPP or PRE — Use higher rate of Spartan for EPP greater than
SPARTAN 4F +	3 oz	3.75 oz	4.5 oz	14 days ahead of planting. Cost: Spartan \$11.95-\$17.95; Spartan + Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O \$19.50-\$28.00; Spartan + Dual Magnam \$27.00-\$37.50.
PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.8 pt/1.5 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	
or DUAL MAGNAM	1.0 pt	1.3 pt	1.3 pt	

# Melons, Pumpkins and Other Cucurbits

### Weed Response to Herbicides in Melons, Pumpkins and Other Cucurbits

	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety <sup>⊡</sup>	
Command 3ME-PRE <sup>1</sup> Curbit-PRE <sup>2</sup> Poast-POST <sup>2</sup> Sandea-POST <sup>2</sup> Select Max-POST <sup>2</sup> Strategy-PRE <sup>2</sup> Treflan-PRE <sup>3</sup>	3 4 1 5 1 4 4	6 9 1 8 9 9	2 4 1 9 1 6 4	6 9 1 9 9 9	6 9 1 9 9 9	6 9 1 9 9 9	6 4 1 - 1 8 4	7 7 1 6 1 8 7	7 7 1 6 1 8 7	5 7 1 5 1 9 7	2 6 1 9 1 8 4	2 7 1 9 1 7 7	3 4 1 9 1 8 4	- 7 1 - 1 7 7	5 7 9 1 9 7 7	5 7 9 1 9 7 7	6 4 1 7 1 9 4	6 2 1 9 1 6 2	8 2 1 9 1 9 2	- 4 1 - 1 5 4	2 2 1 2 1 2 2	

<sup>1</sup>Winter squash and processing pumpkins.

<sup>2</sup>Cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash.

<sup>3</sup>Cucumber and melon.

<sup>•</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. \*See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

### Herbicide Treatments

Herbicide	Commercial Application rbicide Product per Acre Time		Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
COMMAND (3ME) <sup>1</sup>	0.67-1.33 pt	Preplant	Do not use on Jack-o-lantern pumpkins. Cost: \$10.50-\$20.75.
CURBIT <sup>2</sup>	3-4.5 pt	PRE	Apply postplant to the soil surface prior to weed emergence. Apply to seeded crop prior to crop emergence or apply as a banded spray between rows after crop emergence or transplanting. Do not preplant incorporate or use under plastic mulch. Cost: \$20.25-\$30.00.
POAST <sup>2</sup> + COC	1-1.5 pt 1 qt	Grasses most susceptible under 4"	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Crop oil concentrate and good coverage essential for effective control. Cost: \$10.75-\$16.25.
SANDEA <sup>2</sup>	0.5-1.0 oz	Crop 2-5 leaf; broadleaf weeds 1-3"	Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallon spray mixture. Cost: \$20.50-\$41.00.
SELECT 2EC <sup>2</sup> /ARROW + COC	6-8 oz 1% v/v	Grasses 6" tall	Do not apply Select within 14 days of squash, cucurbit or melon harvest. Cost: \$10.00-\$13.25.
SELECT MAX + NIS	9-16 oz 0.25% v/v	Grasses 6" tall	Do not apply Select Max within 14 days of squash, cucurbit or melon harvest. Cost: \$10.00-\$17.50.
STRATEGY <sup>2</sup>	2-6 pt	PRE	Use lower rate on sandy soil. Controls many annual grasses and broad- leaf weeds. Cost: \$21.00-\$63.00.
TRIFLURILAN <sup>3</sup>	1-2.0 pt	Crop 3-4 true leaves	Direct material to soil between the rows and mechanically incorporate. Controls germinating annual grasses and some broadleaves. Use the lower rate on sandy soils. Cost: \$2.50-\$5.00.

<sup>1</sup>Winter squash and processing pumpkin.

<sup>2</sup>Cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash.

<sup>3</sup>Cucumber and melon.

# Onion

## Weed Response to Herbicides in Onion

	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety <sup>■</sup>
Buctril-POST	9	1	7	2	2	2	9	6	6	7	9	7	9	7	2	2	9	9	9	9	3
Dacthal 75W-PRE	4	7	4	9	4	9	4	4	4	9	6	9	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	2
Fusilade-POST	4	7	1	9	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1
Goal 2XL-POST	4	4	7	2	4	4	1	6	6	7	6	7	1	6	4	2	1	6	1	7	3
Prowl-PRE	1	6	2	8	7	7	4	7	7	7	5	8	4	4	6	7	4	4	2	4	2
Select Max-POST	1	8	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>D</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.

## Herbicide Treatments

Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast					
BUCTRIL/MOXY	1-1.5 pt	POST; onion should have 2-5 true leaves	Water volume is important. Use 50-70 gallons of water per acre. Do not add surfactants. Cost: \$10.00-\$15.00.					
DACTHAL 75W	8-14 lb	PRE at seeding or transplanting and/or at layby	Preplant incorporation not recommended. Use lower rate on soils with less than 1% organic matter. Cost: \$128.00-\$224.00.					
FUSILADE DX + COC	6 oz 1 qt	Shattercane and corn 12-18"; other annual grasses less than 4"	Crop oil concentrate and good coverage essential for effective control. Don't tank-mix with Buctril. Cost: \$9.50.					
GOAL 2 XL	0.5-1.0 pt	Onion, 2 fully developed true leaves; weeds, 2-4 leaves	Do not apply to onion under drought stress. Do not mix Goal with oil, surfactant or fertilizer. Cost: \$6.25-\$12.50.					
PROWL	1.2 <b>-</b> 1.8 pt	PRE to	Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Prowl can also be applied as a					
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.5-3 pt	weeds; onion must have 2 to 9 true leaves	sequential application with the first treatment applied at the loop stage and the second when the crop has 2 to 6 true leaves. Cost: Prowl $$5.50 8.00$ ; Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0 $$7.50 15.00$ .					
SELECT MAX	9-16 oz	Grass 2-6"	Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Crop oil concentrate and good					
+ NIS	0.25% v/v		coverage essential for effective control. Cost: \$10.00-\$17.50.					

# Potato

## Weed Response to Herbicides in Potato

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used at rates suggested.

<b>Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favorable conditions and weed growth stage as specified on product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 = 96-100\%$ $6 = 70-79\%$ $9 = 90-95\%$ $9 = 90-95\%$ $5 = 60-69\%$ $8 = 85-89\%$ $4-2 = less$ than $60\%$ $7 = 80-84\%$	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, ALS-Resistant	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety⊡
Herbicide and application site (PPI or PRE on soil or POST on foliage)																						
Chateau-PRE Chateau + Matrix-PRE Chateau + Sencor-PRE Dual II Magnum/	5 7 7	7 9 9	2 5 8	6 6 8	5 6 8	7 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 8 9	8 9 9	8 9 9	7 7 9	7 7 9	3 5 5	3 8 4	6 7 8	3 3 7	8 8 9	5 6 9	1 1 1
Dual Magnum-PPI/PRE	4	7	4	9	9	8	5	6	6	6	6	7	9	7	4	7	5	5	3	5	5	2
Eptam-PPI	7	9	4	9	9	9	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	4	9	9	4	2	4	7	2
Eptam + Sencor-PPI	6	7	6	9	7	9	4	8	8	6	9	8	9	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	3
Eptam + Treflan or Prowl-PPI	6	9	4	9	9	9	4	9	9	9	7	7	7	4	6	9	9	4	2	4	6	2
Matrix-PRE	1	9	5	5	1	8	1	8	3	8	5	4	9	-	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
Poast-POST	1	8	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	1
Select Max-POST	$\begin{array}{c}1\\4\\4\\4\\4\end{array}$	9	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1
Sencor + Dual II Magnum-PRE		9	6	6	9	9	7	6	6	2	9	7	9	9	7	6	4	7	6	7	9	2
Sencor-PRE		7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	2	9	5	9	9	7	4	4	7	6	7	9	2
Sencor-POST		4	7	6	4	6	4	7	7	2	4	4	9	7	9	6	4	7	7	6	4	3

### **Soil-Applied**

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre	
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
CHATEAU SW	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	PRE UP to DRAG OFF — Apply before weeds or potatoes emerge and potato sprouts must have at least 2 inches of soil cover or crop injury
CHATEAU SW	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	may occur. Cost: Chateau SW \$11.25; Chateau SW + Matrix \$36.75; Chateau SW + Sencor \$17.50.
MATRIX				
CHATEAU SW	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	1.5 oz	
+ SENCOR	0.33 lb	0.33 lb	0.66 lb	
DUAL II MAGNUM/ DUAL MAGNUM/CINCH	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt	PPI, PRE, or DRAG OFF — If cool, wet soil conditions occur after application, Dual II Magnum may delay maturity or injure early maturing potato varieties. Do not harvest within 60 days of application. Cost: \$15.00-\$25.00.
EPTAM	3.5 pt	3.5 pt	7 pt	PPI, DRAG-OFF, or LAYBY — Apply and incorporate before planting or after potato plants have emerged. Minimum time from application to harvest is 45 days. The Superior variety potato is sensitive to Eptam and under stress conditions, early season stunting may occur. Cost: \$18.75- \$37.50.

# Potato (Soil-Applied) (continued)

	Comm	ercial Produc		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam <1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time, Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
EPTAM	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	3.5 pt	PRE UP TO and JUST BEFORE DRAG-OFF — Incorporate chemical
+ TREFLAN	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	immediately after application. Set incorporation equipment so that herbicide is not concentrated over the row. The Superior variety potato
EPTAM	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	3.5 pt	is sensitive to Eptam and under stress conditions, early season stunting may occur. Cost: Eptam + Treflan \$15.75-\$21.00; Eptam + Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O
+ PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.8 pt/1.5 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	\$21.00-\$28.80.
EPTAM	3.5 pt	4.5 pt	4.5 pt	PPI, DRAG-OFF, or Early POST — Incorporate through an irrigation
+ SENCOR DF	0.33 lb	0.33 lb	0.66 lb	sprinkler system. Most thin-skinned varieties such as Atlantic and Shepody are sensitive to Sencor. Cost: \$25.00-\$36.75.
MATRIX	1-1.5 oz	1-1.5 oz	1-1.5 oz	Apply after hilling or drag-off but before potatoes or weeds emerge. For activation supply moisture by rainfall or sprinkler; is labeled for chemigation. Can be tank-mixed with Eptam, Prowl, Dual, or Sencor. Maximum 2 oz/season; cannot be used on potatoes grown for seed; some varieties may show injury. Cost: \$17.00-\$25.50.
SENCOR SENCOR	0.33 lb 0.33 lb	0.5 lb 0.33 lb	1 lb 0.66 lb	PRE, PPI, or DRAG-OFF AS PER LABEL — Do not plant treated area to sensitive crops such as onion or sugarbeet during the next growing
with DUAL II MAGNUM/ DUAL MAGNUM/CINCH	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt	season. Most thin-skinned varieties such as Atlantic and Shepody are sensitive to Sencor. Cost: Dual + Sencor \$21.25-\$44.00; Sencor \$6.25- \$19.00; Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O + Sencor \$13.75-\$29.00.
or with PROWL/PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	1.8 pt/1.5 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	2.4 pt/2.0 pt	
		F	Posteme	ergence
POAST		1-1.5 pt		POST before susceptible grasses are 4 inches tall. Potatoes tolerant at all growth stages. Add 2 pints of crop oil concentrate. Minimum time from application to harvest 30 days. Good coverage essential for effective control. Cost: \$10.75-\$16.25.
MATRIX		1-1.5 oz		POST when susceptible weeds are 1 inch tall. Add NIS at 0.25% v/v or COC at $1\%$ v/v. Follow Matrix with irrigation no sooner than 4 hours after application. Cost: \$17.00-\$25.50.
SELECT MAX		9-16 oz		POST before most grasses are 6 inches tall. Potatoes tolerant at all growth stages. Add NIS at 0.25% v/v and AMS at 2 lb/A. Do not harvest within 30 days following application. Cost: \$9.75-\$17.50.
SENCOR DF		0.33-0.66 lb		POST before weeds are 1 inch tall. Highest rate for common sunflower and kochia; will not control triazine-resistant kochia. Do not use on red skinned or early maturing white varieties or within 60 days of harvest. Cost: \$6.25-\$12.50.
			Harve	st Aid
AIM EC		3.2-5.8 oz		Harvest Aid — Preharvest interval 7 days. Use with MSO or COC. Cost: \$24.00-\$43.50.
GRAMOXONE INTEON		2.0 pt		Harvest Aid — Apply when potato leaves begin to age. Preharvest interval 3 days. Fresh market potatoes only. Do not use on potatoes going into storage. Not labeled for seed potatoes. Cost: \$9.50.
REGLONE		1.0-2.0 pt		Preharvest interval 7 days. May be used on potatoes going into storage. Cost: \$14.50-\$28.75.
RELY		3.0 pt		Apply at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days after application. Not labeled for seed potatoes. Cost: \$12.50.

Potato

# Sorghum — Grain and Forage $^{\triangle}$

### **Broadleaf Weed Response To Selected Herbicides**

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter, temperature, growth stage, and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

<b>Weed Response Ratings:</b> Ratings are for light to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\% \qquad 9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\% \qquad 7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\% \qquad 5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2 - less than 60\% \qquad 1 - 0\%$	i. Black Nightshade (3.5) <sup>§</sup>	Cocklebur (5.5)	(ochia (2.5)	cochia, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	ambsquarters (1.5)	Morningglory Species (5.5)	Pigweed (2.5)	Pigweed, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	tagweed (4.0)	Russian Thistle (2.3)	Smartweed (1.5)	Sunflower (10)	Velvetleaf (4.2)	Vaterhemp (2.5)	Vaterhemp, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Vaterhemp, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Crop Safety∎	
$4-2 - less than 60\% \qquad 1 - 0\%$	ц	ŭ	Kc	Kc	Kc	La	Ň	Pig	Pig	Ra	Ru	Sm	Su	Ve	X	ž	Μ	5	

### **Soil-Applied Herbicides**

Atrazine <sup>△■</sup> Bicep II Magnum/Cinch ATZ <sup>△■</sup> Bullet/Lariat <sup>■</sup> Degree XTRA <sup>■</sup> Dual II Magnum/Cinch <sup>△</sup>	9 9 9 9 6	7 7 5 7 2	9 9 9 2	9 9 9 9 2	2 2 2 2 2	9 9 9 9 7	7 6 6 2	9 9 9 9 7	1 7 7 7 7	9 9 9 8 4	9 9 7 8 2	9 7 7 8 2	7 7 6 2	7 6 5 6 2	9 9 9 9 7	9 9 9 9 7	1 7 7 7 7	2 2 2 2 2
Guardsman Max <sup>®</sup>	9	7	9	9	2	9	6	9	7	8	8	8	6	6	9	9	7	2
Intrro/Micro-Tech	7	2	2	2	2	7	1	7	7	5	3	2	2	2	7	7	7	2
Lumax <sup>®</sup>	9	7	9	9	8	9	7	10	10	8	8	9	8	10	10	10	10	2
Outlook	6	2	2	2	2	7	2	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	2

#### Postemergence Herbicides Weed size influences performance—see label

2,4-D AAtrex/atrazine $^{\triangle}$ Aim Aim + atrazine Aim + dicamba Buctril/Moxy $^{\triangle}$	4 9 9 9 9	10 9 7 8 8 9	4 9 6 8 9 8	4 9 6 8 8	4 1 6 8 8	7 9 9 9 9 7	10 9 7 9 9 9	8 9 8 9 6	8 1 8 9 6	7 9 6 7 8 9	9 4 6 9 7	3 9 8 9 9	7 9 5 6 7 9	7 9 10 10 10 8	8 9 7 8 8 6	8 9 7 8 8 6	8 1 7 7 8 6	4 2 2 3 2	
Buctril + atrazine <sup>△</sup> ■ Dicamba <sup>●</sup> Glyphosate — ropewicks, wipers, etc. <sup>◆</sup> Marksman Paramount Paramount + atrazine <sup>■</sup>	9 7 - 9 - 9	9 9 8 9 - 9	9 8 6 8 5 9	9 8 6 8 5 9	8 6 7 5 5	9 7 4 9 5 9	9 9 - 9 9 9	9 8 5 9 5 9	6 8 5 5 5 5	9 7 7 9 5 9	8 9 4 8 5 7	8 9 7 9 - 9	9 8 7 9 5 9	9 6 4 8 5 9	9 8 5 9 - 9	9 8 5 9 5 9	6 8 5 8 5 5	2 4 1 2 2 2	
Peak Peak + dicamba <sup>®</sup> Permit Starane Yukon	3 7 3 5 7	9 9 9 6 9	6 8 6 9 8	1 7 1 9 8	6 8 6 9 8	5 7 5 2 7	8 9 6 8 8	8 9 8 2 8	8 9 8 2 8	9 9 9 8 9	- 7 - 5 7	7 9 7 2 8	9 9 6 8	8 8 7 8	9 9 8 2 8	1 8 1 2 6	8 8 2 8	2 4 2 1 3	

<sup>D</sup>Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. <sup>A</sup>Registered for forage silage.

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index—See page 7.

•See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

•See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Sorghum — Grain and Forage

### Grass Weed Response To Selected Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter, temperature, growth stage, and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are forlight to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2 - less than 60\%$	Barnyardgrass (0.3)	Crabgrass (0.5)	Fall Panicum (0.4)	Giant Foxtail (2.0)	Green Foxtail (1.0)	Yellow Foxtail (1.0)	Sandbur (0.4)	Shattercane/Sorghum (3.5)	Shattercane, ALS-Resistant (3.5)	Woolly Cupgrass (2.5)	Crop Safety∎	
--	---------------------	-----------------	--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------	--

### **Soil-Applied Herbicides**

Atrazine <sup>△</sup> ■ Bicep II Magnum Bullet/Lariat Degree XTRA Dual II Magnum	4 9 9 9 9	4 9 7 9 9	2 9 7 9 9	6 9 9 9 9	7 9 9 9	6 9 9 9	4 4 6 4	2 2 2 4 2	2 2 2 4 2	3 6 7 6	2 2 2 2 2	
Guardsman Max <sup>®</sup> Intrro/Micro-Tech Lumax <sup>®</sup> Outlook	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	4 6 6 4	3 4 4 2	3 4 4 2	6 6 6	2 2 2 2	

	Pc Weed size		me								bol
2,4-D AAtrex/atrazine + COC <sup>△</sup> ■ Aim Aim + atrazine <sup>■</sup> Aim + dicamba <sup>●</sup> Buctril/Moxy	<b>weed siz</b> 2 1 3 1 2	2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	2 2 1 1 1 2	1 3 1 2 1 1	1 4 1 2 1 1	1 4 1 2 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 2	3 2 1 1 1 2	2 2 1 1 1 2	<b>e Id</b> 1 3 1 2 1 1 1	4 2 2 2 3 2
Buctril + atrazine <sup>△■</sup> Dicamba <sup>●</sup> Glyphosate — ropewicks, wipers, etc. <sup>◆</sup> Marksman Paramount Paramount + atrazine	2 2 - 2 7 8	2 2 - 2 7 8	2 2 - 2 -	2 2 - 2 8 9	2 2 - 2 8 9	2 2 - 2 7 8	2 2 - 2 5 -	2 2 8 2 2 2	2 2 8 2 2 2	3 1 - 2 7 8	2 4 1 2 2 2
Peak Peak + dicamba <sup>●</sup> Permit Starane Yukon	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	2 3 2 1 3

<sup> $\square$ </sup>Hybrids vary in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.  $^{\Delta}$ Registered for forage silage.

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index—See page 7.

•See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

•See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Sorghum No-till

When the interval between herbicide application and planting is expected to be 28 days or more, split applications will generally give better control. If a split application was not made and planting is delayed, a burndown treatment may be needed. Grasses should be 1.5 inches or less for control with atrazine. Adding crop oil concentrate, nitrogen fertilizer or nonionic surfactant will increase control. If grasses are more than 2 inches tall, use Gramoxone Inteon at 2-3 pt/A or glyphosate at 1-1.5 pt/A. Add 1.0 pt/A 2,4-D ester 4 lb/gal if broadleaf weeds are present and apply 10 days before planting.

# Tables of Weed Response to Burndown Herbicides in No-till Corn and Grain Sorghum are on pages 45-46.

### Using 2,4-D or Dicamba Before Planting

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln recommends following the guidelines below when applying 2,4-D or dicamba before planting corn, soybean and sorghum. Please note that these recommendations are applicable to both the ester and amine formulations of 2,4-D.

2,4-D Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate	Dicamba Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate
Crop	1 pt	>1 pt	Crop	1/4 pt	1/2 pt
Corn Soybean (use ester only) Sorghum	7 days 7 days 10 days	14 days 30 days 21 days	Corn Soybean Sorghum	5 days DO NOT USE 7 days	7 days DO NOT USE 10 days

	Comm	ercial Produc	t per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
TO REMOVE COOL-SEASON	N GRASS SOD (	INCLUDING	G SMOOTH BR	OME AND BLUEGRASS	5)
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	48-64 oz	48-64 oz	48-64 oz	Fall or new growth	Use appropriate herbicide at planting. Cost: \$15.75-\$21.00.
TO REMOVE ALFALFA OR C	CLOVER SOD				
2,4-D ester (4L) +	or April to alfalfa			Don't plant sorghum for 30 days. If smooth brome or bluegrass is present, add glyphosate.	
DICAMBA <sup>•</sup> 0.5 pt 0.5 pt w		with 4" new growth	Don't apply with UAN or atrazine. Cost: \$9.75.		
TO REMOVE RYE OR WINTH	ER WHEAT				
ATRAZINE DF	Do not use	2.3 lb	2.3 lb	Apply when rye and wheat are	Use safened seed with Micro-Tech or Dual II Magnum. Cost: atrazine + Gramoxone Inteon
GRAMOXONE INTEON		2-3 pt	2-3 pt	4-10" tall	\$19.50-\$24.25; atrazine + glyphosate + Intrro
ATRAZINE DF■ +	1.4 lb	1.6 lb	1.8 lb	and before sorghum emerges	\$26.25-\$32.50; atrazine + glyphosate + Micro- Tech \$31.50-\$34.75; atrazine + glyphosate + Dual II Magnum \$34.25-\$40.50; Expert \$26.25-
GLYPHOSATE◆ +	20-24 oz	20-24 oz	20-24 oz	chierges	\$39.50.
INTRRO or	2.0 qt	2.0 qt	2.5 qt		
MICRO-TECH or	2.3 qt	2.3 qt	2.3 qt		
DUAL II MAGNUM	1.3 pt	1.3 pt	1.5 pt		
EXPERT	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	3.75 qt		

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Sorghum

### No-till (continued)

	Comn	nercial Produc	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
CONTINUOUS ROW CROP					
ATRAZINE DF <sup>△</sup> ■	Do not use	2.3 lb	2.3 lb	0-45 DBP	Atrazine may injure sorghum on sandy, low organic matter soils. If weeds have emerged, add COC (1%) + UAN (2-4 qt/A) to increase control. If weeds are large, tank-mix with Gramoxone or a glyphosate herbicide. Do not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A of atrazine per year. Cost: \$10.00.
BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ■	Do not use	1.8 qt	2.1 qt	0-30 DBP	Use safened seed. May injure sorghum on sandy, low organic matter soils. If weeds have emerged, add Gramoxone Inteon (2-3 pt/A)
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ LITE <sup>■</sup>		1.1 fb 0.5 qt 1.6 qt	1.2 fb 0.6 qt 1.8 qt	30-45 DBP fb 1 DAP 0-30 DBP	or glyphosate (24-32 fl oz/A). Cost: Bicep II Magnum \$22.50-\$26.50; Bicep II Lite Magnum \$25.25-\$28.50.
BULLET	Do not use	3.0 qt	3-4 qt	0-7 DBP	Use safened seed. May injure sorghum on sandy, low organic matter soils. If weeds are present, tank-mix with Gramoxone (2-3 pt/A) or glyphosate (24-32 fl oz/A). Cost: \$20.25- \$27.00.
DEGREE XTRA■	2.7	2.7-3.5	3.0-3.5	After planting, before sorghum emergence	Use safened seed. Add glyphosate to control emerged weeds. Cost: \$28.50-\$36.75.
GUARDSMAN MAX■	2-4-2.8 pt	2.8-3.4 pt	3.4-4.0 pt	16-30 DBP	Seed must be treated with an appropriate sorghum seed safener to reduce injury to sorghum. Use higher rate for heavy residues. Do not exceed 4.6 pt/A. Cost: \$14.50-\$27.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	Prior to crop emergence	Add appropriate residual herbicide. If only broadleaf weeds are present, add 2,4-D (4L) ester at 1 pt/A and delay planting 10 days. Can be used preplant. Cost: \$3.50-\$4.50.
LUMAX	Do not use	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	7-14 DBP	Applying Lumax less than 7 DBP increases risk of injury. Lumax may be applied as a split application. Apply 1.25-1.5 qt/A early preplant (7-21 DBP), and 1.0-1.25 qt/A preemergence (at planting). Total Lumax applied cannot exceed 2.5 qt/A. If weeds have emerged prior to application, add NIS (0.25% v/v) + UAN (2.5% v/v) or COC ( $1\%$ v/v) + UAN (2.5% v/v). Cost: \$41.25.
RAGE D-TECH	8-16 oz	8-16 oz	8-16 oz	10-30 DBP	Apply at least 10 days before planting. Use NIS (0.25%) or COC (1.5-2%) or MSO (1-2%) plus UAN (2-4%) or AMS (2-4 lb/A). May be tank-mixed with glyphosate for grass control or atrazine for residual activity. Cost: \$4.00- \$8.00

<sup>△</sup>Registered for forage silage.

<sup>•</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

<sup>&</sup>quot;If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

# Sorghum Ridge Plant

In crops planted after mid-May, weeds can be expected to grow vigorously before planting. In a ridge plant system these weeds may become too large to uproot and smother unless control efforts are applied in late April or early May. Two approaches can be used to control these weeds. The first would be to select an early preplant treatment from the no-till section and apply by mid to late April. Since the planting operation will destroy this herbicide barrier, a second herbicide application over the row is required at planting. A split application of two-thirds rate applied preplant and one-third rate banded over the row at planting should be effective. Another strategy is to apply a POST herbicide such as Roundup or Gramoxone to destroy weeds before growth exceeds 3 to 4 inches in height. Application is needed in late April to early May. Apply a PRE herbicide at planting. In most cases the time interval from application of the preplant knockdown herbicide to planting should not exceed three to four weeks. Weeds such as kochia, horseweed, smartweed, and winter annuals will warrant early treatment. Lambsquarters, velvetleaf, and grasses will emerge early in some years. The key to successful weed control is timely herbicide application. Appropriate herbicides can be selected from the no-till and tilled seedbed sections for this crop.

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre		
Herbicide	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost/A Broadcast
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	1-3 weeks preplant to prevent soil	Glyphosate is excellent on annual grasses less than 6 inches tall. Both are good to excellent on
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	water loss	broadleaves 6 inches or less. Follow with appropriate PRE treatment. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$11.00; Gramoxone Inteon \$9.50-\$14.25.

### **Tilled Seedbed**

	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre	
Herbicide	ZINE DF       Do not use       2.2 lb       2.2 lb         II MAGNUM/ + ATZ       Do not use       1.6-2.1 qt       2.1 qt         LITE II MAGNUM/ + ATZ LITE       Do not use       1.2 qt       1.6 qt         ET       Do not use       3.0 qt       3.5 qt         ET       Do not use       3.0 qt       3.5 qt         EE XTRA       2.7       2.7-3.5       3.0-3.5         .II MAGNUM/CINCH       1.3 pt       1.3 pt       1.3 pt         AL IIG       6 lb       8 lb       10 lb         X LITE       2 pt       2.5 pt       3.5 pt         DSMAN MAX       2.4 pt       2.8 pt       3.4 pt         RO       2.0 qt       2.5 qt       3.0 qt         XT       Do not use       3 qt       3.5 qt         X       Do not use       3 qt       3.5 qt			Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
ATRAZINE DF	Do not use	2.2 lb	2.2 lb	EPP, PPSA, PP, PRE, or SURFACE MIX — Preplant applications should be made only on fine-textured soils. Preplant applications may be made 0-45 DBP. Do not exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per year. Do not use atra- zine on sandy, high pH or calcareous soils. Rain may leach herbicides and cause sorghum injury. Cost: \$9.50.
BICEP II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ■	Do not use	1.6-2.1 qt	2.1 qt	EPP, PPSA, PRE, or SURFACE MIX — Seed safener required. Cost: \$20.00-\$26.25.
BICEP LITE II MAGNUM/ CINCH ATZ LITE	Do not use	1.2 qt	1.6 qt	EPP, PPSA, PRE or SURFACE MIX — Seed safener required. Cost: \$19.00-\$25.25.
BULLET	Do not use	3.0 qt	3.5 qt	PRE — Seed safener required. Cost: \$20.25-\$31.50.
DEGREE XTRA	2.7	2.7-3.5	3.0-3.5	PPI, PRE — Seed safener required. Degree XTRA may be applied after crop emergence but will not control emerged weeds. May be tank- mixed with dicamba and Marksman. Cost: \$28.35-\$36.75.
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH or	1	Ŧ	1	EPP, PPSA, PRE or SURFACE MIX — Seed safener required. Cost: \$21.50.
DUAL IIG				
G-MAX LITE	1	-	-	0-30 DBP. Seed safener required. Cost: \$18.50-\$32.50.
GUARDSMAN MAX	1	*	1	0-30 DBP. Seed safener required. Cost: \$17.00-\$24.25.
INTRRO	2.0 qt	2.5 qt	3.0 qt	PRE — Seed safener required. Cost: \$13.50-\$20.25.
LARIAT	Do not use	3 qt	3.5 qt	PRE — Seed safener required. Cost: \$20.25-\$23.75.
LUMAX	Do not use	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	7-14 DBP; EPP, PPSA, PPI, PRE Applying Lumax less than 7 DBP increases risk of injury. Lumax may be applied as a split application. Apply 1.25-1.5 qt/A early preplant (7-21 DBP), and 1.0-1.25 qt/A preemergence (at planting). Total Lumax applied cannot exceed 2.5 qt/A. If weeds have emerged prior to application, add NIS (0.25% v/v) + UAN (2.5% v/v) or COC (1% v/v) + UAN (2.5% v/v). Cost: \$41.25
MICRO-TECH	Do not use	2.5 qt	3 qt	PPSA, PRE, or SURFACE MIX — Seed safener required. Cost: \$20.75- \$24.75.
OUTLOOK	13 oz	15 oz	18-21 oz	0-30 days. Increase rate 2-5 fluid oz for heavy residues. Do not exceed 32 oz/A. Seed safener required. Cost \$19.25-\$31.00.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

## **Sorghum Postemergence** (See page 34 for additives)

		Application	Remarks and Approximate
	Rate Per Acre	Time	Cost Per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D AMINE (4L)	1 pt	5″ sorghum to early boot	Spraying 2,4-D before sorghum is 5" tall may inhibit root development. Use drop tips for all treatments after 8". Spraying 2,4-D without drop
or 2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.5 pt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	tips after 8" through early boot may inhibit head development. Do not use from early boot through soft dough stage. Cost: \$1.50-\$2.00.
AIM EC alone or with	0.5 oz	Aim alone: Sorghum less than 6-leaf	Aim is a contact herbicide so thorough spray coverage is required. Cost: Aim 3.75; Aim + atrazine \$6.00; Aim + dicamba \$6.50 Aim + atrazine + dicamba \$7.25; Aim + atrazine + 2,4-D \$7.25.
ATRAZINE DF or	0.56 lb	Sorghum less than 12"	attazite + ucaniba $\psi$ .25, Ant + attazite + 2, $\pm$ D $\psi$ .25.
DICAMBA• or	8.0 oz	Sorghum 3-5 leaf	
ATRAZINE DF	0.56 lb	Sorghum less than 12"	
DICAMBA• or	3-4 oz	Sorghum 3-5 leaf	
2,4-D AMINE	6-8 oz	Sorghum 3-5 leaf	
ATRAZINE DF■	1.3 lb	Weeds less than 1.5" Sorghum less than 12"	Atrazine may give partial control of grass weeds under 1 inch. Do not use on sand or loamy sand. Where residue cover exceeds 30%, the atrazine rate may be increased to 2.2 lb/A. If residue is less than 30%, a maximum of 1.8 lb/A may be applied. Do not exceed 2.75 pounds of atrazine DF per calendar year. Cost: \$5.50.
BUCTRIL	1-1.5 pt	Sorghum 3-leaf to 12"	Cost: \$12.50-\$17.50.
+ ATRAZINE DF■	0.55 lb	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	
BUCTRIL +	0.5-0.75 pt	Sorghum 3-leaf to 12"	Cost: \$5.75-\$10.25.
DICAMBA	2-8 oz		
BUCTRIL+ATRAZINE	2-3 pt	Sorghum 3-leaf to 12"	Cost: \$12.50-\$18.75.
BUCTRIL+ATRAZINE	1.5-2.0 pt	Sorghum 3-leaf to 12"	Cost: \$10.00-\$14.00.
DICAMBA	2-4 oz		
	0.5 pt	Sorghum 3-5 leaf	Observe label precautions when sensitive crops are nearby. Cost: \$2.75.
MARKSMAN/STERLING PLUS	2 pt	Sorghum 2-5 leaf. Broadleaf weeds 2-4"	Use drop tips after 8 inches for all Marksman treatments. Cost: \$9.25.
PARAMOUNT	5.3-8.0 oz	Emergence to — 12″ sorghum	Requires COC or MSO. UAN or AMS may be added. Best performance on annual grasses less than 2 inches tall. Works best
PARAMOUNT +	5.3-8.0 oz		on green foxtail. Cost: Paramount \$21.00-\$31.50; Paramount + atrazine \$23.25-\$35.75.
ATRAZINE DF	0.5-1.0 lb		
PEAK alone or with	0.25-1.0 oz	Sorghum 5-30"	On soil above pH 7.5, carryover may injure soybean and other sensitive crops. Cost: Peak \$3.75-\$14.50; Peak + dicamba \$4.25-\$17.25.
DICAMBA	2.0-8.0 oz	Sorghum less than 5 leaves	
PERMIT	0.67-1.0 oz	Sorghum 2-leaf to layby (before head emergence)	May be tank-mixed with AAtrex, Buctril, Banvel/Clarity, or 2,4-D. Cost: \$14.00-\$21.00.
STARANE ULTRA	0.4 pt	Sorghum 3-7 leaf; 8-leaf to boot use drop tips	Starane Ultra may be applied as a burndown treatment after planting but prior to sorghum emergence. For late postemergence applications, drop nozzles should be directed toward the soil surface to avoid contact with sorghum foliage. Do not apply after the boot stage. Cost: \$13.75.
YUKON	4-6 oz	Sorghum 2-leaf to 15"	Cost: \$11.25-\$16.75.
		Harves	Aid
DIQUAT	1.5-2.0 pt	1-2 weeks before harvest.	Seed no more than 30% moisture.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>•</sup>	1-2 qt	Grain moisture 30% or less. 7 days before harvest.	Not for use on seed fields. Cost: \$11.00-\$22.00.

•If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher. •Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

### Weed Response to Burndown Herbicides<sup>1</sup>

### Weed Response to Fall Burndown Herbicides SSS

Winter annual weeds (henbit, horseweed, pennycress, etc.) can be quite susceptible to fall herbicide application. Herbicides can be applied in the fall, weather permitting, from late September up until early December. Before using a particular herbicide, check to see if it is labeled for fall application.

Resp	onse Ratings:
	Percent Control
_	96-100%
—	90-95%
	85-89%
	80-84%
	70-79%
	60-69%
	less than 60%
_	0

Herbicides	Alfalfa	Dandelion	Downy Brome	Field Pennycress	Henbit	Marestail	Marestail, Glyphosate- Resistant	Prickly Lettuce	Shepherdspurse	
2,4-D ester (1-2 pt)	7	7	1	10	9	8	8	9	10	
Authority MTZ + $2,4$ -D ( $14 \text{ oz} + 1 \text{ pt}$ )	6	8	1	9	10	8	9	10	6	
Canopy Ex (1.1-2.2 oz)	5	8	2	10	9	9	9	9	10	
Extreme	4	8	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	
Glyphosate <sup>4</sup> (32 oz)	5	6	10	9	9	8	5	6	10	
Glyphosate <sup>4</sup> (32 oz) + dicamba (0.5 pt)	10	8	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	
Glyphosate <sup>4</sup> + 2,4-D (24 oz + 16 oz)	8	8	10	10	9	9	9	8	10	
Gramoxone Inteon (2-3 pt)	4	5	7	10	9	7	7	8	9	
Rage D-TECH (16 oz)	7	8	1	10	10	9	10	9	10	
Valor + 2,4-D (3 oz + 1 pt)	7	8	1	10	9	8	8	9	10	
Valor XLT + 2,4-D (3 oz + 2 pts)	9	9	4	10	9	9	9	10	10	
Valor + glyphosate $(2 \text{ oz} + 32 \text{ oz})$	7	7	10	10	9	9	9	8	9	
Valor XLT + glyphosate (3 oz + 32 oz)	9	9	10	10	9	9	8	10	10	

### Weed Response to Spring Burndown Herbicides

Herbicide	Alfalfa	Annual Bluegrass	Barnyardgrass	Chickweed	Corn — Volunteer	Dandelion	Downy Brome	<b>Evening Primrose</b>	Field Pennycress	Foxtail	Foxtail Barley	Henbit	Hairy Vetch	Kochia	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Marestail (horseweed)	Maresetail Glyphosate-Resistant	Prickly Lettuce	Purslane Speedwell	Russian Thistle	Sandbur, Longspine	Shepherdspurse	Smartweed — Annual	Sunflower	Sweet Clover	Tall Knotweed	Velvetleaf	Virginia Pepperweed	Winter Wheat or Rye
2,4-D ester <sup>2</sup> (1.0 pt)	5	1	1	4	1	7	1	7	8	1	1	4	7	6	4	9		77	9	7	9	1	8	7	10	6	6	8	7	1
Authority First Authority First + 2,4-D	4	1	1	7	1	7	1	7	8	1	1	6	4	8	8	9		99	7	7	8	1	9	8	10	4	8	9	9	1
(6.4  oz + 1  pt)	6	1	1	7	1	8	1	8	10	1	1	8	7	8	7	9	1	10 10	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	8	10	8	7
Authority MTZ+2,4-D	_	_		_	_		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_							_					_			
(14  oz + 1  pt)	5	3	4	5	2	8	2	8	8	2	1	9	8	9	9	8		8 10	8	10	9	3	9	10	10	7	8	10	10	2
Canopy (2.25-4 oz)	4	2	4	6	3	8	2	9	9	2	1	8	5	8	8	9		8 9	9	9	8	4	10	8	8	4	4	8	9	2
Extreme (3.0 pt)	4	10	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	10	9	9	7	9	9	10		99	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	3	10	10	9	9
Glyphosate <sup>◆3,4</sup> (24 oz)	4	10	10	10	$10^{3}$	5	10	7	10	9	9	9	6	6	6	7		6 5	6	10	9	10	10	7	9	3	9	7	9	10
Glyphosate $43,4$ (32 oz)	5	10	10	10	$10^{3}$	7	10	8	10	10	9	9	6	8	8	9		8 5	7	10	7	10	10	8	9	4	9	9	9	10
Glyphosate <sup>◆3,4</sup> + 2,4-D este	er (4																													
(24 oz + 1.0 pt) Glyphosate <sup>3,4</sup> + Pursuit	6	10	10	10	$10^{3}$	8	7	9	10	9	9	9	7	9	9	9		99	8	10	9	10	10	9	10	5	9	10	9	10
(24  oz + 4  oz)	4	10	10	10	$10^{3}$	8	10	8	10	10	9	9	7	9	9	9		99	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	3	10	10	9	9
Glyphosate $A^{3,4}$ (24 oz) +	-	10	10	10	10	Ũ	10	0	10	10	1					ĺ ĺ				-	10	10	10	10	10	Ŭ	10	10	-	
Sencor (4 oz)	4	10	10	10	$10^{3}$	7	10	7	10	9	9	9	7	8	7	8		8 8	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	4	10	8	9	10
Gramoxone Inteon (2 pt)	4	8	7	10	4	5	7	7	10	7	8	9	7	9	9	8		77	8	6	9	7	9	6	10	4	9	8	9	6
Pursuit (4 oz)	1	5	7	8	3	4	2	5	9	8	7	7	2	6	6	5		4 4	7	3	6	7	9	8	8	2	3	9	3	1
Pursuit Plus (2.5 pt)	1	5	7	8	4	4	2	5	9	8	7	7	2	6	6	5		4 4	7	3	6	7	9	8	8	2	3	9	3	1
Scepter (0.66 pt)	1	5	3	9	3	4	1	5	9	3	5	7	3	7	7	5		4 4	6	3	5	5	9	7	8	1	3	7	1	1
Valor + 2,4-D (2 oz + 1 pt)	7	1	1	7	7	8	1	8	6	6	5	9	8	8	8	9		99	9	9	9	6	10	10	10	6	8	9	8	4
Valor + glyphosate (2 oz + 32 oz)	7	10	10	10	7	7	10	7	10	10	10	7	6	9	9	9		94	8	10	8	10	9	10	9	4	10	9	9	10

<sup>1</sup>This guide presents burndown information only. It does not reflect residual weed control.

<sup>2</sup>The 2,4-D preplant interval is 7 days for 1 pt and 30 days if more than 1 pt is used. See Page 89 for 2,4-D and Dicamba Preplant Interval Tables.

<sup>3</sup>Glyphosate-based products will not control Roundup Ready volunteer corn. Refer to soybean section for listing of grass herbicides for control of volunteer Roundup Ready corn.

<sup>4</sup>During colder days/nights (less than 60°F/50°F) glyphosate performance can be reduced.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

### Broadleaf Weed Response to Soil-Applied Herbicides

÷

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

÷

÷

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are forlight to moderate weed densities, favorableconditions and weed growth stage as speci-fied on the product label. High weed densi-ties, adverse conditions, or large weeds willreduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2 -$ less than $60\%$ $1 - 0\%$	E. Black Nightshade (3.5) <sup>§</sup>	Cocklebur (5.5)	Kochia (2.5)	Kochia, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Lambsquarters (1.5)	Marestail (horseweed)	Maresetail, Glyphosate-Resistant	Morningglory Species (5.5)	Pigweed (2.5)	Pigweed, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Ragweed (3)	Russian Thistle (2.3)	Smartweed (1.5)	Sunflower (10)	Velvetleaf (4.2)	Waterhemp (2.5)	Waterhemp, ALS-Resistant (2.5)	Waterhemp, Triazine-Resistant (2.5)	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>
Authority Assist 4SC Authority First / Sonic Boundary/Dual II Magnum + Sencor Canopy Command Dual II Magnum Envive/Enlite	9 8 7 4 4 7 9	8 4 8 6 2 9	9 8 4 7 9 2 9	7 8 4 7 9 2 8	9 8 2 9 9 2 9	9 8 9 8 8 9	5 7 7 4 2 8	5 7 7 4 2 8	8 6 2 9 2 1 8	9 9 8 2 8 9	9 9 5 2 8 9	7 5 4 4 5 9	8 9 7 5 3 8	9 7 8 8 8 2 9	7 3 4 8 4 2 9	8 7 6 8 10 2 9	8 9 9 2 8 9	8 9 6 2 8 9	8 7 9 2 8 9	2 2 3 2 1 1 2
FirstRate Gangster Micro-Tech/Partner/Intrro Micro-Tech + Sencor Outlook Prefix Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0/Pendimax	3 9 7 7 6 9 2	8 8 2 4 2 3 2	8 8 2 4 2 4 7	1 8 2 4 2 4 7	8 8 2 2 2 4 7	6 8 7 9 7 8 7	6 7 2 7 2 4 2	6 7 2 7 2 4 2	5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 9 8 9 8 9 7	8 8 8 8 9 7	9 9 4 9 5 5 2	- 7 2 7 3 3 7	8 8 2 8 2 2 2	8 8 2 4 2 4 2	8 8 2 6 2 2 4	6 8 9 8 9 7	1 9 8 9 8 9 7	6 9 8 7 8 9 7	2 2 1 3 1 2 2
Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0/Pendimax + Sencor Pursuit DG Pursuit + Dual II Magnum Pursuit Plus Python Scepter + Dual II Magnum or Micro-Tech Sencor	2 9 8 9 3 8 5	4 6 6 5 9 5	7 8 9 8 6 8	7 1 2 7 1 2 8	7 8 9 9 8 4 3	9 8 9 8 9 8	7 4 4 4 5 7	7 4 4 4 5 7	2 6 6 2 7 4	9 9 9 8 9	7 9 9 8 9 3	9 8 9 3 9	9 - - 8 - 8	7 9 9 8 9	4 8 8 5 8 6	7 8 8 7 7 8	9 6 9 8 8 9 7	9 1 7 7 1 7 7	7 6 9 8 8 9 2	3 2 2 1 2 3
Sonic Squadron or Scepter + Sonalan or Treflan Trifluralin Trifluralin + Sencor Valor Valor XLT	8 8 2 2 9 10	8 9 2 4 2 9	8 7 7 8 9	8 7 8 8 8 8	8 7 7 8 9	8 9 7 9 8 9	7 2 2 7 7 8	7 2 2 7 7 8	6 7 2 2 5 9	9 9 7 9 8 9	9 9 7 7 8 9	9 9 2 9 7 8	9 7 7 9 7 8	8 9 2 7 6 9	8 2 4 5 9	8 7 2 7 6 9	8 9 7 9 9 9	8 7 9 9	8 9 7 7 9 9	2 2 3 2 2

<sup>®</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. <sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

### Grass Weed Response to Soil-Applied Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are forlight to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $4-2 - $ less than $60\%$ $1 - 0\%$	Barnyardgrass (0.3) <sup>§</sup>	Crabgrass, Large (0.5)	Fall Panicum (0.4)	Giant Foxtail (2.0)	Green Foxtail (1.0)	Yellow Foxtail (1.0)	Sandbur (0.4)	Shattercane/Sorghum (3.5)	Shattercane, ALS-Resistant (3.5)	Woolly Cupgrass (2.5)	Crop Safety <sup>II</sup>	
Authority Assist Authority First/Sonic Boundary/Dual II Magnum + Sencor Canopy Command Dual II Magnum Envive/Enlite	6 5 9 4 9 9 6	7 9 4 9 9 6	7 5 9 4 9 5	7 4 9 4 9 9 6	8 6 9 4 9 9 6	8 5 9 4 9 9 6	5 3 4 2 6 5 3	6 3 4 2 6 4 3	3 3 4 2 6 4 3	3 - 6 2 6 6 5	2 2 3 2 1 1 2	
FirstRate Gangster Micro-Tech/Partner/Intrro Micro-Tech + Sencor Outlook Prefix Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0	1 6 9 9 9 9 9	1 5 9 9 9 9 9	1 7 9 9 9 9	3 6 9 9 9 9	1 6 9 9 9 9 9	4 9 9 9 9	1 3 4 4 4 4 8	1 3 4 4 4 6	1 3 4 4 4 6	1 3 6 6 6 6 8	1 2 1 3 1 2 2	
Prowl/Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0 + Sencor Pursuit DG Pursuit + Dual II Magnum Pursuit Plus Python Scepter + Dual II Magnum or Micro-Tech Sencor (8 oz)	9 6 9 1 9 2	9 2 9 9 1 9 2	9 6 9 1 9 2	9 7 9 2 9 2	9 7 9 9 1 9 2	9 7 9 9 1 9 2	8 5 7 7 1 4 2	7 7 8 1 4 4	7 1 3 5 1 4 2	7 3 5 7 1 5 1	3 2 2 2 1 2 3	
Sonic Squadron or Scepter + Sonalan or Treflan Trifluralin Trifluralin + Sencor Valor Valor XLT	5 9 9 7 6	7 9 9 6 6	7 9 9 5 5	4 9 9 7 7	6 9 9 7 7	5 9 9 7 7	3 7 8 8 3 3	3 6 7 3 3	3 5 7 3 3	1 6 7 6 5 5	2 2 3 2 2	

Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

### **Broadleaf Weed Response To Postemergence Herbicides**

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter, and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control. For generic herbicides check label to confirm site.

Weed Response Ratings: Ratings are forlight to moderate weed densities, favor- able conditions and weed growth stage as specified on the product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, or large weeds will reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$	Black Nightshade (3.5) <sup>§</sup> ocklebur (5.5) ochia (2.5)	ochia, ALS-Resistant (2.5) ochia,Triazine-Resistant (2.5) ambsquarters (1.5)	Aarestail (horseweed) Aaresetail, Glyphosate-Resistant Aorningglory Species (5.5)	d (2.5) d, Triazine ed (3)	This eed ( er (1	elvetleaf (4.2) aterhemp (2.5) aterhemp, ALS-Resistant (2.5) aterhemp, Triazine-Resistant (2.5) op Safety <sup>®</sup>
6 — 70-79% 5 — 60-69% 4-2 — less than 60% 1 — 0%	E. Blacl Cocklel Kochia	Kochia Kochia Lambse	Mares Mares Morni	Pigwee Pigwee Ragwee	Russian Smartwe Sunflow	Velvel Water Water Water Crop (

### Weed size influences performance — see label

					-															
Assure II/Targa Basagran Basagran + Ultra Blazer/Galaxy Basagran + Cobra Basagran + Scepter	2 2 7 7 4	2 9 9 9 10	2 7 7 4 7	2 7 7 4 7	2 7 7 4 7	2 7 7 4 7	1 4 6 6 6	1 4 6 6 6	1 3 8 5 7	2 2 8 9 9	2 2 8 9 9	2 7 9 9 7	2 7 7 7 7	1 9 9 9	2 8 8 8 9	2 9 9 8 9	2 2 8 9 8	2 2 8 9 3	2 2 8 9 3	1 1 2 3 1
Classic	2	10	4	1	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	9	3	9	9	8	6 <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>	3
Extreme	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	8	9	9	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	1
FirstRate	2	9	4	1	4	3	8	8	5	5	5	9	3	8	9	9	4	1	4	2
Fusilade-DX	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Fusion	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Glyphosate <sup>◆b</sup> (1 qt) Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> (32 oz) + Classic (0.3 oz) Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> (32 oz) + Flexstar (8 oz) Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> (32 oz) + Phoenix (5 oz) Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> (32 oz) + Raptor (3 oz)	8 8 10 8 10	9 10 9 9 10	8 10 10 9 10	8 8 10 9 10	8 10 10 9 10	8 9 8 6 10	8 8 7 7	2 6 6 6	7 8 7 7 7	9 10 10 10 10	9 10 10 10 10	8 10 10 10 8	7 10 10 9 10	8 10 9 10 8	9 10 9 8 10	8 9 9 9 10	9 10 9 10 10	9 10 9 10 10	9 10 9 10 10	1 3 2 3 1
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (32 oz) + Scepter (1.44 oz)	8	8	9	9	9	7	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       9 \\       7 \\       6^a \\       6^a     \end{array} $	2
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (32 oz) + Ultra Blazer (12 oz)	10	8	9	9	9	6	7	6	7	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	9	9		3
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (1 qt) — ropewicks, wipers, etc.	-	7	2	2	2	7	8	2	7	7	7	7	4	7	4	4	7	7		1
Harmony SG	2	6	4	1	4	8	7	7	5	8	8	4	3	8	6	8	6 <sup>a</sup>	1		3
Harmony SG + Classic	2	9	4	1	4	9	7	7	8	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	6 <sup>a</sup>	1		3
Liberty/Ignite <sup>c</sup>	7	7	6	6	6	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	8	7	8	7	7	7	1
Phoenix/Cobra	8	8	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	9	9	9	5	7	4	4	9	9	9	3
Poast Plus	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Poast Plus + Basagran	2	9	7	7	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	2	9	8	9	2	2	2	1
Pursuit	8	9	8	1	8	4	5	5	5	9	9	7	5	8	7	8	6 <sup>a</sup>	1	6 <sup>a</sup>	1
Pursuit + Ultra Blazer or Phoenix or Reflex Raptor Raptor + Ultra Blazer Reflex/Flexstar Resource	8 9 9 8 4	9 9 9 7 7	8 8 4 3	4 1 4 4 3	5 8 8 4 3	4 8 5 7	4 5 6 7 5	4 5 6 7 5	5 5 6 5 5	9 9 9 9 5	9 9 9 9 5	9 7 9 9 7	5 - 5 5 3	9 7 9 8 4	7 9 9 7 4	7 9 9 7 10	9 6 <sup>a</sup> 9 9 4	8 1 9 9 4	9 6 <sup>a</sup> 9 9 4	3 1 1 2 2
Select Max	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Synchrony XP	2	9	6	1	6	9	6	6	5	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	6 <sup>a</sup>	1	6 <sup>a</sup>	1
Ultra Blazer	8	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	9	9	9	5	9	4	4	9	9	9	3

Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. If stand is not lost injury, most crops will compensate for early injury. Adding surfactants, COC, or liquid nitrogen may reduce crop safety for some herbicide combinations. Refer to product label for specific information.

•See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

<sup>a</sup>Not labeled for control.

<sup>b</sup>Warning: Repeated use of glyphosate alone can result in weed shifts and weed resistance.

<sup>c</sup>For use with Liberty-Link soybeans only

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

Soybean

### Grass Weed Response To Postemergence Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in crops and weeds, soil type, pH, organic matter, temperature, growth stage, and application rates. Ratings may vary from season to season and among geographical areas within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this publication. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control. For generic herbicides check label to confirm site.

Weed Response Ratings:Ratingsare for light to moderate weed densities,favorable conditions and weedgrowth stage as specified on theproduct label. High weed densities,adverse conditions, or large weedswill reduce control. $10 - 96-100\%$ $9 - 90-95\%$ $8 - 85-89\%$ $7 - 80-84\%$ $6 - 70-79\%$ $5 - 60-69\%$ $4-2$ — less than $60\%$ $1 - 0\%$	Barnyardgrass (0.3) <sup>§</sup>	Crabgrass (0.5) Fall Panicum (0.4)	Giant Foxtail (2.0)	Green Foxtail (1.0)	Yellow Foxtail (1.0)	Sandbur (0.4)	Shattercane/Sorghum (3.5)	Shattercane, ALS-Resistant (3.5)	Wolly Cupgrass (2.5)	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>	Regular Corn — Volunteer (6.0)	RR Corn — Volunteer (6.0)a	LL Corn — Volunteer (6.0)	Clearfield Corn — Volunteer (6.0)	
---	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------	---------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

#### Weed size influences performance — see label

Assure II/Targa Basagran Basagran + Ultra Blazer or Galaxy Basagran + Phoenix Basagran + Scepter	9 2 2 2 2	9 2 2 4 2	9 2 2 4 2	8 2 2 4 2	8 2 2 5 2	6 2 2 2 2	9 2 2 4 2	10 2 2 4 2	10 2 2 4 2	9 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 3 1	10 2 2 4 6	10 2 2 4 6	10 2 2 4 6	10 2 2 4 0 <sup>b</sup>	
Classic Extreme FirstRate Fusilade DX Fusion	2 10 1 9 9	2 9 1 9 9	2 10 1 9 9	2 8 1 8 9	2 10 1 9 9	1 9 1 8 9	2 10 1 8 8	2 10 1 10 10	2 10 1 10 10	2 9 1 9 9	3 1 2 1 2	3 10 2 10 10	3 6 2 10 10	3 10 2 10 10	3 10 2 10 10	
Glyphosate <sup>•b</sup> (1 qt) Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (32 oz) + Classic (0.3 oz) Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (32 oz) + Flexstar (8 oz) Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (32 oz) + Phoenix (5 oz) Glyphosate <sup>•</sup> (32 oz) + Raptor (3 oz)	10 10 10 10 10	9 9 9 9 9	10 10 10 10 10	9 9 9 9 9	10 10 10 10 10	9 9 9 9 9	10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10	9 9 9 9 9	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 10	1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup>	10 10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10 10	
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (32 oz) + Scepter (1.44 oz) Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (32 oz) + Ultra Blazer (12 oz) Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> (1 qt) — ropewicks, wipers, etc. Harmony SG Harmony SG + Classic	10 10 10 1 2	9 9 9 1 2	10 10 10 1 2	9 9 9 1 2	10 10 10 1 2	9 9 9 1 2	10 10 10 1 2	10 10 10 1 2	10 10 10 1 2	9 9 9 2 2	1 1 1 2 3	10 10 10 2 2	1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>a</sup> 2 2	10 10 10 2 2	10 10 10 2 2	
Liberty/Ignite <sup>c</sup> Phoenix/Cobra Poast Plus Poast Plus + Basagran Pursuit	7 2 9 8 7	8 4 9 8 7	7 4 9 8 5	8 1 9 7 8	7 1 9 7 9	8 1 9 6 7	6 4 9 8 5	7 4 10 9 9	7 4 10 9 1	6 2 9 8 6	1 3 1 1 1	6 2 10 10 6	6 2 10 10 6	1 2 10 10 6	6 2 10 10 0	
Pursuit + Ultra Blazer or Phoenix or Reflex Raptor Raptor + Ultra Blazer Reflex/Flexstar Resource	7 8 8 2 1	7 7 7 4 1	4 9 9 4 1	8 9 9 4 1	8 9 9 5 1	7 8 8 4 1	4 7 7 4 1	6 9 9 4 1	9 1 1 4 1	4 5 5 1 1	3 1 1 2 2	6 8 8 6 1	6 8 8 6 1	6 8 6 1	0 0 6 1	
Select Max Synchrony XP Ultra Blazer	9 2 2	9 2 4	9 2 4	9 2 2	9 2 2	9 2 2	9 2 4	10 2 4	10 2 4	9 2 2	1 1 3	10 6 3	10 6 3	10 6 3	10 0 3	

Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury. If stand is not lost injury, most crops will compensate for early injury. Adding surfactants, COC, or liquid nitrogen may reduce crop safety for some herbicide combinations. Refer to product label for specific information.

<sup>§</sup>Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

<sup>a</sup>Glyphosate will not control RR volunteer corn.

<sup>b</sup>Clearfield corn will not be controlled by imidazolinones and sulfonylurea herbicides.

<sup>c</sup>For use with Liberty-Link soybeans only.

\*See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

### Using 2,4-D or Dicamba Before Planting

The University of Nebraska recommends following the guidelines below when applying 2,4-D or dicamba before planting corn, soybean and sorghum. Please note that these recommendations are applicable to both the ester and amine formulations of 2,4-D.

2,4-D Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate	Dicamba Preplant Interval	Use Rate	Use Rate
Crop	1 pt	>1 pt	Crop	1/4 pt	1/2 pt
Corn	7 days	14 days	Corn	5 days	7 days
Soybean (use ester only)	7 days	30 days	Soybean	DO NOT USE	DO NOT USE
Sorghum	10 days	21 days	Sorghum	7 days	10 days

# Soybean

## Fall Burndown Treatments

Chart on page 84 before Loam Loam		Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Remarks and Approximate Cost/A Broadcast	
2,4-D ESTER	2 pt	2 pt	2 pt	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$4.75.
AUTHORITY MTZ	Do not use	10-12 oz	14-16 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$14.25-\$21.50.
+ 2,4-D	_	1 pt	1 pt	
CANOPY EX	1.1-3.3 oz/A	1.1-3.3 oz/A	1.1-3.3 oz/A	Canopy EX is only labeled for use south of Hwy. 30 and east of Hwy 281. Can be used 14 days Pre Planting. DO NOT EXCEED 1.1 oz/A of Canopy EX on soil with pH greater than 7.0. Cost: \$7.25-\$21.50.
EXTREME	3 pt	3 pt	3 pt	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$18.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$10.50-\$25.00.
GLYPHOSATE◆	24 oz	24 oz	24 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$10.50-\$35.00.
+ 2,4-D	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	
GRAMOXONE INTEON	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	2-3 pt	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$9.50-\$14.25.
RAGE D-TECH	16 oz	16 oz	16 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$7.75.
VALOR	2 oz	2-3 oz	2-3 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$20.50-\$25.50.
+ GLYPHOSATE	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz	
VALOR	2 oz	2-3 oz	2-3 oz	Apply before ground freezes. Cost: \$12.50-\$17.50.
+ 2,4-D	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	
VALOR XLT	3-5 oz	3-5 oz	3-5oz	Do not apply on soils with pH greater than 6.8. In Nebraska, Valor XLT may only be applied south of Hwy 30 and east of Hwy 281. Applications must be made no earlier than October 15 or when soil temperature falls below 50°F at a 2-inch depth. Cost: \$11.50-\$19.00.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

### Spring Burndown and No-till

EPP treatments provide excellent early weed control; however, when the interval between herbicide application and planting is 28 days or more, split applications will generally give better control. If planting is delayed longer than planned after an EPP treatment, a PRE treatment may be needed. A nonselective herbicide such as glyphosate may be needed to control emerged weeds at time of application of residual herbicides. If only non-residual PRE or POST herbicides are used, apply appropriate PRE or POST herbicides as necessary. If Roundup Ready or Liberty Link varieties are planted, consider using a residual herbicide if a high weed density is expected. Also, glyphosate does not control volunteer Roundup Ready corn. Risk of developing soybean cyst nematode can be reduced if winter annual broadleaf weeds are controlled in the fall or early spring.

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre							
(See Weed Response Chart on page 84 before selecting herbicides)	Chart on page 84 before Loam Loam Loam		Loam	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost/A Broadcast					
NO-TILL IN ALFALFA OR C	LOVER SOD									
2,4-D ESTER (4L) + DICAMBA●	1.0 qt 0.5 pt	1.0 qt 0.5 pt	1.0 qt 0.5 pt	Apply in fall to alfalfa with 4″ new growth	Generally it is not wise to follow alfalfa with soybean. Use appropriate residual herbicide at planting. 2,4-D + Banvel/Clarity used to kill alfalfa. Cost: \$7.50.					
SOYBEAN, NO-TILL IN COO	DL-SEASON GR	ASS SOD								
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup> 24-32 oz 24-32 oz Apply		Apply in fall to 6-12" of new growth	Plant RR soybean. Cost: \$8.00-\$10.50.						
SOYBEAN, NO-TILL IN WAI	RM-SEASON GI	RASS SOD								
GLYPHOSATE <sup>•</sup>	32 oz	32 oz	32 oz	Apply in August to early September	Plant RR soybean. Cost: \$10.50-\$20.00.					
SOYBEAN, NO-TILL IN RYE	OR WINTER W	HEAT								
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup> 20-24 oz 20-24 oz 20-24 oz		20-24 oz	Apply when rye and wheat are 4-10" and before soybean emerges	Follow with appropriate EPP treatment. Cost: \$6.75-\$8.00.						
SOYBEAN, NO-TILL IN COR	N OR SOYBEA	N RESIDUE								
AUTHORITY FIRST	3-4 oz in RR soybean, or 6-8 oz in conventional soybean				Apply EPP, PPI or PRE, do not apply on soils with less than 1% OM. Cost: \$13.25-\$35.00.					
AUTHORITY MTZ	Do not use	12-13 oz	14-16 oz	PRE, 0-3 DBP	Do not use if soybean emerged. Do not graze or harvest forage for hay. Cost: \$16.50-\$21.50.					
2,4-D		1pt	1pt							
CANOPY	2.25 oz	3.0 oz	4.0 oz	0-30 DBP	Do not exceed 2.25 oz rate on soils with pH over 7. Use only east of Hwy 281 and south of Hwy 30. Cost: \$7.50-\$13.25.					
EXTREME	3 pt	3 pt	3 pt	0-30 DBP	Add 2,4-D ester (1.0 pt) to enhance control o perennial weeds (e.g. swamp smartweed and hemp dogbane). If 2,4-D is used, don't plan soybean for at least 7 days after application Cost: \$18.00.					
GLYPHOSATE <sup>\$2</sup>	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	0-30 DBP	Cost: \$8.00-\$10.50.					
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆2</sup>	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	24-32 oz	7-30 DBP	Use appropriate herbicide at planting. 2,4-D at 1 pt, 7 days before planting; at 2 pt, 30 days					
2,4-D LV ester (4L) <sup>1</sup>	1-2 pt	1-2 pt	1-2 pt		before planting. Cost: \$8.00-\$10.50; glyphosate + 2,4-D \$10.50-\$15.50.					
PURSUIT DG	1.44 oz	1.44 oz	1.44 oz	0-30 DBP	Do not plant sorghum the following year. EPP treatments may be less effective if rainfall					
DUAL II MAGNUM or	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.33 pt	0-30 DBP	does not occur within 7 days of application. Cost: Pursuit + Dual \$38.00-\$43.00; Pursuit +					
MICRO-TECH or	2.5 qt	2.5-3 qt	2.5-3 qt	0-30 DBP	Micro-Tech \$42.00-\$46.00; Pursuit + Outlook \$39.00-\$52.00;					
OUTLOOK	12-14 oz	14-18 oz	18-21 oz	0-30 DBP	φυριού ψυ <b>μιου</b> γ					
PURSUIT PLUS	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	0-45 DBP						

<sup>1</sup>Preplant interval for 1 pt 2,4-D is 7 days. If more than 1 pt of 2,4-D is used, the preplant interval is 30 days or crop injury will result. Do not use Banvel, Clarity or Sterling preplant.

<sup>2</sup>With colder days/nights (less than 60°F/50°F) glyphosate performance will be reduced.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

# Soybean Spring Burndown and No-till (continued)

Herbicide Commercial Product per Acre					
(See <i>Weed Response</i> <i>Chart</i> on page 84 before selecting herbicides)	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost/A Broadcast
SENCOR 75DF +	0.33 lb	0.67 lb	0.83 lb	0-14 DBP	Add 0.25% surfactant or 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate for better burndown of small weeds
DUAL II MAGNUM or	1 pt	1.33 pt	1.33 pt		up to 1.5-2". If emerged weeds are more than 2", add Gramoxone or glyphosate as discussed
MICRO-TECH or	2.0 qt	2.5 qt	3 qt		in the preemergence section. Split application is not necessary except if planter causes
OUTLOOK	12 oz	16 oz	18 oz		excessive soil disturbance. Do not apply on soils with less than 0.5% OM. Reduce Sencor
INTRRO	2.5 qt	2.75 qt	2.5-2.75 qt		rate by 1/3 on calcareous soils. Cost: Sencor with Dual II Magnum \$23.00-\$38.00; Sencor with Micro-Tech \$23.00-\$40.50; Sencor + Outlook \$24.00-\$42.50; Intrro \$6.28-\$6.90.
SEQUENCE	2.5-3.0 pt	2.5-3.0 pt	2.5-3.0 pt	0-30 DBP	
VALOR or	2 oz	2-3 oz	2-3 oz	0-14 DBP	Cost: Valor + glyphosate \$15.25-\$20.50; Valor XLT + glyphosate \$16.75-\$29.50; Valor + 2,4-D
VALOR XLT +	3-5 oz	3-5 oz	3-5 oz	0-14 DBP	12.50-\$17.50; Valor XLT + 2,4-D \$14.00-\$21.50.
GLYPHOSATE or	16-32 oz	16-32 oz	16-32 oz	0-14 DBP	
$2,4$ -D LV ESTER $(4L)^1$	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	7-14 DBP	

### **Ridge Plant**

In crops planted after mid-May, weeds can be expected to grow vigorously before planting. In a ridge plant system these weeds may become too large to uproot and smother unless control efforts are applied in late April or early May. Two approaches can be used to control these weeds. The first would be to select an early preplant treatment from the no-till section and apply by mid to late April. Since the planting operation will destroy this herbicide barrier, a second herbicide application over the row is required at planting. A split application of two-thirds rate applied preplant and one-third banded over the row at planting should be effective. Another strategy is to apply a POST herbicide such as glyphosate to destroy weeds before growth exceeds 3 to 4 inches in height. Application is needed in late April to early May. Apply a PRE herbicide at planting. In most cases the time interval from application of the preplant knockdown herbicide to planting should not exceed three to four weeks. Weeds such as kochia, horseweed, smartweed, and winter annuals will warrant early treatment. Lambsquarters, velvetleaf, and grasses will emerge early in some years. The key to successful weed control is timely application of the herbicides. Appropriate herbicides can be selected from the no-till and tilled seedbed sections for this crop. Apply glyphosate at 1.5 to 2.0 pt/A, one to three weeks preplant.

## Tilled Seedbed, Soil-Applied Herbicides

For cocklebur, sunflower and velvetleaf, see Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants, pages 120-134.

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produ	ct per Acre	
(See Weed Response Chart on page 87-88 before selecting herbicides)	n page 87-88 before Loam Loam Loam lecting herbicides) <1% OM 1-2% OM > 2% OM		Loam	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
AUTHORITY ASSIST 4SC6-8 oz8-10 oz10-12 oz		PPI, PRE. Apply up to 3 days after soybean planting. Use 3 oz rate in Roundup Ready soybean. Do not use on soils with less than 1% OM. Use 8 oz if soil OM is greater than 3%. Do not harvest feed forage to hay or livestock. Cost: \$14.00-\$28.00.		
AUTHORITY FIRST/SONIC	Do not use	3-6.4 oz	3-6.4 oz	Cost: \$13.25-\$28.00.
AXIOM	7 oz	10-13 oz	13 oz	EPP, PPSA, PRE, or SURFACE MIX. Cost: \$11.50-\$21.25.
BOUNDARY 6.5	Do not use	1.5-2.0 pt	1.5-2.25 pt	PP, PRE. Cost: \$16.75-\$25.00.

<sup>1</sup>Preplant interval for 1 pt 2,4-D is 7 days. If more than 1 pt of 2,4-D is used, the preplant interval is 30 days or crop injury will result. Do not use Banvel, Clarity or Sterling preplant.

<sup>2</sup>With colder days/nights (less than 60°F/50°F) glyphosate performance will be reduced.

\*See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

# Soybean Tilled Seedbed (continued)

Herbicide	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre	
(See <i>Weed Response Chart</i> on page 87 before selecting herbicides)	Sandy Loam < 1% OM	Silt Loam 1-2% OM	Silty-Clay Loam > 2% OM	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
CANOPY	2.25 oz	3.0 oz	4.0 oz	PRE or PREPLANT up to 14 days. Do not exceed 2.25 oz rate on soils with pH over 7. Use only east of Hwy 281 and south of Hwy 30. Cost: \$7.50-\$13.25.
COMMAND 3ME	1.0 pt	1.6 pt	2.0 pt	Cost: \$15.75-\$31.25.
DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH	1.33 pt	1.33 pt	1.33 pt	EPP, PRE, or SURFACE MIX. Cost: \$22.25.
or DUAL IIG MAGNUM	6-8 lb	8-10 lb	10-12 lb	
ENLITE	2.8 oz	2.8 oz	2.8 oz	In Nebraska, use Enlite only on soils east of Hwy 281 and north of Hwy 30. Do not apply Enlite on fields that received flufenacet (Axiom, Domain), alachlor (Microtech), metolachlor (Dual), or dimethenamide (Frontier, Outlook) in the same season as it may result in severe soybean injury during a prolonged period of cool, wet weather. Cost: \$13.50
ENVIVE	2.5 oz	3.0 oz	3.5 oz	In Nebraska, use Envive only on soils east of Hwy 281 and south of Hwy 30. On soils with pH greater than 7.0, do not apply more than 2.5 oz/acre. Do not apply Envive on fields that received flufenacet (Axiom, Domain), alachlor (Microtech), metolachlor (Dual), dimethen- amide (Frontier, Outlook) in the same season as it may result in severe soybean injury during a prolonged period of cool, wet weather. Cost: \$10.00-\$14.00.
FIRSTRATE 0.60 oz 0.60 oz 0.60 oz			0.60 oz	Cost: \$21.50.
GANGSTER (co-pack) GANGSTER V +	1.8-3 oz	1.8-3 oz	1.8-3.0 oz	Do not use on sand less than 1% OM. Cost: \$28.00-\$35.00.
GANGSTER FR	0.6 oz	0.6 oz	0.6 oz	
INTRRO	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	PRE or SURFACE MIX. Cost: Intrro \$17.00; Micro-Tech \$20.75.
or MICRO-TECH	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	2.5 qt	
OUTLOOK	12-14 oz	14-18 oz	18-21 oz	Cost: \$17.75-\$31.25.
PREFIX	2 pt	2pt	2pt	PP, PRE. Cost: \$12.50.
PROWL (3.3EC)/ PROWL H <sub>2</sub> 0	1.2 <b>-</b> 1.8 pt	1.8-3.0 pt	2.4-3.6 pt	PPI or SURFACE MIX. Cost: Prowl \$6.00-\$18.00.
PURSUIT PLUS	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	SURFACE MIX — Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock. Do not plant sorghum the following year. Cost: \$19.75.
PYTHON	0.80 oz	1.0 oz	1.33 oz	Cost: \$10.50-\$17.25.
SCEPTER 70DG	1.4 oz	1.4 oz	1.4 oz	PRE. Cost: \$5.00.
SENCOR DF	0.33 lb	0.40 lb	0.50 lb	Cost: Sencor + Dual II Magnum \$23.00-\$31.50.
+ DUAL II MAGNUM/CINCH	1.0 pt	1.0 pt	1.33 pt	
SONIC (see Authority First)	Do not use	3-6.4 oz	3-6.4 oz	Rates are for conventional soybeans. Use 3 oz rate in Roundup-Ready soybean. Do not use on sand with less than 1.0% organic matter. Cost: \$13.25-\$28.00.
TRIFLURILAN	1.0 pt	1.5 pt	2.0 pt	PPI — For best results immediately incorporate. Trifluralin may be applied to untilled residue. Cost: \$2.25-\$4.50.
VALOR	1.5 oz	1.5-2.0 oz	2.0-2.5 oz	PRE. Cost: \$7.50-\$12.50.
VALOR XLT	3-5 oz	3-5oz	3-5 oz	PP, PRE. Cost: \$11.50-\$19.00.

### Postemergence (See page 34 for additives)

Herbicide (See <i>Weed Response Chart</i> on pages 87-88 before selecting herbicides)	Rates Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
ASSURE II or TARGA	7-8 oz	Grasses 4" Shattercane and corn 12-18"	Use COC (1% v/v) with Targa. Cost: Assure II \$9.25-\$10.75; Targa \$5.00-\$8.00.
BASAGRAN alone	1-2 pt	Broadleaf weeds	Split applications of Basagran at 1 pt/A may improve control of several
or with ULTRA BLAZER or	0.5-1 pt	less than 4" tall	weeds. See label for specific weed size. Cost: Basagran \$12.50-\$23.00; Basagran + Ultra Blazer \$17.00-\$32.00; Basagran + Harmony SG \$14.00- \$24.50; Basagran + Flexstar/Reflex \$24.75-\$39.25; Basagran + Scepter
HARMONY SG	0.12 oz		\$17.50-\$33.00.
or FLEXSTAR/REFLEX	0.75-1.0 pt		
or SCEPTER	1.4-2.8 oz		
BASAGRAN	1.5-2 pt	Use Basagran and	See label for rates and weed size. Cost: \$29.00-\$40.75.
+ POAST PLUS	1.5-2.5 pt	Poast Plus guidelines	
CLASSIC	0.33-0.75 oz	Apply when most broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall	May be tank-mixed with 4-6 oz Cobra or with labeled rate of Blazer or Reflex where eastern black nightshade or common waterhemp are present. Use COC only during drought conditions. Add 1 gal of 28% UAN for velvetleaf. Refer to Classic label for recrop intervals. Cost:
CLASSIC +	0.25 oz		Classic \$5.75-\$12.75; Classic + Harmony GT \$6.00.
HARMONY SG	0.12 oz		
COBRA	8-12.5 oz	Apply when most broadleaf weeds are 2-6" tall	Do not use during periods of stress or weed control will be poor. See label for specific weed size. Cost: \$11.25-\$17.50.
EXTREME (Roundup Ready varieties only)	3 pt	Weeds 6-8" tall	Add NIS at 1 pt/100 gal + spray grade AMS 17 lb/100 gal. Recrop interval of 18 months for oat, sunflower, popcorn, sweetcorn and sorghum. Cost: \$18.00.
FIRSTRATE	0.30 oz	Broadleaf weeds 1-6"	Tank-mix with Blazer or Cobra or Flexstar/Reflex for waterhemp control. Also labeled for second 0.3 oz application. Cost: \$11.00.
FLEXSTAR/REFLEX	0.75-1.0 pt	Apply when most broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall	Do not plant sorghum the following year. Do not use west of Hwy 281. Do not apply Reflex or Flexstar to any field more than once every two years. Cost: \$12.25-\$16.25.
FUSILADE-DX	8-12 oz	Grasses 2-6"	Use 4-6 oz rate for volunteer corn. Cost: \$12.50-\$18.75.
FUSION	6-10 oz	Grasses 4" Shattercane and corn 12-18"	Use 4-6 oz rate for volunteer corn. Cost: \$9.00-\$15.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>•1</sup> (Roundup Ready variety required)	26-32 oz	Weeds less than 12″ tall	Check label for maximum application amount per growing season. Cost: \$8.50-\$10.50.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>\$1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory, velvetleaf and waterhemp can be
+ CLASSIC	0.3 oz		reduced by 20-60%. Cost: \$15.75.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>\$1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory and velvetleaf can be reduced by
+ PHOENIX	5 oz		10-40%. Cost: \$17.50.

<sup>1</sup>Warning: Repeated use of glyphosate can result in a shift in weed species and weed resistance. Seven weed species have been documented to be glyphosate-resistant in the United States, including: Rigid ryegrass, Italian ryegrass, waterhemp, marestail, Palmer amaranth, giant ragweed and common ragweed. Glyphosate-resistant marestail was confirmed in Nebraska in 2006.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

### **Postemergence** (continued) (See page 34 for additives)

Herbicide (See <i>Weed Response Chart</i> on pages 87-88 before selecting herbicides)	Rates Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
GLYPHOSATE <sup>\$1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory can be reduced by 60%. Cost: \$26.20.
+ RAPTOR	3 oz		
GLYPHOSATE <sup>\$1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory, velvetleaf and common waterhemp
+ FLEXSTAR	8 oz		can be reduced by 60%. Cost: \$18.50.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory, velvetleaf and waterhemp can be
+ SCEPTER	1.44 oz		reduced by 20-60%. Cost: \$19.00.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>•1</sup>	32 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Control of taller morningglory, velvetleaf and waterhemp can be
+ ULTRA BLAZER	12 oz		reduced by 20-60%. Cost: \$17.50.
LIBERTY	30-34 oz	Soybeans up to 12"	Apply only to Liberty Link soybean varieties. Ignite is a contact
or IGNITE	22-24 iz	(prior to flowering). Weeds 1-4″	herbicide without soil residual. Apply 15-20 GPA at 35-40 PSI. Add AMS at 2% v/v. Use higher Ignite rates for taller weeds. Cost: \$14.25-\$15.50.
PHOENIX	8-12.5 oz	Apply when most broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall	May be tank-mixed with Select (6-8 oz) + NIS. COC not required if weeds are less than 4 inches. Cost: \$11.25-\$17.50.
POAST PLUS	1.5-2.25 pt	Grasses 8" Shattercane and corn 12-18"	Use lower rate for most grasses and higher rates for volunteer corn control. COC needed for effective control. UAN or AMS will improve control of some species. Refer to label. Cost: \$11.75-\$17.75.
PURSUIT DG alone	1.44 oz	Weeds less than 4"	Do not plant sorghum the following year. Do not use during periods
or with COBRA	4 oz	Shattercane up to 6"	of stress or weed control will be poor. Add Select to improve control of volunteer corn. Use a combination for waterhemp control. Do not graze
or ULTRA BLAZER	0.5-1.0 pt		or feed treated soybean forage, hay, or straw to livestock. Cost: Pursuit \$21.00; Pursuit DG + Cobra \$26.75; Pursuite DG + Blazer
or FLEXSTAR/REFLEX	0.75-1.0 pt		\$25.50-\$30.00; Pursuit + Flexstar/Reflex \$33.25-\$37.25.
RAPTOR	5 oz	Weeds 2-4"	Apply only once per season. Do not graze or feed treated forage to
or RAPTOR	4 oz	Shattercane up to 8"	livestock. Use 4 oz rate if a pre-emergence herbicide was used. Add Ultra Blazer/Status for waterhemp and smartweed control. Cost:
+ ULTRA BLAZER	10-16 oz		Raptor \$26.25; Raptor + Ultra Blazer \$26.75-\$30.00.
RESOURCE	4.0-12.0 oz	Velvetleaf 4-30"	Add COC + AMS. Cost: \$6.50-\$19.75.
SELECT MAX	6-16 oz	Corn 12-36" See label for specific weeds.	Cost: \$6.50-\$17.50.
STORM	1.5 pt	Broadleaf weeds less than 4" tall	Cost: \$14.00.

<sup>1</sup>Warning: Repeated use of glyphosate can result in a shift in weed species and weed resistance. Seven weed species have been documented to be glyphosate-resistant in the United States, including: Rigid ryegrass, Italian ryegrass, waterhemp, marestail, palmer amaranth, giant ragweed and common ragweed. Glyphosate-resistant marestail was confirmed in Nebraska in 2006.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

### Postemergence (continued) (See page 34 for additives)

Herbicide (See <i>Weed Response Chart</i> on pages 87-88 before selecting herbicides)	Rates Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
SYNCHRONY XP (STS variety required)	0.50 oz	Broadleaf weeds less than 6"	May be tank-mixed with 4-6 oz Cobra or labeled rates of Blazer or Reflex (where eastern black nightshade or waterhemp is present). Can be tank-mixed with POST grass herbicides under certain condi- tions. Synchrony STS may reduce POST grass herbicide activity. Cost: (STS variety) \$5.00 (any variety) \$2.50.
SYNCHRONY XP (any variety)	0.25 oz		
ULTRA BLAZER	8-24 oz	Apply when most broadleaf weeds are less than 4" tall	See label for rates and specific weed size. Cost: \$4.75-\$13.75.

		Harves	st Aid
GLYPHOSATE◆	32 oz		14 days before harvest on Roundup Ready® varieties only. Cost: \$10.50.
GRAMOXONE INTEON	3 pt	When 65% of pods are brown	Desiccant. Follow label directions on water volume and NIS additive. Do not graze for 15 days. Cost: \$14.25.

## **Bean Bar/Wiper Applications**

Сгор	Applicator	Herbicide:Water Ratio	Remarks <sup>1</sup>				
Soybean and Sorghum	1. Ropewick	GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup> (30% concentration)	No surfactant needed. Works best on volunteer corn and shattercane. Weeds should be 10-12" taller than soybean. Travel both directions in heavy stands. In sorghum, too wet or dripping ropes will cause droplet splash and crop injury.				
Soybean	2. Bean Bar — straight stream tip	GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup> (4% concentration)	A marking dye can be added to the spray solution so it is easier to see treated plants. Add a surfactant at $0.5\% \text{ v/v}$ .				
Soybean	ybean 3. Bean Bar — BASAGRA1 spreading (1% concent		Complete coverage essential. Add 1 gal UAN to each 25 gal spray. Add Poast and COC for shattercane and volunteer corn.				
	tip	CLASSIC + PINNACLE 0.5 oz + 0.5 oz per 25 gal water	Add 1 qt COC + 1 gal 28-0-0 per 25 gal.				
		POAST PLUS, FUSILADE or ASSURE 1:100 (1% concentration)	Add 1 qt COC or 1/2 pt adjuvant per 25 gal mix. Pre-harvest intervals: Poast, 90 days; Fusilade, pre-bloom; Assure, 80 days; Fusion, Prebloom; Select, 50 days.				
		SELECT MAX 1:100 (1% concentration)					
		FUSION 1:160 (0.62% concentration)					

<sup>1</sup>Herbicide costs per acre vary from \$1.00 with light weed infestations to \$15.00 in heavy infestations.
<sup>•</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

# Sugarbeet

## Weed Response to Herbicides in Sugarbeet

	Annual Morningglory	Barnyardgrass	Cocklebur	Crabgrass	Fall Panicum	Foxtail	Jimsonweed	Kochia	Kochia, ALS-Resistant	Kochia, Triazine-Resistant	Lambsquarters	Nightshade (Hairy)	Pigweed	Ragweed	Russian Thistle	Sandbur	Shattercane/Sorghum	Smartweed	Sunflower	Velvetleaf	Wild Buckwheat	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>
Assure II + COC Betamix-POST Betamix Progress-POST Betamix + Stinger-POST Betamix + Upbeet Betamix + Upbeet + Stinger-POST	1 1 5 1 5	9 4 5 4 5	1 2 9 6 9	9 1 1 1 1 4	9 1 1 1 1 2	9 6 7 6 7 5	1 3 7 3 7	1 4 5 9 9	1 4 5 5 5 5	1 4 5 9 9	1 9 6 9 9	1 9 8 9 9	1 9 8 9 9	1 3 8 6 8	1 5 5 5 8	9 6 7 6 5	10 1 1 1 1 2	1 3 7 6 8	1 1 2 9 6 9	1 2 3 7 7	1 5 9 7 9	1 3 3 3 2
Betamix + Upbeet + Stinger (Micro-Rate)-POST Betamix + Upbeet + Stinger (Half-Rate)-POST Dual Magnum-LAYBY Eptam-LAYBY Glyphosate <sup>+</sup> -POST	5 5 1 5 8	6 6 8 6 10	9 9 2 5 10	5 5 8 9 10	3 3 8 9 10	6 9 9 10	7 7 1 5 8	9 9 2 8 9	5 6 2 8 9	9 9 2 8 9	7 8 6 7 9	7 8 7 7 10	7 8 7 7 10	7 7 5 6 10	8 8 3 4 8	5 5 7 9 10	2 2 6 9 10	8 8 3 5 10	9 9 1 3 10	6 7 2 5 9	8 9 2 6 7	1 2 1 1 1
Outlook-LAYBY Nortron/PPI/PRE Poast-POST Ro-Neet-PPI Select Max-POST Stinger-POST	1 1 4 1 1	8 5 6 7 8 1	2 5 1 4 1 9	8 7 7 8 9 1	8 7 7 8 9 1	9 8 9 9 9	1 1 4 1 5	2 6 1 3 1 3	2 6 1 3 1 3	2 6 1 3 1 3	7 6 1 8 1 4	6 6 1 9 1 4	7 8 1 9 1 1	5 1 1 6 1 7	3 6 1 4 1 4	6 6 7 7 9 1	3 1 7 9 1	3 7 1 4 1 5	2 4 1 2 1 5	2 5 1 4 1 3	1 7 1 4 1 7	1 2 1 2 1 2

Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.
 See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

# Sugarbeet

		Co	mmercial I	Product pe	er Acre		
	Sand	dy Loam 1	% OM	Silt	Loam 1-2	% OM	
Herbicide	Broad- cast		7″ Band 30″ Row	Broad- cast		t/7″ Band 7 30″ Row	Application Time, Remarks, and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
		Ν	lo-till	in Ry	ye ol	r Winte	er Wheat
ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX	22-40 oz	22-40 oz	22-40 oz	22-40 oz	22-40 oz	22-40 oz	Apply in spring when rye or wheat are 6-10 inches tall and before sugarbeet have emerged. Cost: \$16.00-\$29.00.
				F	PI o	r PRE	
NORTRON SC	35 oz	11 oz	8 oz	59 oz	19 oz	14 oz	PPI or PRE—For furrow irrigation, apply preplant and incorporate 1 to 2 inches; for sprinkler irrigation apply PRE at planting or shortly after and immediately irrigate with 0.5 inch water. Cost broadcast: \$30.00-\$50.75.
					Lay	by	
EPTAM 7E or	36 oz	11.5 oz	8 oz	56 oz	18 oz	13 oz	Apply after thinning and clean cultivation; incorporate immediately 2 inches deep with a cultivator. Cost:
EPTAM 20G	15 lb	4.7 lb	3.5 lb	15 lb	4.7 lb	3.5 lb	broadcast: \$12.00-\$18.75.
TREFLAN	16 oz	5 oz	3.5 oz	20 oz	6 oz	4.5 oz	Sugarbeet 2 to 6 inches tall. Cover exposed beet roots with soil before Treflan application to reduce root girdling. Cost broadcast: \$2.25-\$2.75.
OUTLOOK	12 oz	3.8 oz	2.8 oz	14 oz		3.2 oz	Sugarbeet 4-leaf stage. Do not apply after the crop reaches the 8-leaf stage. Apply 0.5 inch of overhead irrigation water
DUAL MAGNUM	1 pt	5 oz	3-7 oz	1.6 pt	8 oz	6 oz	after application to incorporate herbicide. Cost broadcast: Outlook \$17.75-\$20.75; Dual Magnum \$15.00-\$24.00.

# Postemergence

		Rate Per Acre	2			
Herbicide	Broadcast	Product Per 7" Band 22" Row 30" Row		Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast	
ASSURE II/TARGA + COC	5-8 oz	1.6-2.5 oz	1.2-1.9 oz	Grass 1-3″	Susceptible grasses less than 4 inches tall. Good activity on volunteer cereals. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Do not mix with any herbi- cide or insecticide. Use the 8 oz rate for volun- teer corn control. Cost broadcast: \$6.60-\$10.50.	
BETAMIX	32 oz	10 oz	7.5 oz	Any stage of sugarbeet growth. Weeds cotyledon stage. Repeat in 5-7 days	Treat in late afternoon to reduce injury. Cost broadcast: Betamix \$23.36; Betamix + Stinger \$42.00.	
BETAMIX with STINGER	32 oz 4 oz	10 oz 1.3 oz	7.5 oz 1.0 oz	Sugarbeet 2-leaf stage. Repeat in 5-7 days		
PROGRESS	20-36 oz	6.4-11.4 oz	4.7-8.4 oz	Sugarbeet cotyledon to 2-leaf stage	Use the lower rate when sugarbeet are in the cotyledon to 2-leaf stage of growth. Follow with the higher rate in 5 to 7 days when sugarbeet is in the 4-leaf stage. Cost broadcast: \$18.75-\$33.75.	
ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX (Roundup-tolerant variety required)	22-32 oz	7-10 oz	5.1-7.5 oz	<ol> <li>Sugarbeet 2-leaf stage, weeds less than 2"</li> <li>Repeat in 14 days before weeds exceed 4" in height</li> <li>Make a third application to greater than 8-leaf sugarbeet</li> </ol>	Always add ammonium sulfate at a rate of 17 lb/100 gal of spray solution. Tank mixtures of Roundup with fungicides, insecticides, micronutrients or foliar fertilizers are not recommended. Total in crop application must not exceed 96 oz. Do not apply 30 days prior to harvest. Cost \$16.00-\$23.50.	

# Sugarbeet

# Postemergence (continued)

		Rate Per Acro	e					
Herbicide	Broadcast	Product F 22″ Row	er 7″ Band 30″ Row	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast			
POAST + COC	16-32 oz	5-10 oz	3-7 oz	Grass 1-3"	Use higher rate for larger grass or grass under			
or SELECT MAX + NIS	9-12 oz	2.8-5 oz	1.9-3.5 oz	Grass 1-3″	drought stress. Suggested rate for volunteer corn control: Poast at 24 oz and Select Max at 9 oz. All herbicides require the addition of an adjuvant. See label. Cost broadcast: Poast \$10.75-\$21.50; Select Max \$9.75-\$17.50.			
BETAMIX	32 oz	10 oz	7.5 oz	Sugarbeet 2-leaf	Do not add crop oil or NIS to Betamix plus Poast			
with POAST	24 oz	7.5 oz	5 oz	stage	or Betamix plus Select Max combinations. Grasses should be less than 2 inches. Cost			
or SELECT MAX	12 oz	3.8 oz	2.8 oz		broadcast: Betamix plus Poast \$39.50; Betamix plus Select Max \$40.86.			
CONVENTIONAL RATE								
BETAMIX	32 oz	10 oz	7.5 oz	Weeds, cotyledon	A minimum of two sequential applications			
+ UPBEET	0.5 oz	0.17 oz	0.12 oz	to less than 1"	should be utilized. Cost broadcast: \$77.00.			
+ STINGER	4 oz	1.3 oz	1.0 oz					
MICRO-RATE								
BETAMIX	8 oz	2.5 oz	1.7 oz	Weeds, cotyledon to less than 1"	Micro-Rate/Half-Rate — A minimum of three			
+ UPBEET	0.125 oz	0.04 oz	0.03 oz	to less than 1	sequential applications should be utilized, repeat applications on a 5- to 7-day interval. Timing of			
+ STINGER	1.2 oz	0.4 oz	0.3 oz		applications is very important. Cost broadcast: Micro-Rate \$20.25; Half-Rate \$40.50.			
+ Methylated Sunflower Oil 1.5%								
HALF-RATE								
BETAMIX	16 oz	5.1 oz	3.7 oz					
+ UPBEET	0.25 oz	0.07 oz	0.05 oz					
+ STINGER	2.4 oz	0.74 oz	0.55 oz					
+ Methylated Sunflower Oil 1.5%								
STINGER	4-6 oz	4-10 oz	4-10 oz	Sugarbeet, 2-8 true leaves; Canada thistle rosette to pre-bud	Use lower rates for annual weeds and higher rates for Canada thistle. Do not plant or rotate for 1 year after treatment to any crop except small grains or corn. Cost broadcast: \$18.75-\$28.00			
UPBEET	0.5 oz	0.17 oz	0.12 oz	Weeds less than	For best weed control, use a minimum of 2			
+ MSO				2" tall	sequential applications. Should be tank-mixed with Betamix or Progress. ALS-resistant kochia			
UPBEET	0.5 oz	0.17 oz	0.12 oz		will not be controlled by Upbeet. A split application of Upbeet plus MSO applied when			
+ BETAMIX	32 oz	10 oz	7.5 oz		velvetleaf is 1 to 2 inches tall provides excellent control. The addition of Upbeet to Roundup			
UPBEET	0.5 oz	0.17 oz	0.12 oz		WeatherMAX can help with resistant weed management. Cost broadcast: Upbeet \$35.00;			
+ ROUNDUP WEATHERMAX	22 oz	7 oz	5.1 oz		Betamix + Upbeet \$58.36; Upbeet + Roundup WeatherMax \$51.00.			

# Sunflower

### Preemergence

#### (See Ecofarming for more sunflower recommendations)

	Comm	ercial Produc	ct per Acre			
Herbicide	Sandy Loam	Silt Loam	Silt-Clay Loam	Remarks and Approximate Cost per Acre Broadcast		
DUAL MAGNUM	1.0-1.33 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt	Apply PRE up to 30 days prior to planting. Provides excellent grass weed control, but should be combined with Spartan or followed with Beyond <b>(Clearfield hybrids only)</b> or Express SG <b>(ExpressSun hybrids only)</b> for broadleaf weed control. Cost: \$15.00-\$25.00.		
EPTAM 7E +	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	2.5 pt	Apply and incorporate just before planting. Cost: Eptam + Trifluralin \$16.75; Eptam + Sonalan \$23.25.		
or	1.5 pt	1.5 pt	1.5 pt	(10.75, Eptant + 50halan (\$25.25).		
SONALAN HFP	2.0 pt	2.0 pt	2.0 pt			
PROWL/PENDIMAX (3.3 EC) PPI or	1.2-2.4 pt	1.8-3.0 pt	2.4-3.6 pt	PPI up to 30 days prior to planting. Prowl or Prowl $H_2O$ PRE is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or irrigation is		
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O PPI	2.0 pt	2.5. pt	3.0 pt	received within 7 days of application. Otherwise, a registered POST		
PROWL/PENDIMAX (3.3 EC) or	3.0 pt	3.6 pt	3.6 pt	herbicide may be required. Cost: Prowl \$5.50-\$16.25; Prowl + glyphosate \$18.75-\$21.50.		
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O with or without	3.0 pt	3.0 pt	3.0 pt			
GLYPHOSATE <sup>+</sup>	16 oz	16 oz	16 oz			
SONALAN HFP or	1.5-2.0 pt	2.0-2.5 pt	2.5-3.0 pt	For best results immediately incorporate. Read label for carryover precautions. Cost: Sonalan HFP \$7.25-\$14.50; Trifluralin \$2.25-\$4.50.		
TRIFLURALIN	1 pt	1.25-1.5 pt	1.5-2 pt	•		
SPARTAN 4F	3.0-3.75 oz	3.75-6.0 oz	3.75-6.0 oz	Apply PRE up to 30 days prior to planting. Prowl or Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O is most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall or irrigation is		
PROWL/ PENDIMAX (3.3 EC) or	3.0 pt	3.6 pt	3.6 pt	received within 7 days of application. Otherwise, a registered POST herbicide may be required. Risk of crop injury increases as soil pH increases and/or soil organic matter decreases. Cost: Spartan + Prowl		
PROWL H <sub>2</sub> O	3.0 pt	3.0 pt	3.0 pt	\$25.50-\$40.00; Spartan + Dual Magnum \$27.00-\$49.00.		
or DUAL MAGNUM	1.0-1.33 pt	1.33 pt	1.67 pt			

### Postemergence

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost per Acre Broadcast
ASSURE II	8 oz	Annual grass weeds 2-6"	Supplemental label. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not apply to sunflowers under stress. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gal. Cost: $10.75$ .
BEYOND (Clearfield hybrids only)	4.0 oz	Sunflower 2-8 leaf, grasses 1-5 leaf, broadleaves 1-3″	Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gal and UAN at 2.5 gal/100 gal or AMS at 12-15 lb/100 gal. Cost: \$19.75.
EXPRESS SG (ExpressSun hybrids only)	0.5 oz	Sunflower 1-leaf to pre-bud	Supplemental label. Provides suppression of Canada thistle. Does not control grass weeds. May apply sequential treatments, not to exceed 1.0 oz/season. Add MSO at 1 gal/100 gal. Cost: \$9.00.
POAST	1-2 pt	Most grasses less than 8", corn 12-20"	Good coverage essential. Use 2 pt COC/A or 1.5 pt MSO/A. Add 2.5 lb AMS/A or 4-8 pt UAN/A. Cost: \$10.75-\$21.50.

### Harvest Aid

GRAMOXONE INTEON

1.5-2.0 pt

Use nonionic surfactant at 1 qt/100 gal spray solution. Apply when sunflower seeds reach physiological maturity (when seed moisture is 35% or lower). For many varieties, this corresponds to the time when the back of the heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. Use the higher rate when crop stands or weed infestations are heavy. Apply at least 7 days before harvest. Cost: \$7.25-\$9.50.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

### Wheat and Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Proso Millet, Rye, Triticale) **Broadleaf Weed Response to Postemergence Herbicides**

			- C.																
Response RatingsRatings are for light to moderate weeddensities, favorable conditions and weedgrowth stage as specified on productlabel. High weed densities, adverseconditions, or large weeds will reducecontrol. $10 - (96-100\%)$ $9 - (90-95\%)$ $5 - (60-69\%)$ $8 - (85-89\%)$ $4-2$ —less than 60 $7 - (80-84\%)$ $1 - 0$	Blue Mustard (10) <sup>§</sup>	Knotweed (3)	Field Pennycress (10)	Horseweed (5)	Kochia (5)	Kochia, ALS-Resistant (5)	Lambsquarters (5)	P. Smartweed (3)	Redroot Pigweed (2)	Russian Thistle (5)	Shepherdspurse (10)	Sunflower (5)	Tansy Mustard (10)	Prickly Lettuce (10)	Waterhemp (3)	Wild Buckwheat (4)	Wild Vetch (8)	Crop Safety <sup>II</sup>	
2,4-D Affinity BroadSpec + 2,4-D Agility SG Aim + 2,4-D Ally Extra/Accurate Extra Ally Extra/Accurate Extra + 2,4-D Ally Extra/Accurate Extra + Starane Ultra Amber Amber + 2,4-D Amber + Starane Ultra	7 9 8 9 10 9 10 9	$     \begin{array}{r}       6 \\       6 \\       7 \\       4 \\       7 \\       4 \\       4 \\       6 \\       4     \end{array} $	9 10 9 9 10 10 9 10 9	5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	6 9 10 9 6 9 10 7 9 10	6 6 7 9 1 6 8 1 6 8	9 9 10 8 7 10 7 6 10 6	8 9 - 4 6 4 5 6 5	9 9 10 8 8 10 8 8 10 8	8 9 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	9 10 9 9 10 9 9 10 9 10 9	9 8 9 8 7 10 7 8 9 8	9 10 9 9 10 9 10 9 10 9	9 9 10 9 8 10 8 8 10 8	8 9 8 7 9 7 9 9 9	4 8 7 8 5 6 5 8 8 8	7 5 8 1 6 1 1 6 1	2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1	
Beyond (fall-applied) <sup>1</sup> Bronate Advanced Curtail Curtail M Dicamba <sup>•</sup> + 2,4-D Finesse/Report Extra Finesse/Report Extra + 2,4-D Harmony Extra+ 2,4-D Huskie + 2,4-D Huskie + MCPA	1 7 9 7 6 9 9 9 10 10	1 9 8 4 7 6 -	9 9 10 9 10 9 10 10 9 9	1 7 9 6 7 6 7 -	1 10 8 8 10 5 9 9 9 9 8	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       10 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       9 \\       8 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\       1 \\       6 \\       7 \\       8 \\       8 \\       7 \\       8 \\       8 \\       10 \\      10 \\      $	1 8 9 8 10 9 8 8 8 8	1 8 10 9 10 5 6 8 -	1 8 10 8 10 8 10 9 8 8 8	1 7 8 7 9 5 8 8 10 9	9 9 9 10 9 10 10 10 10 10	1 8 10 8 10 6 9 8 9 8 9	9 9 9 10 9 10 10 10 10	1 8 10 8 8 8 10 9 8 8	1 7 9 7 9 7 8 8 8	7 1 9 9 6 7 8 8 8	1 9 8 1 6 5 -	2 2 1 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	
Maverick (fall-applied) MCPA Olympus (fall-applied) Peak Peak + 2,4-D PowerFlex (fall-applied) Rave Starane NXT WideMatch	5 4 8 10 9 9 10 6	2 4 - 6 7 - 7 9 6	9 7 9 10 9 10 10 6	6 4 - 7 7 - 6 6 9	3 5 9 - 10 10 10	1 5 - 1 6 - 7 10 10	3 7 6 10 - 10 9 -	2 6 - 8 8 - 9 10 -	4 6 5 8 10 - 10 9 -	3 6 - 6 8 - 9 9 6	9 8 9 10 9 10 10 10	3 6 - 8 10 - 10 10 9	9 8 9 10 9 10 9 6	8 6 - 8 10 - 10 8 9	3 5 - 7 9 - 9 9 -	2 4 - 6 6 - 9 9 8	1 5 - 1 6 - 8 6 -	1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1	

<sup>1</sup>For use in Clearfield wheat varieties only.

§Weed Competitive Index — See page 7.

Crop ratings of 3 or less usually result in no yield loss; adding liquid nitrogen may considerably reduce crop safety for some herbicide combinations. •See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

# Winter Annual Grass Response to Selected Herbicides (See Downy Brome in *Troublesome Weeds Section*, pages 120-134, for more information.)

$\begin{array}{ll} 10 - (96\text{-}100\%) & 6 - (70\text{-}79\%) \\ 9 - (90\text{-}95\%) & 5 - (60\text{-}69\%) \\ 8 - (85\text{-}89\%) & 4\text{-}2 - \text{less than }60\% \\ 7 - (80\text{-}84\%) & 1 - 0 \end{array}$	Downy Brome	Jointed Goatgras	Feral Rye	Crop Safety <sup>∎</sup>	
Herbicide(s)					
Preemergence					
Amber	3*	1	1	1	
Finesse	4*	1	-	2	
Maverick	4-8*	2	1	1	
Early postemergence <sup>1</sup>					
Beyond <sup>2</sup>	8	9	7	3	
Maverick	6-9*	3		1	
Olympus	6-9	5	1	1	
PowerFlex	6-9	-	-	1	
Late postemergence <sup>1</sup>					
Beyond <sup>2</sup>	7	8	4	1	
Maverick	3-5*	1	0	1	
Olympus	5-8	3	0	1	
PowerFlex	5-8	-	-	1	

\*Requires rainfall shortly after application for best results.

<sup>1</sup>Early postemergence = before weeds have tillered; late postemergence = after weeds have tillered.

<sup>2</sup>For use in Clearfield wheat varieties only.

<sup>II</sup>Varieties differ in their response to herbicides. Crop safety ratings less than 3 usually indicate that crop yield should not be affected by any direct injury.

# Wheat and Small Grains

# **Barley and Spring Wheat**

Herbicide (See <i>Weed</i> <i>Response Table</i> on page 100)	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D AMINE (4L) or	1-1.5 pt	Spring 4-leaf to joint stage	Cost: \$1.25-\$2.75.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.50-0.75 pt	)*****8*	
AFFINITY BROADSPEC	0.4-0.6 oz	Spring 4-leaf to joint stage; weeds less	Add NIS at 1-2 qt/100 gallons. Any crop may be planted 60 days after application. Cost: \$5.25-\$8.25.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt	than 4" tall	
AIM EC +	0.5 oz	4-leaf to joint stage	Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: \$5.00.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.5 pt		
ALLY EXTRA/ACCURATE EXT	RA 0.2-0.4 oz	Spring 4-leaf to	Check label for rotation restrictions. For wild buckwheat use Bronate
or AMBER or	0.28 -0.35 oz	joint stage	Advanced, as listed for winter wheat. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: Ally Extra + 2,4-D \$2.50-\$5.25; Amber + 2,4-D \$3.50-\$4.75; Finesse + 2,4-D \$4.50-\$8.75; Peak + 2,4-D \$4.25-\$8.50.
FINESSE/REPORT EXTRA or	0.2-0.4 oz		$\psi$ .50 $\psi$ 175,1110550 + 2,1 D $\psi$ 1.50 $\psi$ 0.75,1 Cak + 2,1 D $\psi$ 1.25 $\psi$ 0.50.
PEAK +	0.25-0.50 oz		
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt		
CURTAIL	2.0-2.67 pt	Spring 4-leaf to joint stage	Provides good control of Canada thistle. Cost: \$11.50-\$15.25.
HUSKIE	11.0-13.5 oz	3-leaf to	Add NIS at 1-2 qt/100 gal plus AMS at 0.5 lb/A or UAN at 1-2 qt/A.
+ MCPA ESTER (4L)	0.75 pt	flag emergence	Cost: \$10.75-\$12.75.
STARANE ULTRA	0.3-0.4 pt	Spring 4-leaf to	Provides excellent control of kochia. Cost: \$11.00-\$15.00.
+ 2,4-D ESTER	0.25-0.50 pt	joint; weeds less than 8″	
WIDEMATCH	1.0-1.33 pt	Wheat 3-leaf to flag leaf emergence; weeds less than 8"	Provides good control of Canada thistle. Cost: \$10.50-\$13.75.
		Harves	st Aid
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt	Hard dough, 7 or more days before harvest	Helps desiccate large broadleaf weeds. Only certain brands labeled for this use. Cost: \$4.75.
ALLY XP	0.1 oz	After hard dough	Preharvest interval of 10 days. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons of
+ 2,4-D AMINE (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt	stage	spray solution. Cost: \$2.00-\$2.50.
		Oc	t
Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D AMINE (4L)	0.5-1.0 pt	3-leaf to joint	Some injury from 2,4-D may be expected at any stage. Cost: \$1.00-\$2.00.
AFFINITY BROADSPEC or	0.4 oz	3-leaf to prior to jointing	Do not use Affinity BroadSpec on 'Ogle', 'Porter', or 'Premier' varieties as crop injury can occur. Add NIS at 1-2 qt/100 gallons of spray
РЕАК	0.25-0.5 oz	1 , 0	solution. Cost: Affinity BroadSpec + Bronate Advanced \$9.25-\$10.75;
+ BRONATE ADVANCED or	0.6-0.8 pt		Affinity BroadSpec + MCPA \$6.00-\$6.75; Peak + Bronate Advanced \$8.25-\$13.25; Peak + MCPA \$5.00-\$9.25.
MCPA ESTER (4L)	0.5-0.75 pt		
AIM EC +	0.5 oz	3-leaf to joint stage	Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: \$5.00.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.5 pt	_	

# Wheat and Small Grains

## Oat (continued)

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost per Acre Broadcast
BRONATE ADVANCED	0.8-1.2 pt	3-leaf to boot	Most broadleaf weeds should be in 2-4 leaf stage or mustards in early rosette stage. Cost: \$6.00-\$9.00.
CURTAIL M	1.75-2.3 pt	3-leaf to joint; weeds less than 3"	Cost: \$11.50-\$15.00.
MCPA ESTER (4L)	0.5-1.0 pt	Fully tillered to boot	Cost: \$1.50-\$3.00.
WIDEMATCH	1.0-1.33 pt	Wheat 3-leaf to flag leaf emergence; weeds less than 8"	Provides good control of Canada thistle. Cost: \$10.50-\$13.75.
		Harves	t Aid
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt	Hard dough; 7 or more days before harvest	Helps desiccate large broadleaf weeds. Only certain brands labeled for use. Cost: \$4.75.
		Ry	9
Herbicide (See Weed Response Table on page 100)	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.5-0.75 pt	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Do not spray until crop is well tillered. Spray broadleaf weeds as soon as good growing conditions occur. Cost: \$1.25-\$2.50.
AIM EC	0.5-1.0 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Add UAN at 2-4 gallons/100 gallons or AMS at 4 lb/A. Cost: \$4.25- \$8.75.
2,4-D ESTER (4L) DICAMBA• +	0.25-0.5 pt 2-3 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Controls most troublesome broadleaf weeds. Do not apply with fertilizer solutions. Cost: \$1.25-\$3.75.
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.5 pt		
PEAK +	0.25-0.50 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Check label for rotation restrictions. Add NIS at 1-2 qt/100 gal. If spray solution contains liquid fertilizer, do not add surfactant. Cost: \$4.25-
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.5 pt		\$8.50.
		Tritic	ale
Herbicide (See Weed Response Table on page 100)	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
AGILITY SG	1.6-3.2 oz	Spring, tillered to	Add NIS at 1 to 2 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: \$4.25-\$8.50.

# Winter Wheat

before jointing or 2-6 leaf for spring-seeded

### Winter Annual Grass Control

Herbicide (See <i>Weed</i>	Rate Per Acre	Application	Remarks and Approximate
<i>Response Table</i> on page 100)		Time	Cost Per Acre Broadcast
BEYOND	4-5 oz	Wheat 3-leaf to joint, grass weeds 1-5 leaves	<b>For use with Clearfield varieties only.</b> For feral rye control use 5 oz/A rate and apply in fall before rye tillers. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gal and nitrogen-based fertilizer at 2.5 gal/100 gal or AMS at 12-15 lb/100 gal. Cost: \$19.75-\$24.50.
MAVERICK or OLYMPUS	0.67 oz 0.9 oz	In fall when weeds are actively growing or prior to jointing in spring;	For downy brome control, best applied early postemergence in the fall. Use NIS at 2 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: Maverick \$12.00; Olympus \$13.25; PowerFlex \$12.25.
or	0.9 02	at least 3-leaf stage	Olympus \$13.23, Fowervex \$12.23.
POWERFLEX	3.5 oz	for Powerflex	

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

# Wheat and Small Grains

# Winter Wheat (continued) Broadleaf Control

Herbicide (See <i>Weed</i> <i>Response Table</i> on page 100)	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast			
2,4-D AMINE (4L)	1.0-1.5 pt	Spring,	Do not spray winter wheat until well tillered. Spray broadleaf weeds			
or 2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.50-0.75 pt	4 tillers to joint stage	as soon as good growing conditions occur. Cost: \$1.25-\$2.75.			
AFFINITY BROADSPEC	0.4-0.6 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to	Soybeans may be planted 7-14 days and corn or grain sorghum 14-21			
or HARMONY EXTRA GT XP +	0.3-0.6 oz	joint stage; weeds less than 4" tall	days after application of Affinity BroadSpec; any crop may be planted 60 days after application. Corn may be planted anytime and soybeans 7 days after application of Harmony GT XP + 2,4-D; any crop may			
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt		be planted 45 days after application. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons. If the spray solution contains liquid fertilizer, do not add surfactant. Cost: Affinity BroadSpec + 2,4-D \$5.25-\$8.25; Harmony Extra GT XP + 2,4-D \$7.75-\$15.50.			
AGILITY SG	1.6-3.2 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Add NIS at 1 to 2 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: \$4.25-\$8.50.			
AIM EC	0.5-1.0 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Add UAN at 2-4 gallons/100 gallons or AMS at 4 lb/A. Cost: \$4.25- \$8.75.			
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt	to joint suge	<i>\(\begin{blue}\).</i>			
ALLY EXTRA/ACCURATE EXTR	RA 0.2-0.4 oz	In fall after	Check label for rotation restrictions. Effective control on mustards and			
or AMBER	0.28-0.35 oz	2-leaf stage	pennycress. Some wheat varieties are more sensitive than others to fall application. Add surfactant. Cost: Ally Extra \$2.00-\$4.00; Amber			
or FINESSE/REPORT EXTRA or	0.2-0.4 oz		\$2.75-\$3.50; Finesse \$3.75-\$7.50; Peak \$3.75-\$7.25.			
PEAK	0.25-0.50 oz					
ALLY EXTRA/ACCURATE EXTR	RA 0.2-0.4 oz	Spring,	Check label for rotation restrictions. Add surfactant at 1-2 qt/100 gal. If			
or AMBER or	0.28-0.35 oz	4 tillers to joint stage	the spray solution contains liquid fertilizer, do not add surfactant. Cost: Ally Extra + 2,4-D \$2.50-\$5.25; Amber + 2,4-D \$3.50-\$4.75; Finesse + 2,4-D \$4.50-\$8.75; Peak + 2,4-D \$4.25-\$8.50.			
FINESSE/REPORT EXTRA	0.2-0.4 oz					
or PEAK +	0.25-0.50 oz					
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.25-0.50 pt					
ALLY EXTRA/ACCURATE EXTR	A 0.2-0.4 oz	Spring, prior to flag	Check label for rotation restrictions. Provides excellent control of			
or AMBER +	0.28-0.35 oz	leaf emergence; weeds less than 4" tall	kochia, including ALS-resistant kochia, with excellent crop safety. Add surfactant at 1-2 qt/100 gal. Cost: Ally Extra + Starane Ultra \$12.25- \$14.25; Amber + Starane Ultra \$13.00-\$13.75.			
STARANE ULTRA	0.3 pt					
BRONATE ADVANCED	0.8-1.2 pt	3-leaf to boot	Most broadleaf weeds should be in 2-4 leaf stage or mustards in early rosette stage. Cost: \$6.00-\$9.00.			
CURTAIL	2.0 -2.67 pt	Spring, 4-leaf to joint stage	Provides good control of Canada thistle. Cost: \$11.50-\$15.25.			
DICAMBA● +	2-3 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Controls most troublesome broadleaf weeds. Do not apply with fertilizer solutions. Cost: \$1.50-\$2.50.			
2,4-D AMINE (4L)	0.50-0.75 pt	, 0				
HUSKIE +	11.0-13.5 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint	New mode of action for wheat. Add NIS at 1-2 qt/100 gal plus AMS at 0.5 lb/A or UAN at 1-2 qt/A. Cost: \$9.25-\$12.00.			
2,4-D ESTER	0.25-0.50 pt					
RAVE	2.0-4.0 oz	Spring, 4 tillers to joint stage	Check label for rotation restrictions. Add surfactant at 1-2 pt/100 gal. Cost: \$3.75-\$7.50.			

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

# Wheat and Small Grains Winter Wheat (continued)

Herbicide (See <i>Weed</i> <i>Response Table</i> on page 100)	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
STARANE NXT	14-21 oz	3-leaf to prior to flag leaf emergence, weeds up to 4"	Excellent control of kochia. Apply in at least 10 gallons of carrier per acre for good plant coverage. Cost: \$10.25-\$15.50.
STARANE ULTRA + 2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.3-0.4 pt 0.25-0.50 pt	Spring, 4 tillers to joint; weeds less than 8″	Provides excellent control of kochia. Cost: \$11.00-\$15.00.
WIDEMATCH	1.0-1.33 pt	Wheat 3-leaf to flag leaf emergence; weeds less than 8"	Provides good control of Canada thistle. Cost: \$10.50-\$13.75.

### Harvest Aid

ALLY XP + 2,4-D AMINE (4L)	0.1 oz 0.25-0.50 pt	After dough stage	Preharvest interval of 10 days. Add surfactant at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: \$2.00-\$2.50.
2,4-D ESTER (4L) or GLYPHOSATE◆	1 qt 1 qt	Hard dough 7 or more days before harvest	Rescue treatment for control of late broadleaf weeds. To reduce break- age with 2,4-D, all green color should be gone from joints. Only certain brands of 2,4-D labeled for this use. Cost: 2,4-D \$4.75; glyphosate \$10.50.

# **Proso and Forage Millet**

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
2,4-D AMINE (4L)*	1 pt	3-leaf to before boot	Coverage is essential for good control with Aim. Weeds should be less than 4 inches. Add NIS with Aim at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution.
2,4-D AMINE (4L)*	0.75 pt	3- to 6-leaf	2,4-D may cause significant crop injury in foxtail millet. Cost: 2,4-D \$2.00; 2,4-D + Aim EW \$5.25-\$9.00.
+ AIM EW	0.5-1.0 oz		
2,4-D AMINE (4L)*	0.75 pt		These treatments labeled in proso only. Observe all Clarity precautions
+ CLARITY or	4 oz	3- to 5-leaf	when susceptible crops are within 1/2 mile of application site. Add NIS with Peak at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost: 2,4-D + Clarity \$4.75; 2,4-D + Peak \$7.00-\$8.75.
PEAK	0.38-0.50 oz	3 leaf to joint	Clarity $\psi_{1,2}, 2, TD + 1 \text{ car } \psi_{1,0} - \psi_{1,2}$ .
AIM EW (without 2,4-D)	0.5-1.0 oz	Preplant to 6 leaves	Coverage is essential for good control with Aim. Weeds should be less than 4 inches. Add NIS at 1 qt/100 gallons of spray solution. Cost \$3.75-\$7.50.

\*Only a few brands of 2,4-D are labeled for millet.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

# **Aquatic Weed Control**

### Slow Moving and Still Water

**Important:** Before treating any body of water containing fish, contact the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission local representative. When possible, treat before aquatic weed growth becomes dense to avoid fish suffocation due to oxygen depletion from decaying vegetation. When dense weed growth is present in fish-containing waters, treat no more than half of the area. After vegetation in the treated area disappears, treat the remaining water.

Herbicide	Rate Per AF (Acre Foot) or SA (Surface Acre)	Weeds Controlled	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost
2,4-D AMINE or ESTER (4L) or 2,4-D 20G	1.50-4 qt/SA 7.50-20 lb/SA	Water Hyacinth Water Lily Water Primrose Duckweed Arrowhead Pondweed Milfoil	Use sprays on emerged weeds when in full leaf stage. Apply granules when first growth appears	Do not use water for 14 days for livestock or irrigation. Cost: \$6.00-\$19.00.
AQUATHOL G or AQUATHOL K	13-135 lb/AF 0.3-3.2 gal/AF	Burreed Coontail Milfoil Pondweed Naiad	Water has warmed and growth is visible	Handle with caution, extremely irritating. Overdose can be harmful to fish. Do not use water within 14 days for irrigation or domestic uses. Cost: \$24.00-\$256.00.
AQUATIC GLYPHOSATE <sup>1</sup>	1 gal/SA	Most annual and perennial weeds	Apply to well emerged vegetation	NIS can be applied to most water situations. No restrictions on use of water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes. Cost/SA: \$75.00.
AVAST SRP	2.5-5.0 lb/AF	Coontail Milfoil Pondweed Duckweed Naiad	Before active growth	Do not use water for human consumption or irrigation. Cost: Consult dealer.
COPPER SULFATE CRYSTALS	0.7-5.3 lb/AF	Algae (Moss) Chara	When growth first becomes visible	No restrictions on water usage at recommended rates except <b>for use with sheep.</b> Copper compounds can be corrosive to equipment. Use chelated copper in high pH water. Cost/SA: copper sulfate \$1.75-\$13.25.
GARLON 3A	0.25-3.0 gal/SA	For control of woody plants, broadleaf weeds and vines in and around aquatic sites	When vegetation is fully emerged and actively growing	Cost: \$22.50-\$270.00.
HABITAT	1-6 pt	Emerged and shoreline aquatic weeds	Actively growing	Follow irrigation water restrictions. Not effective on submerged weeds. Cost: \$41.25-\$247.50.
REWARD	1-2 gal/SA	Arrowhead Cattail Bulrush Elodea Pondweed	Post on foliage or on surface for submerged species	Do not allow livestock/domestic animal consumption for 1 day. Do not use for irrigation water for 5 days after application. Not effective in water with suspended silt. Cost: \$152.00-\$304.00.

<sup>1</sup>Before using a generic glyphosate, confirm that it is approved for aquatic use.

# **CRP/Sod Response to Selected Herbicides**

Herbicide	Treatment Time <sup>1</sup>	Rate/Acre	Alfalfa	Bluegrass	Red Clover	Smooth Brome	Sweet Clover	Tall Fescue
2,4-D + dicamba●	Spring	1.0 qt + 0.5 pt	9	1	10	2	10	2
2,4-D + dicamba●	Fall	1.0 qt + 0.5 pt	10	1	10	2	10	2
Gramoxone Inteon	Spring	2 pt	2	5	5	3	3	5
Gramoxone Inteon	Spring	4 pt	3	6	6	4	4	7
Gramoxone Inteon	Fall	2 pt	3	6	6	4	4	6
Gramoxone Inteon	Fall	4 pt	5	6	6	5	4	7
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup>	Spring	1.0 qt	5	8	5	4	5	5
Glyphosate <sup>•</sup>	Spring	2.0 qt	6	9	7	6	7	7
Glyphosate <sup>•</sup>	Fall	1.0 qt	6	9	7	6	7	7
Glyphosate◆	Fall	2.0 qt	7	10	9	8	9	9
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + 2,4-D	Spring	1 qt + 1 pt	7	8	8	4	8	5
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	Spring	2 qt + 1 qt	8	9	9	6	9	7
Glyphosate + 2,4-D	Fall	1 qt + 1 pt	8	9	9	6	9	7
Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> + 2,4-D	Fall	2 qt + 1 qt	9	10	10	8	10	8
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Spring	1 qt + 0.5 pt	8	8	9	4	9	5
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Spring	2 qt + 1 pt	9	9	10	6	10	7
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Fall	1 qt + 0.5 pt	9	9	10	6	10	7
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Fall	2 qt + 1 pt	10	10	10	8	10	9
Gramoxone + atrazine	Spring	1.3 pt + 2 lb	5	9	7	7	7	7

Herbicide	Treatment Time	Rate/Acre	Warm Season Grasses	Wheatgrass
Gramoxone Inteon	Spring	2.0 pt	3	3
Gramoxone Inteon	Spring	4.0 pt	4	4
Gramoxone Inteon	Fall	4.0 pt	5	5
Glyphosate	Spring	1.0 qt	4	4
Glyphosate <sup>•</sup>	Spring	2.0 qt	7	6
Glyphosate <sup>•</sup>	Fall	1.0 qt	7	6
Glyphosate◆	Fall	2.0 qt	9	8
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + 2,4-D	Spring	1 qt + 1 pt	4	4
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + 2,4-D	Spring	2 qt + 1 qt	7	6
Glyphosate <sup>+</sup> + 2,4-D	Fall	1  qt + 1  pt	7	6
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + 2,4-D	Fall	2 qt + 1 qt	9	8
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Spring	1 qt + 0.5 pt	4	4
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Spring	2 qt + 1 pt	7	6
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Fall	1 qt + 0.5 pt	7	6
Glyphosate <sup>♦</sup> + dicamba <sup>●</sup>	Fall	2 qt + 1 pt	9	8
Gramoxone Inteon + atrazine	Spring	2 pt + 2 lb	3	7

Rating		Percent Control
10	—	(96-100%)
9	—	(90-95%)
8	_	(85-89%)
7	_	(80-84%)
6	_	(70-79%)
5	_	(60-69%)
4-2	_	less than 60%
1	_	0

<sup>1</sup> Response ratings assume that old growth is removed before application and 6-12 inches of new growth is present. Soil moisture affects the response. Soil moisture is usually limiting in the fall in western Nebraska. Response ratings assume the addition of AMS and appropriate surfactant. Fall applications to warm-season grasses must be made prior to dormancy, usually before September 15 to October 5, depending on area of the state. Control of warm-season grasses will decrease after a light frost. Fall applications to cool-season grasses may be made through November 1.

See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

• See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

Ratings reflect favorable growing conditions.

#### **CRP Acres** Preplant or Preemergence

Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre
2,4-D AMINE (4L) or ESTER (4L) or	1-2 pt	At least 30 days before	Controls most broadleaf annual weeds. Both treatments may injure grass seedlings if applied less than 30 days before planting. Cost: 2,4-D \$2.00-\$4.75; Landmaster BW \$9.25-\$12.50.
LANDMASTER BW	54-72 oz	grass seeding	
ATRAZINE DF (NEB. STATE LABEL) (Confirm your atrazine product is labeled.)	2.2 lb	PPI or PRE	Use only on loam or finer textured soils containing 1% or more organic matter. For use on big bluestem, eastern gamagrass and switchgrass. Cost: \$7.75.
GLYPHOSATE◆	24-32 oz	Before or at grass seeding	Will control most emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Apply glyphosate at 10 GPA carrier or less and include surfactant at $0.5\%$ v/v if needed. Ammonium sulfate added at 17 lb per 100 gal solution to improve glyphosate performance. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50.
PLATEAU	2-4 oz	At grass/	Plateau is currently marketed and sold by approved government
or JOURNEY	5.3-10.7 oz	wildflower seeding PRE	agencies. For use in big bluestem, little bluestem, indiangrass, buffalo grass, sideoats grama, blue grama, selected wildflowers and legumes. Cost: Plateau \$5.50-\$11.00; Journey \$6.25-\$12.50.
PROWL (3.3 EC)/PROWL	H <sub>2</sub> 0 1.2-2.4 pt	PPI or PRE	For use on legumes only. Incorporate immediately for best results. Cost: Prowl \$5.50-\$10.75; Treflan/Trifluralin \$2.25-\$3.50.
TREFLAN/TRIFLURALIN	1-1.5 pt	PPI	
2,4-D AMINE (4L) or	1 pt	After 5-leaf stage of grass	eds and Woody Plants, pages 120-134. Controls most broadleaf weeds. Reduce rate 25% if used on warm- season grasses. Will injure or kill legumes. Cost: 2,4-D amine \$2.00;
2,4-D ESTER (4L)	0.5 pt	stuge of gruss	2,4-D ester \$1.25.
AMBER	0.28-0.56 oz	After 3-4 leaf stage of grass	Controls most broadleaf weeds. Use Escort on selected perennial grasses. Do not use on soils with pH greater than 8.0. Do not use on
CIMARRON XTRA or CIMARRON PLUS	0.1 oz	0 0	grass/legume mixtures. Add surfactant at 0.25% v/v. Cost: Amber \$2.75-\$5.50; Cimarron XTRA \$1.28; Escort \$1.60-\$16.00.
ESCORT XP <sup>1</sup>	0.1 <b>-</b> 1.0 oz		
CIMARRON MAX	Rate I: Part A = $0.25 \text{ oz/A}$ Part B = $1 \text{ pt/A}$ Rate II: Part A= $0.50 \text{ oz/A}$ Part B = $2 \text{ pt/A}$	Grasses on label	Cost: Rate I \$6.25; Rate II \$12.50.
BUCTRIL	1.5-2 pt	After 3-leaf stage of grass	Controls many broadleaf weeds. Apply in minimum 10 gal/A by air. May be used on grass/legume mixtures after third trifoliate leaf stage of alfalfa. May be tank-mixed with 2,4-D or MCPA for improved con- trol. Tank mix may injure or kill legumes. Cost: \$15.00-\$20.00.
CURTAIL	2-4 pt	Established grasses	Use only on grasses established one season or longer. Controls most broadleaf weeds including thistles. Do not use on grass/legume mixtures. Cost: \$11.50-\$23.00.
DICAMBA• + 24 Dester (41)	0.25-0.5 pt	After 5-leaf stage of grass	Controls most broadleaf weeds. Use lower rates on warm-season grasses. Do not use on grass/legume mixtures. Established grasses
2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5-1 pt		may be treated with 0.5-1 pt Banvel/Clarity/Sterling + 0.5-2 pt 2,4-D for perennial weed control. Cost: \$2.50-\$5.00.

<sup>1</sup>Escort can be applied to crested wheatgrass and smooth brome at 0.25 to 1.0 oz/A and to fescue and bluegrass at 0.25 to 0.5 oz/A.
<sup>6</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
<sup>•</sup>Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

CRP/Sod

# **CRP** Acres

#### Postemergence (continued)

Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre
FOREFRONT or	1.5-2.6 pt		For control of broadleaf weeds. Milestone: It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood
MILESTONE	3.0-7.0 oz		plains, deltas, marshes, or swamps) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Cost: Forefront \$11.80-\$20.50; Milestone \$9.25-\$21.25.
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	12-16 oz	Late fall or late winter	Apply when perennial grasses are dormant. Do not use ammonium sulfate. Cost: \$4.00-\$5.25.
PLATEAU	4 oz	Spring	Plateau is currently marketed and sold by approved goverment agen- cies. Apply when annual broadleaf and grass weeds are less than 6 inches tall. Cost: \$11.00.
PURSUIT	3-6 oz	Legumes 3-trifoliate Grasses 4-leaf	Use on alfalfa, clover, crown vetch, birdsfoot trefoil, lespedeza, smooth brome, reed canarygrass, orchardgrass, big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye, wheatgrasses (intermediate, crested, tall). Cost: \$15.50-\$31.00.
TELAR XP	1.33 oz		Controls noxious perennials and troublesome annual weeds. Cost: \$32.50.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Ditches and Roadsides									
Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast					
ROADSIDES	2,4-D (4L)	1 qt/A	Broadleaf weeds	Repeat treatments may be necessary. Do not					
(Broadleaf weed control)	2,4-D (4L)	1 qt/A	- 2-6"	use near susceptible plants/trees. Cost: 2,4-D \$4.75; 2,4-D + dicamba \$10.00.					
	+ DICAMBA●	1 pt/A							
	GARLON 4	1.0-8.0 qt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$30.00-\$240.00.					
	MILESTONE	3-7 fl oz	Broadleaf weeds 2-12"	For broadcast and spot treatment. Cost: \$9.25- \$21.50.					
	OVERDRIVE	4-8 oz	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$13.00-\$26.00.					
	PLATEAU (tall fescue, smooth brome, Kentucky bluegrass)	4-12 oz	Dormant (fall) or growing season (spring-early summer)	Plateau is currently marketed and sold only to approved government agencies. Applications made in growing season may cause yellowing, especially at higher rates. Use with 1 qt/A MSO. Cost: \$11.00- \$33.00.					
	REDEEM R&P	1.5-4.0 pt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$26.25-\$70.00.					
	TELAR	0.25-0.5 oz/A	Weeds 0-2"	Use with surfactant 1 qt/100 gal. Cost: \$6.25-\$12.25.					
	TORDON 101 MIXTURE	0.5-2.0 gal	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$22.00-\$88.00.					
	TRANSLINE	0.25-1.33 pt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$13.25-\$70.00.					
	VISTA	0.67-1.3 pt	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	Cost: \$9.25-\$17.75.					

#### Ditches and Roadsides (continued)

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
GRASS SUPPRESSION	JOURNEY	5.3-16 oz	Spring — early in growing season	Do not apply to bare soil. May move if soil moves. Suppresses height and heading of bromegrass and
	OUST	1 oz/A	Grass 6-12"	other cool season grasses. Do not use year after year in order to avoid development of resistant weeds. Trace amounts can harm crops and gar- dens. Imperative that label directions are read and followed. Cost: Journey \$6.25-\$18.75; Oust \$7.25.
	PLATEAU (tall fescue, smooth brome, Kentucky bluegrass)	4-8 oz	Dormant (fall) or growing season (spring-early summer)	Plateau is currently marketed and sold only to approved goverment agencies. Applications made in growing season may cause yellowing, especially at higher rates. Cost: \$11.00-\$22.00.
IRRIGATION DITCHBANKS	KARMEX 80W	5-10 lb/A	Soon after ditches are open. Treat before weeds appear or soon after	Use enough water to insure good coverage. Use 50 mesh or coarser screens. May injure nearby trees and shrubs. Cost: Karmex \$35.00-\$70.00; 2,4-D \$4.75.
	2,4-D LV ESTER (4L)	1 qt/A	Broadleaf weeds 2-6"	
	RODEO	4 qt in 10 gal or less water/A	POST when good growth is present	Nonselective. No residual control. Use the lower rate on annual weeds and perennial grasses, the higher rates on perennial broadleaf weeds. Add X-77 at 1/2% v/v. Cost: \$66.00.
PERENNIAL GRASSES (including smooth brome and quackgrass)	GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	64 oz/A in 10 gal or less water/A	Full foliage or fall	Perennial grasses should have good top growth. Retreatment may be required. Cost: \$21.00.
PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS	MILESTONE	4-7 oz	Broadleaf weeds 2-12"	For broadcast and spot treatments. Cost: \$12.25- \$21.50.
	OVERDRIVE	4-8 oz	Full foliage	Cost: \$13.00-\$26.00.
	OVERDRIVE	4 oz	Full foliage	Cost: \$21.00.
	+ TORDON	8 oz		
	TRANSLINE	0.3-0.6 pt	Full foliage	For non-cropland use, can be used in wildlife openings including grazed areas on these sites. Provides control of knapweeds, Canada thistle and musk thistle. Cost: \$15.75-\$31.50.
	TORDON 22K	0.5-4.0 pt	2 to full foliage	Cost: \$8.00-\$64.00.
	REDEEM R&P	1.5-4.0 pt	2 to full foliage	Cost: \$26.25-\$70.00.
	TORDON 101 MIXTURE	0.5-2.0 gal	2 to full foliage	Cost: \$22.00-\$88.00.

# Weed Response to Selected Pasture and Range Herbicides

Response RatingsRatings are for light to moderate weeddensities, favorable conditions and weedgrowth stage as specified on productlabel. High weed densities, adverseconditions, or large weeds will reduceconditions, or large weeds will reducesouther weeds will reduceconditions, or large weeds will reducesouther weeds will reducesouther weeds will reducesouther weeds weeds weedssouther weeds weedssouther weeds weedslabel. High weed densities, advectored weedssouther weeds weedssouther weeds weeds <td< th=""><th>Amber</th><th>Cimarron MAX</th><th>Curtail</th><th>Dicamba•</th><th>Forefront</th><th>Glyphosate◆</th><th>Grazon P+D</th><th>Milestone</th><th>Overdrive</th><th>Plateau/Imazapic EZ</th><th>Spike 20P</th><th>Tordon 22K</th><th>Transline/Stinger</th><th>2,4-D ester</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	Amber	Cimarron MAX	Curtail	Dicamba•	Forefront	Glyphosate◆	Grazon P+D	Milestone	Overdrive	Plateau/Imazapic EZ	Spike 20P	Tordon 22K	Transline/Stinger	2,4-D ester		
Weeds*															 	
Arkansas rose Broom snakeweed Buckbrush/snowberry Canada thistle Common mullein Cottonwood	- 5 - 6 -	7 8 8 7 7 -	6 5 8 7 3 7	6 5 6 7 6 9	- 8 9 9 8	- - 6 7 -	7 9 7 9 7 8	- - 9 8 -	6 5 6 7 6 9	4 - 3 6 - 3	6 - 7 6 7 9	7 9 6 9 9	5 5 2 9 4 4	6 5 8 6 - 9		
Curled/pale dock Dogwood Downybrome/cheatgrass Field bindweed Flodman thistle Fringed sagebrush	6 - 6 - 6 -	8 9 2 7 8 6	7 6 - 5 8 5	9 9 4 8 8 3	9 - 2 7 9 6	7 - 9 8 8 -	9 6 - 9 9 8	9 - - 9 -	9 9 4 8 8 3	7 - 8 6 5 -	9 9 7 - 4	9 7 - 9 9 9	9 - - 9 -	6 7 - 7 8 6		
Gumweed Hemp Hemp dogbane Hoary cress Honey/black locust Honeyvine milkweed	- - - - -	8 9 - 6 7	6 7 6 5 5 6	9 8 7 8 6	9 - - 8 7	- 5 7 5 - 7	9 8 7 6 9 7	- - - 8 -	9 8 7 8 6	- - 7 - -	- - - 9 -	8 9 8 6 9 7	4 4 - 4 4	9 9 7 6 6 7		
Horseweed/marestail Houndstongue Kochia Leafy spurge Lespedeza sericea Locoweed	8 6 8 - -	8 8 3 7 -	7 3 5 5 4 7	8 - 8 6 6 7	9 4 6 - -	7 5 9 7 7 5	6 6 5 9 4 8	9 4 - - -	8 - 8 6 6 7	- 4 8 9 - -	7 - 6 - -	7 7 5 9 - 8	7 - - - 8	6 3 6 6 3 7		
Lupine species Marshelder Multiflora rose Musk/plumeless thistle Osage orange Oaks	- 8 - 6 -	- 8 8 - -	4 7 3 8 5 5	8 - 6 9 4 8	- 9 - 9 -	5 5 - 7 -	9 7 7 9 5 7	- 9 - 9 -	8 - 6 9 4 8	- - 3 7 - -	- 9 7 6 9	9 8 9 9 7 6	- 8 4 9 4 4	7 7 4 7 6 6		
Perennial sowthistle Plains larkspur Prickly pear Rabbit brush Red cedar Russian knapweed	- - - -	5 - 6 5 - 5	6 5 4 4 3 6	7 5 6 7 4 6	9 - - - 9	5 5 - - 7	7 9 8 5 4 7	9 - - - 9	7 5 6 7 4 6	- - - 7 7	7 - - 7 -	7 8 9 9 9 7	7 4 4 - - 7	7 7 6 6 4 4		
Russian olive Sand sagebrush Scotch thistle Siberian elm Smooth sumac Soapweed/yucca	- - 6 - -	- 8 9 - 8 8	3 6 8 5 5 4	7 4 8 9 7 4	6 9 - - -	- 7 - 4	7 7 8 8 8 8 6	5 - 9 - -	7 4 8 9 7 4	- - - - -	9 6 - 9 7 4	9 4 8 9 9 6	- 9 4 4	6 9 7 7 9 4	 	
Sweetclover Tall larkspur Western ragweed Western ironweed Wild licorice Wild plum	- - 6 - -	9 - 8 - -	7 3 6 5 4 6	9 7 7 8 6 8	9 - 9 8 3 -	5 5 5 3 -	6 9 8 7 5	- 9 9 -	9 7 7 8 6 8	- - 8 - -	9 - 7 6 - 9	9 9 9 7 9	8 4 4 - -	9 4 7 6 3 8	 	
Willows Woollyleaf bursage Yarrow Yellow toadflax *Soo pages 157, 158 for information on common slumbos	- - -	8 7 7 -	6 7 4 3	7 8 7 -	9 7 9 3	- 6 4 4	5 8 8 5	2 - 9 -	7 8 7 -	- - 7	9 - -	5 9 - 8	- 9 -	9 7 4 3	 	

See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.
See pages 155-156 for dicamba formulations other than Clarity and Banvel.

# Pasture and Range

#### (See pages 120-134 for more information)

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast				
New and established grasses	PLATEAU/ IMAZAPIC E2		Apply preemergence or early postemergence to grass plantings. For established grasses apply early postemergence then weeds are less than 4".	Postemergence applications of Imazapic E2 require a spray adjuvant. Use on big bluestem, little bluestem, indiangrass, switchgrass (mixes only), Use on big bluestem, little bluestem, indiangrass, switchgrass (mixes only), sideoats and blue grama, buffalograss and eastern gamagrass. Postemergence to established smooth brome- grass, common bluegrass and wheatgrasses. Cost: Plateau \$5.50-\$22.00.				
GRASS SEEDLINGS (Cool- and warm-season grasses)	2,4-D AMINE (4L) 2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1-2 pt 1 pt	Grass 5-leaf stage or beyond	Can be applied to new seedings once grass is established. For broadleaf weeds. After grasses are well established, increase rate to 1 qt. Cost: 2,4-D amine \$2.00-\$4.00; 2,4-D Ester \$4.75.				
SOD SEEDING (Legumes into grass)	GRAMOXONE INT	EON 2 pt	Before or immediately after legume seeding	Add NIS ( $0.25\% v/v$ ) per 100 gal spray solution. Suppresses established sod. Seed legumes with a sod seeder. If grass is less than 3 inches, use lower rate. During year of establishment, graze intensively for short periods only. Add X-77 sur- factant. Cost: \$9.50.				
SOD SEEDING (Native grass planted no-till)	GLYPHOSATE◆	16-32 oz	Spring, on cool- season grasses	Suppresses established sod. Seed grasses with a sod seeder. Do not graze seeded area until dor- mancy after second growing season. Apply in no more than 10 gallons water per acre and add 2 qt X-77 and 17 lb ammonium sulfate per 100 gallons. Cost: \$5.25-\$10.50.				
ANNUAL OR	2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt	Rosette stage	- Withhold milk cows from grazing treated areas for				
BIENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN PASTURES	2,4-D ESTER (4L)	1 qt	<ul> <li>in fall or when weeds are small</li> </ul>	7 days. With Banvel/Clarity mixture do not harves hay for dairy animals within 37 days. Do not use				
AND RANGES (For specific weeds	+ DICAMBA●	0.5 pt	in spring	Banvel/Clarity within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops. Combination controls greater variety of weed				
see pages 120-134.)	AMBER	0.28-0.56 oz	_	species. Cost: 2,4-D \$4.75; 2,4-D + dicamba \$8.50; Amber \$2.50-\$5.00; Cimarron Plus \$0.75-\$12.00;				
	CIMARRON PLUS	0.1 <b>-</b> 1 oz	_	Cimarron Max \$250.00/case; Curtail \$13.00- \$26.00; Escort XP \$3.25-\$6.50; Grazon P+D \$10.50-				
	CIMARRON MAX	see label for rates		\$21.00; Overdrive \$13.00-\$26.00; Rave \$3.75-\$9.50; Redeem R&P \$26.25-\$35.00; Surmount \$12.50- \$16 50; Tordon 22K \$8.00 \$22.00; Powe \$2.75 \$0.50				
	CURTAIL	2-4 pt	-	\$16.50; Tordon 22K \$8.00-\$32.00; Rave \$3.75-\$9.50.				
	ESCORT XP	0.2-0.4 oz	_					
	GRAZON P+D	2-4 pt	_					
	OVERDRIVE	4-8 oz	_					
	RAVE	2-5 oz	_					
	REDEEM R+P	1.5-2 pt						
	SURMOUNT	1.5-2 pt	-					
	TORDON 22K	0.5-2 pt						

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

#### Pasture and Range (continued)

#### (See pages 120-134 for more information)

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast				
ANNUAL OR BIENNIAL BROADLEAF	CHAPARRAL (Registration pending	1.5-3.3 oz )		For control of broadleaf weeds in noncropland areas, rights-of-way and wildlife openings, includ-				
WEEDS IN PASTURES AND RANGE	FOREFRONT	1.5-2.6 pt		ing grazed areas, and rangeland and grass pastures. Milestone: It is permissible to treat non-irrigation				
(continued)	MILESTONE	3.0-7.0 oz		ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs)				
	TRANSLINE	0.25-1.3 pt		and transitional areas between upland and low- land sites. Cost: ForeFront \$11.75-\$20.50; Milestone \$9.15-\$21.35; Transline \$13.25-\$68.25.				
PERENNIAL BROADLEAF	2,4-D LV ESTER (4L)	1.5 qt	At bud stage	Annual treatment for 2-3 years may be necessary.				
WEEDS IN PASTURE AND RANGES	2,4-D LV ESTER (4L)	1.0 qt	of predominant weed. Oct. or	Withhold milk cows from grazing for 7 days. With Banvel/Clarity mixture do not harvest hay				
Includes: vervains, broom snakeweed, western iron-	+ DICAMBA●	1.0 pt	April for dandelion and musk thistle	for dairy animals for 37 days. Do not use Banvel/ Clarity within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops.				
weed, woolly loco, flodman thistle and wavy leaf thistle. (For other weeds see	CHAPARRAL (Registration pending	1.5-3.3 oz		Overdrive used alone or in tank-mix combination with Tordon or Transline. Cost: 2,4-D \$7.25; 2,4-D + dicamba \$10.00; Curtail \$26.00-\$39.00; Forefront				
pages 120-134.)	CURTAIL	4-6 pt		\$11.75-\$20.50; Grazon \$15.75-\$31.50; Milestone \$9.15-\$21.35; Overdrive \$13.00-\$26.00; Redeem R&P				
	FOREFRONT	1.5-2.6 pt		\$35.00-\$70.00; Surmount \$16.50-\$33.00; Tordon 22K \$32.00-\$64.00.				
	GRAZON P+D	3 -6 pt						
	MILESTONE	3.0-7.0 oz						
	OVERDRIVE	4-8 oz						
	REDEEM R+P	2-4 pt						
	SURMOUNT	2-4 pt						
	TORDON 22K	1-2 qt						
WINTER ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL Includes downybrome	GLYPHOSATE◆	1.0 pt	Late fall and late winter prior to forage grass green-up	Controls downy brome. Do not use on grasses for seed production. Do not harvest or graze for 8 weeks. Cost: \$11.75-\$16.50.				
	PLATEAU/ IMAZAPIC EZ	4-6 oz	Fall PRE or early POST before grass is 2" tall	Currently marketed and sold only to approved government agencies. Add 1 qt MSO. Wait 7 days before hay harvest. Cost: \$11.00-\$16.50.				
WOODY PLANT CONTROL	REMEDY ULTRA/ GARLON 4	1.5 qt		For woody plant control, can be used for individual plant or small stands. Treat when woody plants				
	SPIKE (20P) per 100 sq ft	0.20-0.41 oz		are actively growing. Use lower rate of Spike in areas receiving 20 inches or less average rainfall. Cost: Remedy Ultra/Garlon 4 \$43.75; Spike \$0.38- \$0.77/100 sq ft.				
	SURMOUNT	3-6 pt		Apply when plants are actively growing and after leaves are fully expanded. Add a nonionic surfac- tant. No grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock. Cost: \$24.75-\$49.50.				

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

# Total Vegetation Control (TVC)

If you have areas around a building or a parking lot where you always battle weeds, you know it can be frustrating, time consuming, and costly to constantly mow or trim areas where vegetation is not desired. Nonselective herbicides are available to prevent vegetation from growing on a particular site. This type of weed management is referred to as total vegetation control or "bareground" since it leaves the ground without vegetative cover. Total vegetation control herbicides allow for the control of undesirable vegetation in many commercial and agricultural settings (see examples below).

Ag	ricultural	Commercial				
Buildings	Equipment parking areas	Driveways and parking areas	Fuel storage			
Fence lines	Waste lagoons	Cemeteries	Outbuildings			
Driveways	Grain storage bins	Fence lines	Vacant lots			

Herbicides used in total vegetation control can be broken down into two groups, long-term control and short-term control. Long-term control herbicides will have a strong residual, allowing for control of vegetation for many months if not years, depending on use rate. Do not use long-term control herbicides near root zones and other desirable plants as the herbicides may come in contact with those plants and trees and cause injury or loss of the entire plant or tree.

Herbicides with short-term vegetation control are useful for controlling all the vegetation in an area but not limiting future use of the site with residual. The residual for these herbicides may be as short as 7 days. It is also important to be aware of herbicide-resistant weeds such as ALS-resistant kochia. Consult labels for specific instructions on controlling problem weeds and conditions. You also may refer to the Troublesome Weeds section (pages 120-134) for other suggestions for control of these weeds. Finally, do not use total vegetation control on land subject to erosion unless there is a plan to control erosion.

Area or Use	Herbicide	Commercial Product	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
LONG-TERM TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL	ARSENAL	1 oz /1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	Treat before weeds appear or soon after	Cost: \$2.50/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> .
	HYVAR X-L	0.75 pt/1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	Treat before weeds appear	Cost: \$8.25/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> .
	KROVAR I DF	10 oz/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> 6-16 lb/A depending on weed	Treat before weeds appear	Do not use around homes, walks, driveways, recreational areas or allow cattle to graze. Cost: \$9.00/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> .
	KARMEX DF/ KARMEX IWC	5-15 lb/A depending on weed	Treat before weeds appear	
	SAHARA	0.2 – 0.4 lb/1000 ft <sup>2</sup> 7-19 lb/A	Actively growing weeds are preferred but it can be applied before weeds emerge	Use 1.0% v/v methylated seed oil (MSO) for postemergence applications. Do not use near irrigation water. Can be used under pavement on only industrial sites. Do not use around homes, walks, driveways or recreational areas where desirable vegetation may come in contact with the herbicide. Cost: $2.50-55.00/1000$ ft <sup>2</sup> .
	SPIKE 20P	2.5-20 lb/A	Treat before weeds appear or soon after	Not for residential use. Primarily for control of woody plants. Do not apply in areas with a water table less than 10 ft. Cost: \$25.50-\$204.00/A.
	SPIKE 80 DF	1.25-5.0 lb/A	Treat before weeds appear or soon after	Not for residential use. Primarily for control of woody plants. Do not apply in areas with a water table less than 10 ft. Cost: \$37.50-\$150.00/A.
SHORT-TERM TOTAL VEGETATION CONTROL	GLYPHOSATE◆	24-64 oz/A 1-3% spot treatment	Broadleaves less than 10"; grasses less than 24"	Add 2% v/v spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Has no soil residual. Do not use around water. Cost: \$8.00-\$21.00/A.
	REGLONE/ REWARD L&A	1-2 pt/A 1-2 qt/100 gal spot treatment	Treat after weeds have emerged	Use 0.25% v/v NIS. Ensure good coverage. Cost: \$14.50-\$29.00/A.
	GRAMOXONE INTEON	2.5-4 pt	Treat after weeds have emerged	Add 0.25% v/v NIS or 1% Crop Oil Concentrate (COC). Do not use around home gardens, schools, recreational parks or playgrounds. Cost: \$12.00- \$19.00/A.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

# Trees and Shrubs Including Shelterbelts, Christmas and Fruit Trees\*

Herbicide	Rate Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast		
CASORON 4G*	100 lb	PRE on trees at least 2 years old	Apply a 20-inch band on each side of tree row after trees are planted. Some injury to trees may result on low organic matter soil.		
GLYPHOSATE <sup>◆</sup>	GLYPHOSATE <sup>•</sup> 1-4 qt in Directed p 10 gal water/A emergen		Do not spray green bark or foliage. Spray may contact brown bark. Use lower rate on annuals. Cost: \$10.50-\$42.00.		
GOAL	0		Conifers and cottonwoods. Grasses should be treated before they are beyond 2-leaf stage. Use before bud break or after new growth hardens. Cost: \$50.00-\$106.00.		
GRAMOXONE INTEON*	DXONE INTEON* 2-3 pt		Nonselective contact herbicide. Keep spray off tree foliage. Add surfactant. Cost: \$9.50-\$14.25.		
KARMEX 80W*	2.5-5 lb	PRE on trees at least 2 years old	Karmex use limited to conifers, honey locust, green ash, apples, and pears. Cost: \$17.50-\$35.00.		
POAST*	2 pt	POST before grasses tiller	Use on fruit trees limited to nonbearing trees. Add 1 qt crop oil concen- trate per acre. Thorough coverage required. Cost: \$21.50.		
PRINCEP CALIBER 90/ SIMIZINE 90*	2.2-4.4 lb	PRE on trees at least 2 years old	Fruit trees and many conifers. Cost: \$12.50-\$25.00.		
SOLICAM 80 WP* 2.5-5.0 lb		PRE, late fall or early spring	Fruit trees only. May be combined with Karmex and Princep for improved broadleaf control.		
SURFLAN A.S.*	2-4 qt	PRE	Fruit trees only. May be combined with Karmex and Princep for improved broadleaf control. Cost: \$45.00-\$89.00.		
2,4-D AMINE (4L) 1 qt		POST to weeds	Keep off new bark and foliage. Controls broadleaf weeds. Cost: \$3.75.		

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

\*Denotes products registered for use on fruit trees.

## **Commercial Turfgrass**

Weeds are usually the most visible of turfgrass pests and are a major problem for turf managers and homeowners. Weeds are a concern principally because they compete with desirable turfgrass plants for space, light, water and nutrients. In addition, weeds detract from the appearance and function of turfs.

Any plant can be considered a weed if it's growing where it's not wanted. For example, although tall fescue is a major turfgrass species, it is considered a weed if it infests Kentucky bluegrass.

Management and control measures will vary depending on which weeds are present. Proper identification of the weed problem is the first step in developing a management strategy.

Weeds often are grouped by life span (annuals, biennials and perennials). Determining a weed's life span can be important when developing a management strategy.

The best defense against weeds is a thick, well-managed turf. A vigorous turf will successfully compete with weeds for light, nutrients and water. Weeds become established most readily in thin, weak stands of turf. Spraying by itself does not usually produce satisfactory long-term results. Although herbicides can be used in an integrated weed control system, proper management can do much to encourage a dense, vigorous turf and discourage weeds.

Herbicides are available to control most turf weeds. Care should be used when applying any pesticide. Always read and follow label directions. Improper use can result in poor weed control, turf injury, or injury to sensitive ornamental or garden plants.

Preemergence herbicides should be applied to the turf before weeds germinate. To control most annual grasses, apply preemergence herbicides when soil temperature exceeds 55°F. A second application is sometimes needed to provide season-long control. Preemergence herbicides should be watered in immediately after application with at least 1/2 inch of water.

Postemergence herbicides are sprayed once weeds emerge and are

applied to the foliage of actively growing weeds. Most postemergence herbicides control broadleaf weeds, and some are available for grasses.

Several factors influence the effectiveness of postemergence herbicide applications. Control is easiest to achieve when the weeds are small, healthy, and actively growing. As the weeds age, changes in the leaf surface, growth habit, and physiological function occur. These changes result in reduced herbicide uptake and translocation.

Avoid mowing for several days before and after postemergence herbicide application. Mowing before application reduces the amount of weed foliage available to intercept the chemical and causes stress which reduces herbicide uptake. Mowing after application may remove the treated portion and prevent translocation to the roots.

Do not apply postemergence herbicides to turfgrass and weeds under heat or drought stress. Injury may occur to the turfgrass and weed control can be less effective. Water the turf thoroughly before application to assure that the weeds are actively growing. Unlike the preemergence herbicides, don't water for several days after application. Watering can wash the herbicide off the plant. Also, avoid spraying if rain is expected within 24 hours.

Many postemergence herbicides for the control of broadleaf weeds are very volatile and may injure sensitive plants in the area. Care should be taken to only spray when the wind is 5 mph or less and the air temperature is less than 80°F. Postemergence broadleaf herbicides are either applied early in the spring (April-May) or in the fall prior to the first frost. Fall is the preferred time to control broadleaf weeds.

Herbicides are a useful tool for controlling weeds, but they only provide short-term relief. The best approach is to use an integrated system which utilizes proper mowing, fertilizing, and irrigation management to establish a vigorous turf.

Homeowners and consumers can get more information on turfgrass weed problems from their local University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension office.

#### Weed Response to Selected Turfgrass Herbicides

Plant response may be altered by growing conditions, genetic variation in turf and weeds, soil type, organic matter, temperature, growth stage and application rates. Ratings will vary from season to season and from area to area within the state. Ratings apply when herbicides are used as suggested in this guide. See pages 120-134 for additional problem weeds and their control.

					Annual Weeds			
Herbicide	Timing	Crabgrass*	Foxtail**	Goosegrass**	Sandbur***	Prostrate Spurge**	Henbit <sup>++</sup>	Oxalis*
Acclaim Extra	POST <sup>+</sup>	9	9	8	6	0	0	0
Barricade	PRE	9	9	8	_	9	9	9
Bensumec	PRE	7-8	6-7	8	_	_	_	_
Buctril	POST	0	0	0	0	8	9	8
Confront	POST	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Cool Power	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Dimension	PRE	9	8	7	_	6	8	_
Dimension+++	POST	9	7	6	_			_
Drive	POST	9	7	6-7	9		9	9
Gallery	PRE	4	3	2		9	9	9
Horsepower	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Millenium Ultra	POST	0	0	0	0	8	9	9
MSMA	POST	7	6	5	6	0	0	0
Pendimethalin	PRE	9	9	9	8	9	9	8
Ronstar G	PRE	8	8	9	8	7	7	8
SpeedZone	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Spotlight	POST	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Surge	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Tenacity	POST/PRE	8	8	_	_			_
Trimec Classic	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Trimec Plus	POST	7	6	5	6	7	9	9
Tripower	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
Triplet	POST	0	0	0	0	7	9	9
2,4-D amine	POST	0	0	0	0	8	6	7
Response Ratings: Rati	ings are for light to me	oderate weed	*	Apply PRE when	soil temperature	es in the spring	are sustained	at 55°F.

Apply PRE when soil temperatures in the spring are sustained at 55°F.

Apply PRE when soil temperatures in the spring are sustained at 60°F.

\*\*\* Apply PRE when soil temperatures in the spring are sustained at 65°F. POST application at early growth stage for annual weeds and fall treatments

weeds or thin turf will reduce control. 9 = 90-100% 6 = 60-70%4 = 40-50%2 = <30%8 = 80-90% 5 = 51-59%3 = 30-40%0 = 07 = 70 - 80%

densities, favorable conditions and weed growth stage as specified

on product label. High weed densities, adverse conditions, mature

Apply PRE in the fall. +++ POST activity is limited to 1-3 leaf annual grasses.

for perennial weeds will result in better control.

Efficacy data not available.

#### Weed Response to Selected Turfgrass Herbicides (continued)

		Perennial Weeds						
Herbicide	Timing	Dandelion	Clover	Ground Ivy	Violet	Plantain	Nutsedge	
Buctril	POST	8	8	6	6	7	0	
Certainty	POST	8		6	—	—	9	
Confront	POST	4-8	9	8	8	9	0	
Cool Power	POST	9	7	8	7	9	0	
Drive	POST	9	9	6	7	—	0	
Horsepower	POST	9	7	8	8	9	0	
Lontrel	POST`	8	9	0	—	7	0	
Millenium Ultra	POST	9	8	8	7	9	0	
MSMA	POST	0	0	0	0	0	6	
PowerZone	POST	8	9	7	7	8	0	
Sedgehammer	POST	0	0	0	0	0	9	
SpeedZone	POST	9	9	7	7	8	0	
Spotlight	POST	8	9	8	—	6	0	
Surge	POST	9	9	6	6	8	0	
Tenacity	POST	9	4	7	8	—	5	
Trimec Classic	POST	9	9	6	6	8	0	
Trimec Plus	POST	9	9	6	6	8	6	
Tripower	POST	9	9	6	6	8	0	
Triplet	POST	9	9	6	6	8	0	
Turflon Ester	POST	8	9	8	8	7	0	
2,4-D amine	POST	9	5	5	5	7	0	

— Data on efficacy not available.

#### **Commercial Turfgrass Herbicide Rates and Prices**

	Rate		Costs	
Dry Products	oz/1000 sq ft	\$/pound	\$/1000 sq ft	\$/A
Barricade	0.28	42.25	0.74	32.25
Drive	0.38	93.00	2.21	96.25
Gallery	0.37	143.75	3.32	145.00
Pendimethalin	1.15	10.00	0.72	31.25
Sedgehammer	0.03	1244.50	2.33	101.75
Tupersan	3.00	19.50	3.66	159.25
Liquid Products	Rate oz/1000 sq ft	\$/gal	\$/1000 sq ft	\$/A
*	*	_		
2,4-D amine	0.92	15.00	0.11	4.75
Acclaim Extra	0.46	535.25	1.92	83.75
Bensumec	6.50	82.25	4.18	182.00
Buctril	0.37	65.75	0.19	82.75
Confront	0.56	129.75	0.57	24.75
Cool Power	1.00	49.50	0.39	16.00
Corsair	0.065	5398.75	2.74	119.50
Dimension	1.00	127.50	1.00	43.50
Finale	0.75	67.25	0.39	17.25
Horsepower	1.00	47.00	0.37	16.00
Lontrel	0.18	514.75	0.72	31.50
Millenium Ultra	0.90	51.50	0.36	15.75
MSMA	1.00	26.50	0.21	9.00
Pendimethalin	1.50	45.00	0.53	23.00
PowerZone	1.80	65.50	0.92	40.25
Prograss	3.00	126.50	2.96	129.25
Razor (glyphosate)	0.75	43.25	0.25	11.00
Reward	0.55	134.00	0.58	25.00
RoundUp Pro	0.75	54.00	0.32	13.75
SpeedZone	1.50	57.00	0.67	29.25
Spotlight	0.75	161.25	0.94	41.25
Surge	1.30	40.50	0.41	18.00
Surflan	2.25	96.00	1.69	73.50
Trimec Classic	1.25	30.75	0.30	13.00
Trimec Plus	3.00	40.50	0.95	41.50
Tripower	1.00	35.50	0.28	12.00
Triplet	1.00	24.75	0.19	8.50
Turflon Ester	0.75	118.00	0.69	30.25

## **Noxious Weeds**

#### Statement from the Nebraska Department of Agriculture

Noxious weeds compete with crops, rangeland, and pastures, reducing yields substantially. Some noxious weeds are directly poisonous or injurious to man, livestock, and wildlife. The losses resulting from noxious weed infestations can be staggering, costing residents millions of dollars due to lost production. The business of noxious weed control is everyone's concern, and their control is to everyone's benefit. The support of all individuals within the state is needed and vital for the control of noxious weeds within Nebraska.

It is the duty of each person who owns or controls land in Nebraska to effectively control noxious weeds on such land. County boards or control authorities are responsible for administration of noxious weed control laws at the county level. This system provides the citizens of Nebraska with local control. Each county is required to implement a coordinated noxious weed program. When landowners fail to control noxious weeds on their property, the county has the ability to serve an individual notice upon the owner of such land. This notice shall give specific instructions and methods on when and how certain noxious weeds are to be controlled.

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture has developed a series of publications on the biology, identification, distribution and control of the state's noxious weeds. See *Canada Thistle* (EC171); *Plumeless Thistle* (EC172); *Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed* (EC173); *Leafy Spurge* (EC174); *Purple Loosestrife* (EC176); *Musk Thistle* (EC177); *Saltcedar* (EC164) and *Common Reed* (Phragmites) (EC166).

For a description of individual plant treatment techniques, go to page 41.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
CANADA THISTLE	Tordon 22K	1 qt	Fall when actively growing or spring early flower bud	For noncrop areas and spot treatment in pasture and range. Tordon may remain in the soil for three or more years. Cost: \$32.00.
	Tordon 22K +	1 pt	Fall; spring during flower bud	Cost: \$21.75.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Ū.	
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	1.75-2.5 qt	Flower bud stage or in fall when growing actively	Idle ground or spot treatment in cropland before head or pod fill of crop. Avoid tillage for three days. Cost: \$18.50-\$26.25.
	Dicamba	1-2 qt	Fall when actively growing or spring early flower bud	Idle ground or grassland. Avoid tillage for five days. Injury to forage grasses may occur. Broadleaf crops may be injured for two years after treatment. Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.
	Curtail Stinger or Transline	2-4 pt 0.67-1.3 pt	Rosette to pre-bud or in fall when actively growing	Curtail needs lower rate in wheat and barley, higher rate in fallow, pasture or CRP. Stinger used in sugarbeet and corn. Transline is labeled for rangeland and permanent grass pastures. Cost: Curtail \$11.50-\$23.00; Stinger \$50.00-\$97.00; Transline \$35.00-\$68.00.
	Telar	1-3 oz	4-6" or rosette stage — Prebloom to bloom	Escort or Telar for use in ag noncropland only. One application suppresses Canada thistle.
	Escort	1 oz	or in the fall when actively growing	Add NIS at 0.5% v/v. Cost: Telar \$24.50-\$74.50; Escort \$16.00; Cimarron Plus \$12.00.
	Cimarron Plus	1 oz	actively growing	Liscon \$10.00, Childhoff 1 hds \$12.00.
	Grazon P+D <sup>2</sup>	4-6 pt		Cost: \$21.00-\$31.50.
	Milestone	5-7 oz	Fall; spring during flower bud	It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditchbanks, seasonably dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps or bogs) and transition- al areas between upland and lowland sites. Cost: \$15.25-\$21.50.

#### **Control Strategies**

Spring and summer — Keep Canada thistle from going to seed by mowing once in June and again in July or treating with an inexpensive herbicide (2,4-D ester at 2 quarts/A).
Fall after first frost — An investment in an efficacious herbicide (Milestone, Stinger or Tordon) in the fall can provide excellent control.

**Noxious Weeds** 

<sup>•</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

<sup>•</sup>Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

#### Noxious Weeds (continued)

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DIFFUSE AND SPOTTED KNAPWEED	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Rosette stage	Cost: \$4.75.
	Curtail	2-3 qt	Last bud to early rosette	Cost: \$23.00-\$34.50.
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	3-4 pt		Cost: \$15.75-\$21.00.
	Telar	1-2 oz	Mid-bolt to last bud stage	Cost: \$24.50-\$49.00.
	Redeem R&P Tordon 22K	1.5 qt 1-2 pt	Rosette to bud stage	Cost: Redeem \$52.50; Tordon 22K \$16.00-\$32.00.
	Milestone	5.0-7.0 oz	Rosette to bolting stage	For broadcast and spot treatment on noncropland, rangeland, pastures and CRP. Cost: \$15.25-\$21.50.
LEAFY SPURGE	2,4-D ester (4L)	2 qt	Bud stage	Retreatment necessary. Annual applications
	Grazon P+D	2 qt	in spring	gradually reduce infestation. Cost: 2,4-D \$9.50; Grazon P+D \$21.00.
	Plateau	8-12 oz	In fall 2 weeks before first frost	Do not apply herbicide in spring over area treated the previous fall with 8-12 oz/A. Use with MSO 1 qt/A. Cost: \$22.00-\$33.00.
	Tordon 22K	2-4 pt	Fall or spring	Tordon for noncrop areas and spot treatment in pasture and range. Glyphosate for use in trees or areas where grass stand is not a factor. Cost:
	Glyphosate◆	24 oz	Sept. to early Oct.	
	+ 2,4-D amine (4L)	1 qt		Tordon \$32.00-\$64.00; glyphosate + 2,4-D \$12.75; Overdrive + Tordon \$29.00.
	Overdrive	4 oz	Flowering stage	
	+ Tordon	16 oz		
MUSK AND PLUMELESS THISTLE	Cimarron Max, Cimarron Plus, or Cimarron X-tra	0.25 oz part A + 1 pt part B 0.25 oz 0.5-1.0 oz	before bolting CRP. Curtail may be used in wheat. C Cimarron Max \$12.50; Cimarron Plus	Use in pastures, grasses for seed, fallow and CRP. Curtail may be used in wheat. Cost: Cimarron Max \$12.50; Cimarron Plus \$3.00; Cimarron X-tra \$9.00-\$18.00; Curtail \$11.50.
	Curtail	2 pt		
	Telar	1 oz	Bolted plants in spring prior to flowering	Use in noncropland and roadsides. Add surfactant at 1 pint/100 gal. Cost: \$24.50.
	Milestone	3.0-5.0 oz	Rosette through bolting or in the fall	For broadcast and spot treatment on noncropland, rangeland, pasture and CRP. Cost: \$9.25-\$15.25.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5-2 qt	Late fall treatment	Annual treatments necessary for control of new
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	of rosettes or in spring before	seedlings. Fall applications after trees drop leaves and before leafing out in the spring reduces dam-
	+ Dicamba●	0.5 pt	flowering stalks lengthen	age. Do not apply after soil freeze-up in the fall. For use on ranges and permanent pastures only.
	Tordon 22K	8-12 oz	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	Cost: 2,4-D \$7.25-\$9.50; 2,4-D + dicamba \$7.50; Tordon 22K \$8.00-\$12.00; Grazon P+D \$10.50-
	Grazon P+D	2-4 pt	Rosette to early	\$21.00; Transline \$17.50-\$52.50; Redeem R&P \$26.25-\$35.00; Overdrive \$13.00.
	Transline	0.33-1 pt	bolt growth stage	
	Redeem R&P	1.5-2.0 pt		
	Overdrive	4 oz	Rosette in spring or fall	

<sup>a</sup>Before use, confirm that generic glyphosates are approved for aquatic use and do not contain a surfactant. The rate listed is based on 3 lb ae aquatic glyphosate. \*See manufacturer's label for application time.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher. •Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

# Noxious Weeds (continued)

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
PHRAGMITES (common reed)	Aquatic glyphosate or	6-8 pt	Apply in spring before flower	Do not use glyphosates not labeled for aquatic use. Cost: Aquatic glyphosate \$50.00-\$66.00;
	Habitat	2-4 pt	or fall	Habitat \$82.50-\$165.00.
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE (L	ythrum)			
Aquatic habitat (12 months under water)	2,4-D amine	5 pt/20 gal	Plants with active	Confirm that your brand of 2,4-D is labeled for aquatic uses. Do not use Roundup or other non-
	2,4-D LV 4 ester	2-2.5 pt/5-15 gal	growth in bloom or later	aquatic glyphosate products in aquatic habitat. Cost: 2,4-D amine \$9.50; 2,4-D LV 4 ester \$4.75-
	Aquatic glyphosate	4-6 pt	-	\$6.00; Aquatic glyphosate \$33.00-\$50.00.
	Habitat	1-3 pt		Cost: \$41.00-\$124.00.
Intermittently wet or	Garlon 3A	3-5 pt	Plants - with active	Watch for desirable species. Garlon, 2,4-D,
ponded areas or terrestrial noncropland	Garlon 3A	3 pt	growth in bloom or later	and Escort have some safety on many grassy species and cattails at the listed rates; however, they will injure or kill many broadleaf species.
	2,4-D amine	2.5 pt	-	Cost: Garlon 3A \$34.00-\$56.00; Garlon 3A+ 2,4-D amine \$39.00; Escort \$32.00-\$64.00; Escort +
	Escort	2-4 oz		2,4-D amine \$21.00.
	Escort	1 oz	-	
	+ 2,4-D amine	2.5 pt		
	Habitat (spot treat)	1-2 qt/100 gal		Add 1 qt NIS/100 gal. Spray foliage to wet, but not to runoff. Cost \$330.00/gal.
	Habitat (broadcast)	1-3 pts		Higher rates of Habitat are nonselective and will result in total vegetation control. Do not apply more than 6 pts/year. Cost: \$41.00-\$124.00.
SALT CEDAR	Garlon 3A	5 pt	Late summer or	Do not apply near irrigation ditches or water for
	Habitat	4 pt (broadcast)	- early fall	domestic use. Do not disturb areas after they have been sprayed with Habitat. Cost: Garlon 3A
	Habitat	1% (spot spray)	-	\$56.00; Habitat \$165.00; Habitat (spot spray) \$330.00/gal; Habitat + glyphosate \$99.00; Garlon 4
	Habitat +	2 pt	-	\$120.00/gal; Remedy \$117.00/gal.
	+ glyphosate◆	1 qt		
	Garlon 4/Remedy	33% (spot spray)	Basal treatment. Apply directly to 18" length of lower trunk or fresh cut stump (page 41).	

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

#### Troublesome Weeds and Woody Plants (See pages 32-34 for additives)

Best control will be obtained if treatments are made when plants are actively growing. Treatment in following years may be required. An application just before flowering and a second application on fall regrowth will give best results on most perennials. Dust on leaves may interfere with herbicide activity. When the crop is not indicated, the treatment is for a weed growing in noncropland, pastures or rangeland. Always consult the label for the latest information and directions.

Weeds on the Watch List of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture are denoted by  $\times$ . These weeds appear to be increasing and are being monitored by the NDA.

For a description of individual plant treatment techniques, go to page 41.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost per Acre Broadcast
ALFALFA (for control before planting wheat, soybean, dry edible bean and potato)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5 qt	Alfalfa with 4-6" new growth; fall application best	Delay planting 30 days after application. Ester formulations are less persistent than amine formulations. Cost: \$7.25.
ALFALFA (for control before planting corn, wheat or sorghum)	2,4-D ester 4L + Dicamba• Distinct	1 qt + 0.5 pt 3-4 oz	Alfalfa with 4-6" new growth in fall or spring; — fall application best; in spring at least 2 weeks	Delay planting corn 10 days and delay sorghum 15 days. Best time to kill alfalfa is in the fall. Cost: 2,4-D ester 4L + dicamba \$7.50; Distinct \$9.75-\$13.00.
ALFALFA (for control of alfalfa in corn or sorghum)	2,4-D amine (4L) + Dicamba• (corn only)	0.25 pt 0.5 pt	Alfalfa with 4-6" growth	Use drop tips on crop taller than 8 inches. See no-till section of corn, sorghum or soybean to kill alfalfa prior to planting. Sorghum at 3-5 leaf stage Cost: 2,4-D + dicamba \$3.25; dicamba \$2.75; Distinct \$13.00; Hornet WDG \$14.50.
	Dicamba• Distinct Hornet WDG	0.5 pt 4 oz 3 oz	Use drop nozzles if corn is above 24"	-
ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM	2,4-D amine (4L) + Dicamba●	0.5 pt 0.5 pt	12-18" tall	For use in corn. Use drop tips on corn taller than 8 inches. Cost: \$3.75.
	Classic	0.75 oz	2-8" tall	For use in soybean. Cost: \$12.75.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	18-24" tall	For use where no crop is present. Cost: \$4.75.
	Curtail	2 pt	12-18" tall	Cost: \$11.50.
BEDSTRAW (annual) (in corn)	Dicamba●	0.50-1 pt	POST on corn less than 9"	Use lower rate on coarse-textured soils. Cost: \$2.75-\$5.50.
	Aim or with Atrazine	0.5 oz 0.75-1 lb	less than 12" Aim +	Apply at 10 gal/A or more. Cost: Aim \$3.75; Aim + atrazine \$6.50-\$7.25.
BLUE MUSTARD	2,4-D ester (4L) 2,4-D amine (4L)	0.5 pt 1 pt	Nov. 15-Mar. 15 before blue mustard stem elongation	Use only on fully tillered wheat. Cost: \$1.25-\$2.50.
	Amber or Cimarron Extra, or Cimarron Plus or Finesse or	0.28 oz 0.28 oz 0.2 oz	Mar. 1-15 before blue mustard stem elongation; in spring, broadleaf weeds 2-4"	Add surfactant. Use only on wheat with four or more tillers. Use only on continuous wheat or wheat-fallow. Do not use on soils with pH of 7.9 or higher. Cost: Amber + 2,4-D \$3.50; Cimarron + 2,4-D \$5.00; Finesse + 2,4-D \$4.50; Peak + 2,4-D \$6.00-\$8.00.
	Peak + 2,4-D ester (4L)	0.38-0.5 oz 4 oz		
	Cimarron Max	0.25 oz part A + 1 pt part B	In spring before blue mustard stem elongation	Cost: \$12.50.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
BUCKBRUSH	Cimarron Plus	0.5 oz	6-12" of new foliage	Cost: \$6.00.
(snowberry)	Cimarron Plus +	0.25 oz	6-12" of new foliage	Cost: \$7.25.
	Rangestar	1 pt		
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	4 pt		Cost: \$21.00.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	2-3 qt	Full foliage (May 10-25)	Use sufficient water to insure good coverage. May have to retreat. Cost: \$9.50-\$14.24.
XBUCKTHORN (European)	Garlon 3A	3-5 pt	In fall 2-4 weeks before first frost	Cost: \$33.75-\$56.25.
BUFFALOBUR	Atrazine 4L <sup>■</sup>	2 qt	Preplant or PRE on corn	Reduced rates less effective. Cost: \$7.50.
	Buctril	1.5 pt	In corn or sorghum weeds 3-5 leaf stage	Plants taller than 4 inches not controlled. Cost: \$15.00.
	Ultra Blazer	1.5 pt	Weeds 3-4 leaf stage in soybean	Weeds must be small. Follow-up treatments necessary. Cost: \$13.75.
	Callisto	3 oz	Weeds 3-4 leaf in corn	Add 0.25 ai atrazine plus COC. Cost: \$9.75.
	Cobra	12.5 oz	POST on soybean	Weeds need to have 4 true leaves. Cost: \$17.50.
	Grazon P+D <sup>◈</sup>	2-4 pt	Actively growing in spring pre-bloom	Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5 pt	POST	Plants must be small. Cost: \$3.75.
	+ Dicamba●	0.5 pt	on corn	
XBULL THISTLE	Clarity	1-2 qt	Spring application	Cost: \$27.50-\$55.00.
	Escort	0.2-0.4 oz	Spring application	Cost: \$3.25-\$6.50.
	Garlon 3A	3 pt	Spring application	Cost \$33.75.
	Grazon P+D	2-3 pt	Rosette stage	Cost: \$10.50-\$15.75.
	Milestone	3-5 oz	Rosette through bolting or in fall	Cost: \$9.25-\$15.25.
	Overdrive	4 oz	Rosette stage	Cost: \$13.00.
	Telar	1 oz	Spring application	Cost: \$24.50.
	Tordon 22K	8-12 oz	Fall	Cost: \$8.00-\$12.00.
	Transline	0.5-1 pt	Spring application	Cost \$26.25-\$52.50.
BURCUCUMBER	Atrazine 4L	2 qt	PRE	Atrazine can also be used POST. Cost:
and WILD CUCUMBER	Buctril 2 EC	1.5 pt	<ul> <li>in corn</li> <li>Weeds 3-5 leaf stage</li> <li>in corn or sorghum</li> </ul>	atrazine \$7.50. Thorough coverage required. Cost: Buctril 2EC \$15.00.
	Classic	0.3-0.75 oz	Apply POST in soybean when weed is up to 4" weeds 1-8" tall	Cost: \$5.00-\$12.75.
	Princep 4L	3 qt	PRE in trees	Cost: Princep \$20.25.

XNebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher. If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
BURSAGE	Grazon P+D	3-4 pt	When growing	Noncrop areas. Grazon P+D and Tordon may
(skeletonleaf and woollyleaf)	Tordon 22K	2 pt	actively to flower bud stage	remain in soil for three or more years. Cost: Grazor P+D \$15.75-\$21.00; Tordon 22K \$32.00; 2,4-D ester + dicamba \$7.50.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	June or when growing actively	See remarks for field bindweed. If soil moisture conditions are poor, use oil-water emulsions as a
	Dicamba	1 qt	8	carrier. Cost: \$28.70.
CACTUS — See Pricklypear	for Plains Pricklypear, ar	nd Brittle or Fragile C	actus	
CANADA THISTLE — See	Noxious Weed Section			
CATTAILS	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5 gal + 5% diesel oil + 0.5% emulsifier	Boot to early flowering	Use the equivalent of 150 gal of water per acre. Retreat regrowth as necessary. Cost: 2,4-D \$19.00/gal.
	Aquatic Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	3 qt	At flowering	Use aquatic glyphosate product in or near water. Cost: \$49.50.
	Habitat	1-3 pts	Boot to flowering	Cost: \$41.00-\$124.00.
	Lineage Clearstand	25 oz	Boot to flowering	
CEDAR — See Red Cedar				
CHEAT GRASS — See Dow	my Brome			
COTTONWOOD, WILLOWS,	2,4-D ester (4L)	2-3 qt	Full foliage (June-July);	2,4-D with aerial equipment at least 5 gal carries annual treatment for 2 to 3 years may be necessa Basal or stump treatment: 2 qt of herbicide/10 g
SIBERIAN ELM, CHINESE ELM	Escort	2 oz	basal treatment	
CHINESE ELIVI	Grazon P+D	4 qt	anytime	of diesel; apply to point of runoff. Cost: 2,4-D \$9.50-\$15.25; Escort \$32.00; Grazon P+D \$42.00/gal
	Grazon P+D	3 qt	For trees greater	Remedy \$117.00/gal.
	or Remedy <sup>2</sup>	2 qt	than 10 feet tall, rate per 100 gal water	
	Grazon P+D	1.5 pt	For trees less than	
	or Remedy <sup>2</sup>	1 pt	10 feet tall, rate per 100 gal water	
	Krenite S	2-3 gal in 100 gal water + surfactant	Late July, Aug., and Sept.	Has little effect on grasses. Results show the fol- lowing spring. Cost: \$82.00/gal.
	Spike 20P	0.25 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall	Apply under drip line. Cost: \$0.16/inch diameter.
	Velpar L	4 ml/1″ dia	Spring with spot gun to tree base	Cost: \$0.09/inch diameter.
CUPGRASS, PRAIRIE	Balance Pro <sup>1</sup>	1.5-2.2 oz	0-8 DBP	POST treatments may be needed. Cost: Balance
(in corn)	+ Harness Xtra■	1.8-2.7 qt		Pro + Harness Xtra \$37.00-\$55.00.

<sup>1</sup>Balance is not recommended on coarse-textured soils of less than 1.5% OM or pH greater than 7.4. If applied PRE on medium-textured soils with a pH greater than 7.5, decrease Balance rate 0.25 oz/A. Corn seed must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 inches of soil. Avoid planting when surface soil is wet. Rates could be increased by 0.25 oz/A in fields with organic matter greater than 2.5% or with crop residues exceeding 5,000 lb/A. Do not use if water table is shallower than 25 ft.

<sup>2</sup>See manufacturer's label for application time.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DANDELION — See No-ti	ll Burndown Tables for Co	rn and Soybean		
*DALMATION	Cimarron Plus	0.5-1 oz	Before flowering in	Cost: Cimarron Plus \$6.00-\$12.00; Plateau \$22.00-
TOADFLAX	Plateau	8-12 oz	spring or fall	\$33.00; Telar \$49.00-\$74.00; Tordon 22K \$32.00- \$64.00.
	Telar	2-3 oz	Fall	
	Tordon 22K	2-4 pts		
DEVILSCLAW	Aim EC	0.5 oz	2-4″	
Corn and sorghum treatments (also	+ Atrazine DF■	0.25-0.5 lb	2-4″	Use COC with atrazine and Laddok. Cost: Aim + atrazine \$4.75-\$5.50; atrazine \$5.00; Basagran
controls cocklebur and common sunflower)	Atrazine DF	1.4 lb	2-4″	\$12.50-\$25.00; Laddok \$16.50-\$24.75; Buctril + atrazine \$12.25-\$19.25.
	Basagran	1-2 pt	Devilsclaw less than 4"	
	28% N	1 gal		
	Laddok S-12 <sup>1</sup>	2.4 to 3.6 pt		
	Buctril 2EC	1-1.5 pt		
	Atrazine DF	0.6-1.2 lb		
	Callisto	3 oz	POST in corn less than 5"	Use 1% COC + AMS. Cost: \$15.75.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5-1 pt	Devilsclaw less than 6"	Cost: 2,4-D \$1.25-\$2.50.
	Marksman■ Corn Sorghum	2-3.5 pt 1.5-2 pt	Emergence to 5-leaf 2-5 leaf stage	Cost: Marksman \$7.00-\$16.25.
	Hornet (Corn only)	2.4 oz	Devilsclaw less than or equal to 6"	Apply to corn up to V6 stage. Include 1 gal COC + 2.5 gal of UAN/100 gal of water. Cost: \$11.50.
	Peak (Sorghum only)	0.75-1.0 oz	Devilsclaw 1-6″	Cost: \$11.00-\$14.50.
	Permit	0.66-1.33 oz	Devilsclaw 1-6"	Cost: \$14.00-\$28.00.
	Resource (Corn only)	4-8 oz	Devilsclaw 4-12"	Use 1 qt/A COC. Cost: \$6.50-\$13.25.
Soybean treatments	Command 3ME	1.5-2.0 pt	PPI/PRE to soybean planting	Command drift may damage green vegetation. Command residue may damage wheat planted the same fall. Cost: \$23.50-\$31.25.
	Classic	0.25 oz	POST	Add 28% UAN 1 gal/A + 0.125% v/v NIS.
	+ Harmony GT	0.083 oz		Cost: \$5.50.
	Pursuit DG	1.44 oz	Devilsclaw less than 3"	Use with 1-2 qt of 28% UAN + NIS at 2 pt/100 gal. Cost: \$21.00.
	Resource	12 oz	Devilsclaw 30″	Use 1 qt/A COC. Cost: Resource \$19.75.
(Requires RR soybean)	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	Devilsclaw 4-12"	Cost: \$10.50.

<sup>1</sup>Laddock S-12 is not recommended on coarse-textured soils of less than 1.5% — or pH greater than 7.4. If applied PRE on medium-textured soils with a pH greater than 7.5, decrease Balance rate 0.25 oz/A. Corn seed must be covered with 1.5 to 2.0 inches of soil. Avoid planting when surface soil is wet. Rates could be increased by 0.25 oz/A in fields with organic matter greater than 2.5% or with crop residues exceeding 5,000 lb/A. Do not use if water table is shallower than 25 ft.

\*Nebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed.

If atrazine was applied at planting, the total amount of early and late applications cannot exceed 2.5 lb ai/A per calendar year. Use no more than 1.6 lb ai/A on highly erodible land with less than 30% crop residue. Using atrazine on soils with less than 1% organic matter increases carryover injury risk to susceptible crops, especially high pH soils. Do not use on sandy soils if water table is shallower than 30 ft.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
DOCK (curled and pale)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Before flowering in spring or fall	For use on idle ground or grassland. For corn in VE stage use 1.3 pt of 2,4-D + 0.5 pt of dicamba.
( I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Dicamba●	0.5 pt	1 0	Cost: \$7.50.
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	2-3 pt		Cost: \$10.50-\$15.75.
	Glyphosate◆	16 oz	Preplant	Apply 1 week before planting soybean or corn.
	Glyphosate◆	13 oz		Plant Roundup Ready soybean or Roundup Ready corn and use labeled glyphosate POST. Cost: glyphosate \$5.25; glyphosate + 2,4-D \$5.50;
	2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5 pt		Overdrive \$19.50; Telar \$24.50-\$73.50.
	Overdrive	6 oz		
	Telar	1-3 oz		
DODDER (Cantral in alfalfa)	Pursuit	1-2 oz	Apply after dodder has	Cost: Pursuit \$5.25-\$10.50; Raptor \$21.00-\$31.50.
(Control in alfalfa)	Raptor	4-6 oz	<ul> <li>emerged but prior or soon after attachment</li> </ul>	
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> in <b>Roundup Ready</b> alfalfa	32-64 oz		Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.
DOGWOOD	Cimarron Plus	1 oz	precautions when using with	Ground application only. Observe all drift
(Cornus spp.)	Dicamba	1-2 qt		sensitive crops. Cost: Cimarron Plus \$12.00;
	Crossbow	1-1.5 gal		dicamba \$10.50-\$21.00, Clossbow \$70.00-\$105.0
	Grazon P+D	3 pt	Spring or fall	Cost: \$15.75.
	Grazon P+D	1% v/v High volume folia	Spring or fall r	See page 41 Individual Plant Treatment. Cost: \$42.00.
	Spike 20P	0.25 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall	Apply under drip line. Cost: \$10.20/lb.
DOWNY BROME	Glyphosate◆	12-16 oz	Fall or early spring when desirable	Use glyphosate before planting corn, sorghum,
	Oust (noncropland)	1-2 oz	grasses are dormant Early spring	soybean and in fallow. Cost: glyphosate \$4.00- \$5.25; Oust \$7.25-\$14.50.
	Plateau (noncropland, range	4-12 oz e, pasture CRP)	Full PRE or early POST	Add MSO 1 qt/A. Cost: \$11.00-\$33.00.
	Alternate system			Crop rotation — include a late spring seeded crop in the rotation. See NebGuide G422, <i>Downy Brome</i> <i>Control.</i>

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
FIELD	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Vigorous fall – growth or	Avoid tillage 5 weeks before and 1 week after
BINDWEED Retreatment is necessary. (When treating crops,	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	flower bud stage in	application. Do not plant small grains for 15 days after 2,4-D and 45 days after dicamba. Plan to treat for several consecutive years. Cost: 2,4-D
adjust rates.)	Dicamba	0.5-1 pt	spring	\$4.75; 2,4-D + dicamba \$7.50-\$10.00.
Glyphosate used only in Roundup Ready	Dicamba●	1-2 pt	Late summer or – late fall	Apply glyphosate in 10 gal or less water/A. Avoid tillage for 5 days. Do not plant small grains
crops.	Landmaster BW	54 oz	actively growing	for 15 days with 2,4-D and 45 days per pint of dicamba. Broadleaf crops may be injured 2 years
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz		after high rates of dicamba in western Nebraska. Cost: dicamba \$5.25-\$10.50; Landmaster BW
	2,4-D amine (4L)	0.5 pt		\$9.25; glyphosate + 2,4-D \$11.75; glyphosate +
	or Dicamba●	0.5 pt		dicamba \$13.25.
	Paramount	5.3 oz	Fall	Preplant to wheat. Cost: \$21.00.
	Tordon 22K	0.5-1 pt	Fall after	Use in a wheat-fallow rotation. Retreat with
	+ 2,4-D ester (4L)	1-2 pt	wheat harvest	2,4-D or Landmaster BW in spring. Cost: \$10.50- \$20.75.
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	2-6" runners	Control of larger plants reduced by 30%.
	Classic	0.3 oz		Cost: \$15.75.
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	2-6" runners	Control of larger plants reduced by 20%. Cost: \$17.50.
	Phoenix	5 oz		Cost. #17.50.
	Extreme	48 oz	2-6" runners	Control of larger plants reduced by 30%. Cost: \$18.00.
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	2-6" runners	Control of larger plants reduced by 20%. Cost: \$26.25.
	Raptor	3 oz		
GARLIC MUSTARD	Cimarron Plus or	1 oz	Spring application of 2-3" tall plants	Cost: Cimarron Plus \$12.00; Escort \$16.00.
	Escort	1 oz		
	Glyphosate◆	24-32 oz or 2% spot spray	Full or early spray when desirable	Use glyphosate broadcast in spring and fall when other vegetation is dormant. Spot spray during growing season. Cost: \$8.00-\$10.50.
	2,4-D	1 pt	Vegetation is dormant;	Do not use 2,4-D ester or dicamba when air
	+ Dicamba●	8 oz	young small plants	temperature exceeds 85°F. Cost: \$5.00.
GUMWEED (curlycup)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5 qt	Pre-bud	Cost: 2,4-D \$7.25; Grazon P+D \$10.50.
	Grazon P+D	1 qt	_	
	Lineage Clearstand	6-13 oz	Pre-bud	
HEMP (marijuana)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	2-12" tall	Cost: 2,4-D ester (4L) \$4.75; Grazon P+D \$10.50.
(manjuana)	Grazon P+D	2 pt	_	
HEMP DOGBANE	2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5-1 qt	Flower bud stage, spring	Use lower rates in crops. Cost: \$2.50-\$4.75.
	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Apply after corn is in the dough stage, but before the dogbane leaves start to turn yellow	Dogbane roots should have pink swollen buds. Cost: 2,4-D \$4.75.
	Glyphosate◆	4 qt	Late summer or fall	Idle ground or spot treatment in cropland before head or pod fill of crop. Avoid tillage for at least 7 days after treatment. Cost: \$42.00.
	Surmount	2 pt	Summer	Rangeland, pasture and CRP. Cost: \$16.50.

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
HOARY CRESS	2,4-D ester (4L)	2 qt	Rosette stage in the fall or early bud in spring	Suppression only. Growth starts in early spring Treat twice a year for 2 to 3 years. Cost: \$9.50.
	Cimarron Plus	1 oz	Rosette stage in	Cost: Cimarron Plus \$12.00; Escort \$16.00.
	or Escort	1 oz	spring	
	Plateau (pasture, range, noncropland, CRP)	6-12 oz	Late spring/summer at flowering	Cost: \$16.50-\$33.00.
HOARY VERVAIN	Grazon P+D	2-3 pt	Apply in early summer	Cost: Grazon P+D \$10.50-\$15.75; Curtail \$11.50-
	Curtail	2-3 pt	(up to 6" tall weed)	\$17.25; Tordon 22K \$16.00; Salvo \$3.00-\$3.75; Weedmaster \$8.25.
	Tordon 22K	1 pt		
	Salvo	12-15 oz		
	Weedmaster	32 oz		
*HOUNDSTONGUE	Cimarron Plus	1 oz	Apply in spring - (rosette stage)	Cost: Cimarron Plus \$12.00; Escort \$16.00; Plateau \$22.00-\$33.00; Telar DF \$24.50; Tordon \$24.00.
	Escort	1 <b>-</b> 2 oz		
	Plateau	8-12 oz		
	Telar DF	1 oz		
	Tordon	1.5 pt		
RONWEED	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5 qt	Flower to bud stage	Cost: \$7.25.
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	2-3 pt	Prior to bud stage	Rangeland. Cost: \$10.50-\$15.75.
×JOHNSONGRASS	Accent	0.67 oz	6-16″	See corn POST for application restrictions. Split
See shattercane or seedling control)	or Beacon	0.76 oz		applications are more effective. Cost: Accent \$22.75; Beacon \$26.00.
	Fusilade DX	1.5 pt	12-18" new growth	Can be used in soybean. Add 1 qt/A COC. Cost: Fusilade \$37.50.
	Poast Plus	2.25 pt	Johnsongrass	Can be used in soybean. Cost: Poast Plus \$17.75
	+ AMS		12-18″	
(Requires Roundup Ready seed)	Glyphosate◆	2-3 pt	Less than 8"	For RR corn or soybean. Avoid tillage for 7 days. Cost: glyphosate \$10.50-\$15.75.
	Option	1.25-1.75 oz	Less than 16"	Cost \$14.75-\$20.50.

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

\*Nebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed.
\*Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
KOCHIA — (dicamba-tole (in corn or sorghum)	erant) May have to spray	twice or cultivate	for row crops.	
(in control congristing)	Glyphosate◆	24-32 oz	Preplant to corn	Include appropriate PRE herbicides. Dicamba-
	Gramoxone Inteon	2.5 pt	or sorghum. Kochia less than 2" tall	resistant kochia has been confirmed. Cost: glyphosate \$8.00-\$10.50; Gramoxone Inteon \$12.00; Balance Pro \$9.00-\$34.00.
	Balance Pro	1.0-3.8 oz	PP or PRE to corn only	\$12.00, balance 110 \$9.00-\$34.00.
	Buctril	1.0-1.5 pt	Kochia less than 2" tall	Use higher Buctril rate for taller kochia. Use higher rates on dense stands of kochia.
	Buctril+Atrazine	2-3 pt	POST to kochia less than 4″ in corn or sorghum	Cost: Buctril \$10.00-\$15.00; Buctril/atrazine \$12.50-\$18.75.
	Callisto +	3 oz	POST to corn; weeds less than 5"	Add COC + AMS. Cost: \$18.00.
	atrazine	0.5 lb		
	Lumax	2.5-3 qt	PRE in corn	Cost: \$41.25-\$49.50.
	Atrazine	1 lb	POST to corn only	Cost: \$3.50.
	Starane Ultra	0.3-0.4 pt	POST in corn	Cost: \$11.50-\$16.25.
	+ 2,4-D	0.5-1 pt		
KUDZU	Cimarron Plus	1-2 oz	Apply to spring _ foliage or in fall _	Cost: Cimarron Plus \$12.00-\$24.00; Escort \$16.00- \$32.00; Garlon 3A \$33.75-\$56.25; Milestone \$15.25.
	Escort	1-2 oz		\$2.00, Surfactor \$50, 0 \$50,20, Princetone \$10.20
	Garlon 3A	3-5 pt		
	Lineage Clearstand	19 oz		
	Milestone	7 fl oz	-	
LARKSBUR PRAIRIE	Grazon P+D	3-5 pt	Apply in spring	Cost: Grazon P+D \$15.75-\$26.25; Cimarron Plus \$6.00-\$12.00.
	Cimarron Plus	0.5-1.0 oz		
LESPEDEZA SERICEA	Cimarron Plus	0.625 oz	Spray at flower bud to full bloom	Cost: \$7.50.
	Escort	1-2 oz		Cost: \$16.00-\$32.00.
	PastureGard	1.5-2 pt		
	Remedy	1-1.5 pt	Before bloom	Cost: Remedy \$14.75-\$22.00; Surmount \$16.50- \$20.75.
	Surmount	2-2.5 pt		φ20.7 5.
LOCUST (honey and black)	Dicamba	2 qt	Full foliage - during June; cut	Ground application only. Observe all drift precau- tions. See <i>Cottonwood</i> for basal and cut stump
(noney and black)	Escort	1-2 oz	stump or basal	treatment. Cost: dicamba \$21.00; Escort \$16.00-
	Grazon P+D	2-4 qt	<ul> <li>treatment anytime</li> </ul>	\$32.00; Grazon P+D \$21.00-\$42.00; Remedy \$29.25- \$58.50.
	Remedy*	2-4 pt	-	
	Spike 20P	0.25 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall	Apply under drip line. Cost: \$0.16/in diameter.
	Surmount	2-3 pt	Full foliage during June	Cost: \$16.50-\$24.75.
In no-till corn:	Hornet	3-5 oz		Cost: \$14.50-\$24.00.

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
MARESTAIL	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Prior to bolt	Cost 2,4-D \$4.75; Redeem R&P \$17.50-\$35.00.
(horseweed)	or Redeem R&P	1-2 pt		
	Callisto	3 oz	Corn POST	Add COC. Cost: \$18.00.
	+ atrazine	0.5 lb	less than 10"	
	Cimmaron Plus	0.125 oz	2-6" weeds	Use in pastures. Cost: \$1.50.
	Distinct	3 oz	PRE in corn Marestail less than 4″ tall	Apply at least 14 days prior to planting. Cost: \$9.75.
	Distinct	6 oz	Corn POST 4-10"	Cost: \$19.50.
	Gangster	3.0-3.6 oz	Weeds 3 inches or less	May be tank-mixed with glyphosate or 2,4-D. Requires use of NIS or COC + AMS. See label for details. Cost: \$30.00-\$35.00.
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	Before 6" tall	Cost: \$10.50.
	Grazon P+D	2-3 pt	Prior to bolt	Cost: \$10.50-\$15.75.
	Hornet WDG (corn)	3 oz	POST marestail less than 6" tall	Add 1% v/v COC or 0.25% v/v NIS. Cost: \$14.50
	Overdrive	4-8 oz	2-6" tall in pasture	Cost: \$13.00-\$26.00.
	Telar	1 oz	2-6" in pasture	Cost: \$24.50.
	Valor	2-3 oz	PRE in soybean	Must be tank-mixed with glyphosate or 2,4-D. Cost \$10.00-\$15.00.
MILKWEED, COMMON	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Flower bud to bloom stage	Do not plant small grains for 15 days after 2,4-D + dicamba treatment. 2,4-D + dicamba suppresses
	Dicamba	0.5 pt		growth for 1 year. Cost: \$7.50.
	Glyphosate◆	3 qt	Flowering through maturity; ropewick application in soybean	Idle ground or spot treatment on cropland before head or pod fill of crop. Avoid tillage for 7 days. Cost: \$31.50.
	Lineage Clearstand	25 oz	At flowering time	
	Overdrive	4-8 oz	2-6" tall in pasture	Cost: \$13.00-\$26.00.
MILKWEED,	2,4-D amine (4L)	1-2 pt	Before vines	For use in corn or sorghum. Use lower rates in
HONEYVINE (climbing)	2,4-D ester (4L)	0.5-1 pt	reach 3 ft in length	sorghum. Gives suppression only. Cost: \$1.25- \$3.75.
XMULTIFLORA ROSE	Cimarron Plus	0.3 oz or 1 oz/100 gal water	Full foliage bud to bloom	Add 0.25% (v/v) nonionic surfactant (NIS). Cost: \$12.00/oz.
	Cimarron Max	0.5 oz Part A + 2 pt Part B	Full foliage bud to bloom	Cost: \$25.00.
	Dicamba	1-2 qt or 1 qt/25 gal water	Full foliage	Cost: \$10.50/qt.
	Spike 20P	0.25 oz/bush or 0.25 oz/22 sq ft	Anytime soil is not frozen	Cost: \$10.20/lb.
	Tordon 22K	1 qt	When plants are actively growing	Cost: \$41.50.
	2,4-D (4L)	2 qt		
	Tordon RTU	Apply undiluted to cut stumps		Cost: Check local prices.

XNebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed. ▮

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
MULLEIN, COMMON	Cimarron Plus or Escort	0.5 oz 0.5 oz	Rosette stage in fall or spring	Add crop oil (COC) 2 qt/A. Cost: Cimarron Plus \$6.00; Escort \$8.00.
	Grazon P+D	4 pt	Late fall on rosettes or spring before flowering stalks lengthen	Essential to apply in rosette stage. Add surfactant 2 pt/100 gal solution. Cost: \$21.00.
	Overdrive	6 oz	Fall or spring prior to bolting	Cost: \$19.50.
MUSK THISTLE — See	Noxious Weed Section			
NUTSEDGE — See Yel	low Nutsedge			
OAK	Dicamba	2 qt	Full foliage	Noncropland only for Spike and Crossbow. Be
	Crossbow	1.5 gal	- June to July; cut stump or basal	careful of desirable tree roots. Cost: dicamba \$21.00; Crossbow \$105.00; Remedy +2,4-D ester
	Remedy	1 qt	<ul> <li>treatment anytime</li> </ul>	\$34.00-\$39.00; glyphosate \$42.00/gal; Spike 20P \$0.16/inch diameter; Velpar L \$0.09/inch
	+ 2,4-D ester (4L)	1-2 qt		diameter.
	Glyphosate◆	50% to 100% solution	June cut stump	
	Spike 20P	0.25 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall to soil around tree base	
	Velpar L	4 ml/1" dia	Spot gun in spring to tree base	
	Pasturegard	3-4 pt	In summer when leaves are fully emerged	
	Spike 20P	5-20 lbs	Anytime except when soil is frozen	Cost: \$10.20/lb.
	Spike 80 DF	3.75-5 lb	Anytime except when soil is frozen	Cost: \$30.00/lb.
	Surmount	3-4 pt	In summer when leaves are fully emerged	Cost: \$24.75-\$33.00.
OSAGE ORANGE	Crossbow	1-1.5 gal	Full foliage – June to July; basal	Noncrop areas only. See remarks for cotton-
	Remedy	1-2 pt	treatment anytime	wood. Cost: Crossbow \$70.00-\$105.00; Remedy + 2,4-D ester \$19.50-\$34.00.
	+ 2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt		
	Spike 20P	0.5 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall to soil around tree base	Cost: Spike 20P \$0.32/inch diameter.
	Velpar L	4 ml/1" dia	Spot gun in spring to tree base	Cost: Velpar L \$0.09/inch diameter.
PLUMELESS THISTLE	— See Noxious Weed Section			
POISON HEMLOCK	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Rosettes — fall or early	Do not allow livestock access to dry matter. Cost \$7.50.
TILIVILOCI	 Dicamba●	0.5 pt	spring	ψι
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	2-4 pt		Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.

#### \*See manufacturer's label for application time.

<sup>•</sup>Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

<sup>•</sup>Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
POISON IVY	Crossbow	1-1.5 gal	Full foliage	Thoroughly wet all vegetation. Do not apply to
	Glyphosate◆	3-5 qt	– in spring	cropland. Cost: Crossbow \$70.00-\$105.00 sq ft; glyphosate \$31.50-\$52.50; Remedy + 2,4-D
	Remedy	1-2 pt	_	\$19.50-\$34.00.
	+ 2,4-D ester	1 qt		
PRICKLY PEAR	Tordon 22K	1% v/v	As spot treatments to new growth	Cost: \$128.00/gal.
	Tordon 22K	1-2 pt	New growth to	May take 1-2 years before death. Spot treat in
	Remedy	0.5-1 pt	_ flowering	pasture and grazingland. Include NIS in spray mixture. Cost: Tordon 22K \$16.00-\$32.00; Remedy + Tordon 22K \$23.50-\$30.75; Grazon P+E
	Tordon 22K	1 pt		\$42.00.
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	4 qt	_	
PUNCTURE VINE	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 pt	Pre-bloom stage most effective	Mature burs not affected by 2,4-D. Retreatment necessary on new plants. Cost: \$2.50.
	Callisto	3 oz	POST in corn	Cost: \$17.00.
	+ atrazine (corn)	1/4 lb		
	Dicamba●	1 pt	EPOST on corn or sorghum	Cost: \$5.25.
	Hornet WDG (corn)	3 oz	POST before V6 corn	Add 1% v/v COC or 0.25% v/v NIS. Cost: \$14.50
	Journey	32 oz	POST in noncropland	Cost: \$37.50.
	Overdrive (Pasture and Range)	4-8 oz	4-8" in pasture	Cost: \$13.00-\$26.00.
	Peak	0.75-1 oz	POST on sorghum or proso millet	Cost: \$11.00-\$14.50.
	Plateau* (range, pasture CRP)	8-12 oz	Early POST	Add MSO 1 qt/A for use in warm-season grasses Cost: \$22.00-\$33.00.
PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE (ly	ythrum) — See Noxious Weed	Section		
PURSLANE, Common (in fallow to be planted	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	When growing actively	Till 5-7 days after treatment. Do not plant small grains for 15 days. Cost: 2,4-D \$4.75.
to winter wheat)	Amber	0.2-0.3 oz	Early POST	Add surfactant when used POST. Surfactant
	or Finesse	0.4 oz		1-2 qt/100 gal solution. Do not use on soils with pH of 7.9 or higher. Allow 12 days before
	+ 2,4-D ester (4L)	4 oz		planting wheat. Cost: Amber + 2,4-D \$2.75-\$3.75; Finesse + 2,4-D \$8.25.
	Rave	4 oz	Less than 6"	Cost: \$7.60.

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

•Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.

•Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

\*Plateau is only available to approved government agencies.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast	
RAGWEED, WESTERN (perennial)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1 qt	Early summer	Follow-up treatments may be necessary. Cost: \$4.75.	
	Curtail	2-3 pts	Early summer	Cost: \$11.50-\$17.25.	
	Grazon P+D	2-3 pt	Early summer	Lower rate when weeds are small. Cost: \$10.50-\$15.75.	
	Overdrive	4-6 oz	Early summer	Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50.	
	Salvo	12-15 oz	Early summer	Cost: \$3.00-\$3.75.	
	Surmount	1.5-2 pt	Early summer	Cost: \$12.50-\$16.50.	
	Transline	0.5-1 pt		Cost: \$26.25-\$52.50.	
	Weedmaster	32 oz		Cost: \$8.25.	
RED CEDAR, EASTERN	Spike 20P	0.5 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall	Spike for use in noncrop areas only. Tordon and	
	Tordon 22K	4 ml/3 ft of tree height	Spring or fall	<ul> <li>Velpar LP can be used on grazingland. Cost: Spike 20P \$0.32/in; Tordon \$0.14/in; Velpar \$0.09/in.</li> </ul>	
	Velpar L	4 ml/1" dia	Spot gun in spring to tree base	-	
	Grazon P+D	6-8 pt	Apply broadcast	Cost: Grazon P+D \$31.50-\$42.00; Tordon 22K	
	Tordon 22K	1.5-2 pt	- up to 2 ft tall trees \$24.00-\$32.00; Surmount \$41.25	\$24.00-\$32.00; Surmount \$41.25.	
	Surmount	5 pt/A			
	Grazon P+D	2% v/v	Individual tree	-	
	Tordon 22K	1% v/v	treatments (up to 10 ft tall trees)		
	Surmount	$1.5\% \mathrm{v/v}$	-		
	Alternative treatmen	t — prescribed burr	1.	See Grassland Management with Prescribed Fire, EC148, which is available online at http://www.ianrpubs.unl.edu/sendIt/ec148.pdf	
REED CANARYGRASS	Habitat	1-2 pt	Apply in spring,	Cost: Habitat 1-2 pt \$41.25-\$82.50; Rodeo \$33.00-	
	Rodeo	2-3 qt	- 2-3 ft of growth	\$49.50; Habitat + Rodeo \$57.75.	
	Habitat	1 pt	-		
	+ Rodeo	1 qt			
	Lineage Clearstand	19 oz	2-3 ft growth		
DUCCIAN				Idle ground on grassland. Avoid tillage for 7 days	
RUSSIAN KNAPWEED	Curtail	3-4 qt	Apply at bud stage early flower	Idle ground or grassland. Avoid tillage for 7 days. Injury to forage grasses may occur. Broadleaf	
	Dicamba	1-2 qt		crops may be injured for 2 years after treatment. Cost: Curtail \$34.50-\$46.00; dicamba \$10.50-\$21.00	
	Grazon P+D <sup>◈</sup>	2.5-4.0 pt	-	Grazon P+D \$13.25-\$21.00; Milestone \$15.25- \$21.50; Redeem R&P \$43.75-\$70.00; Tordon 22K	
	Lineage Clearstand	8-13 oz	-	\$32.00-\$64.00.	
	Milestone	5-7 oz			
	Redeem R&P	2.5-4 pt	-		
	Tordon 22K	1-2 qt	-		
	Plateau	12 oz	Apply late in fall after killing frost	Pasture, range or noncropland. Add MSO 1 qt/A. Cost: \$33.00.	
	Transline	1-1.3 pt	Apply from bud to mid-flower growth stage or treat in fall	Cost: Transline \$52.50-\$68.25.	

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
RUSSIAN OLIVE	2,4-D ester (4L)	2 qt	Full foliage (early June)	See remarks for cottonwood. Cost: \$20.00.
02112	Dicamba●	1 qt	(carry fanc)	
	Remedy	1 qt/3 qt diesel or crop oil as basal treatment		Cost: \$29.25/qt.
	Spike 20P	0.5 oz/1" dia	Spring or fall	Use on noncropland only. Cost: \$0.32/in diameter
	Arsenal or Habitat	1-2 qt (broadcast)		Noncrop sites only. Add NIS at 0.25% v/v (broadcast or 1.0% v/v (spot spraying). Cost \$82.50-\$165.00.
	Pathfinder II	Apply undiluted as low volume basal treatment		
RUSSIAN THISTLE — Se	e Kochia for controls			
SAGEBRUSH (sand, fringed and	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5-2 qt	4"-8" new growth (June)	1.5 qt/A 2,4-D adequate on sand sagebrush. Cost: 2,4-D \$7.25-\$9.50; Grazon P+D \$15.75-
green sagewort)	Grazon P+D	3-4 pt		\$21.00.
	Garlon 3A	50% (spot spray)	Apply directly to fresh cut stump (See page 41)	50% spot spray is 1 qt Garlon 3A plus 1 qt water. Cost: \$90.00/gal.
SALT CEDAR — See Nox	ious Weed Section			
SANDBUR (pasture, range and noncropland)	Plateau	4-10 oz	Spring PRE to early POST Sandbur less than 4″	Add 1 qt MSO/A. For use in warm-season grasses Cost: \$11.00-\$27.50.
XSCOTCH THISTLE	2.4-D (4L)	1 qt	Spring or fall rosette	Cost: \$10.00.
	+ Dicamba●	1 pt		
	Cimarron Plus	1 oz	Spot treatment to rosette	Cost: \$12.00.
	Milestone	4-6 oz	Spring and fall rosette	Cost: \$12.25-\$18.50.
	Overdrive	4-6 oz	Spring or fall	Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50.
	Tordon 22K	1-2 pt	Fall rosette	Cost: \$16.00-\$32.00.
SCOURINGRUSH (formerly Horsetail)	Ally XP	2 oz	Early summer or fall	Suppresses scouringrush. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 0.5% v/v NIS and 2% v/v AMS. Cost: \$30.00.
	Arsenal	2 pt	Early summer or fall	Suppresses scouringrush. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 1.0% v/v MSO. Cost: \$80.00.
	Casoron	105 lb	Spring	Requires tillage to incorporate. For best results, tillage should destroy all scouringrush shoots.
	Garlon 3A	5 pt	Early summer or fall	Suppresses scouringrush. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 0.5% v/v NIS. Cost: \$56.25.
	MCPA amine	6 pt	Early summer of fall	Suppresses scouringrush. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 0.5% v/v NIS and 2% v/v AMS. Cost: \$15.00.
	Oust XP	4 oz	Early summer or fall	Suppresses scouringrush. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 1.0% v/v COC. Cost: \$28.75.
	Telar DF	3 oz	Early summer or fall	Will control scouringrush. May require second treatment in following year at 1.5 oz/A. Apply in a minimum of 20 gal/A. Use 0.5% v/v NIS and 2% v/v AMS. Cost: \$73.50.

\*See manufacturer's label for application time.

\*Nebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed.
\*Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher. •Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
XSERICEA, LESPEDEZA	<b>— See</b> Lespedeza Serice	1		
SOAPWEED — See Yucca				
SOW THISTLE (perennial)	2,4-D ester (4L)	1.5 qt	Fall rosette or spring bud stage	See remarks for field bindweed. Cost: \$7.25.
	Overdrive	4-6 oz	Spring bud stage	Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50
SUMAC	2,4-D ester (4L)	1-2 qt	Full foliage	Use sufficient water for good coverage. Cost: \$4.75 \$9.50.
	Grazon P+D <sup>♦</sup>	2-4 pt		Cost: \$10.50-\$21.00.
	Cimarron Plus	0.5 oz	Full foliage	Cost: Cimarron Plus + Weedmaster \$22.50.
	+ Weedmaster	4 pt	in June	
SWAMP SMARTWEED	2,4-D ester (4L) +	1 qt	When growing vigorously	On crops use lower rates and amine formulations. Cost: \$10.00.
(tanweed, shoestring)	Dicamba●	1 pt		
	Glyphosate◆	3-4 qt in 10 gal or less water/A	Full foliage mid to late summer	Idle ground or spot treatment in cropland before head or pod fill of crop. Avoid tillage for 7 days. Cost: \$31.50-\$42.00.
	Tordon 22K <sup>♦</sup>	1-2 pt		Cost: \$16.00-\$32.00.
SWEET CLOVER	2,4-D ester	1 qt	12-20" tall	In pasture. Cost: \$4.75.
	Cimarron Plus	0.375-0.625 oz	4" in pasture	Cost: \$4.50-\$7.50.
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> +	32 oz	4-6″	In Roundup Ready soybean (POST). Control of taller plants reduced by 60%. Cost: \$15.75.
	Classic	0.3 oz		
	Glyphosate + Flexstar	32 oz 8 oz	4-6"	In Roundup Ready soybean (POST). Control of taller plants reduced by 50%. Cost: \$18.50.
TOOTHED SPURGE	Plateau	4-6 oz	Apply in spring	Cost: \$11.00-\$16.50.
ICOTILE OF CROE	Tuccuu	1002	(4-6" tall plants)	Cost. #11.00 #10.00.
VENICE MALLOW (in Roundup Ready	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup> +	32 oz	4-6″	Cost: \$17.50.
soybean POST)	Phoenix	8 oz		
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	4-6″	Cost: \$15.75.
	Classic	0.3 oz		
	Extreme	48 oz	4-6″	Cost: \$18.00.
VERVAIN (HOARY) — S	U			
WESTERN RAGWEED -	0			2 440.00
WILD BUCKWHEAT (in Roundup Ready soybean POST)	Extreme	48 oz	When weeds are 1-4" tall	Cost: \$18.00.
<i>()</i>	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	When weeds are 1-4" tall	Cost: \$18.50.
	Flexstar	8 oz	i i tuli	
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	When weeds are $1.4''$ talk	Cost: \$17.50.
	+ Phoenix	5 oz	1-4″ tall	
	Glyphosate◆	32 oz	When weeds are	Cost: \$19.00.
	+ Scepter	1.44 oz	1-4" tall	
	Glyphosate <sup>◆</sup>	32 oz	When weeds are	Cost: \$17.50.
	+ Ultra Blazer	12 oz	1-4" tall	

Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai/gal or 3 lb ae/gal formulation. See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic glyphosate formulations. Branded glyphosate (like Roundup) costs will be approximately 50% higher.
Dicamba rates are based on a 4 lb ae/gal formulation, like those found in Clarity or Banvel. See pages 155-156 or the herbicide dictionary for other products containing dicamba. Cost estimates are based on anticipated prices for generic dicamba formulations. Branded dicamba costs will be at least 50% higher.

Weed	Herbicide	Product Per Acre	Application Time	Remarks and Approximate Cost Per Acre Broadcast
WILD BUCKWHEAT (contin	ued)			
(in corn)	Distinct	4-6 oz	1-4″	Cost: Distinct \$13.00-\$19.50.
	Hornet	3 oz	1-4″	Cost: Hornet \$14.50.
(in wheat)	Affinity BroadSpec	0.8 oz	1-3 leaf weeds	Add NIS. Cost: \$9.50.
	Curtail	2 pt	1-4″	Cost: \$11.50.
(in sugarbeet)	Stinger	4-6 oz	1-4″	Cost: \$18.75-28.25.
WILD CUCUMBER — See Ba	ırcucumber			
WILD LICORICE	Tordon 22K	2 pt	Bloom stage	Cost: \$32.00
WILD OAT — In Nebraska n	nost likely weedy annua	al brome. See Dou	my Brome	
YARROW	Grazon P+D	2 pt	Fall or spring Pre-bloom	Cost: Grazon P+D \$10.50.
	2,4-D LV ester (4L)	1 qt		Cost: 2,4-D + dicamba \$7.25.
	+ Dicamba●	0.5 pt		
	Overdrive	4-6 oz	Spring pre-bloom	Cost: \$13.00-\$19.50.
YELLOW NUTSEDGE	Beacon	0.76 oz	1-4″	For best results apply before June 21. Cost:
(in corn)	Permit	1.33 oz		Beacon \$26.00; Permit \$28.00.
XYELLOW STAR THISTLE	Dicamba•	1-2 qt	Apply in rosette	Cost: dicamba \$10.50-\$21.00; Transline \$26.25-
	Transline	0.5-1 pt	stage	\$52.50; Curtail \$8.75-\$14.50; Tordon \$8.00-\$24.00; Overdrive \$13.00.
	Curtail	1.5-2.5 pt		
	Tordon 22K	0.5-1.5 pt		
	Overdrive	4 oz		
XYELLOW TOADFLAX	Telar	1-2 oz	Fall application at rosette stage	Cost: \$24.50-\$49.00
	Tordon 22K	2 pt	Early bloom	Cost: Tordon \$32.00; Clarity \$7.00.
	Clarity (in corn)	8 oz		
YUCCA	Cimarron Plus	0.65-1.25 oz		Cost: \$7.75-\$15.00.
(soapweed)	Tordon 22K	1 ml/plant		Apply with spot gun in whorl or base of plant.
	Velpar L	4 ml/plant		Cost: Tordon \$0.03/plant; Velpar \$0.09/plant.
	Remedy	13 oz/5 gal of diesel or fuel oil		Spot application. Thoroughly wet the center of the plant to the soil surface. Cost: Remedy \$117.00/gal.

XNebraska Department of Agriculture "Watch List" weed. €

# Time until Herbicides are Rainfast

Herbicide	Hours Until Rainfast	Herbicide	Hours Until Rainfast
2,4-D Accent	1 4	Harmony GT Hoelon	1 1
Affinity Broadspec	4	Hornet WDG	2
Agility	6	Huskie	1
Aim	1	Ignite	4
Ally XP	4	Impact	1
Amber	4	Laddok S-12	4
Arrow	1	Landmaster BW	6
Arsenal	1	Laudis	1
Assure II	1	Liberty	4
Assert	3	Lightning	1
Atrazine	4	Lineage Clearstand	1
Avalanche	6	Marksman	4
Avenge	6	MCPA	1
Banvel	4	Milestone	2
Basagran	4	Northstar	4
Basis	4	Olympus Flex	4
Beacon	4	Option	2
Betamix	6	Överdrive	4
Beyond	1	Paramount	6
Bicep II	4	Peak	4
Blazer	6	Permit	4
Bronate	1	Phoenix	2
Buctril	1	Pinnacle	1
Butyrac 200	6	Poast	1
Cadet	4	Poast Plus	1
Callisto	1	PowerFlex	4
Celebrity Plus	4	Pursuit	1
Cimarron Plus; Xtra	4	Rave	4
Clarion	4	Raptor	1
Clarity	4	Reflex	1
Cleanwave	1	Require Q	4
Crossbow	6	Resolve	4
Curtail	8	Resource	1
Curtail M	6	Roundup PowerMAX	0.5
Classic	1	Roundup WeatherMAX	0.5
Cobra	0.5	Sandea	4
Distinct	4	Scepter	2
Enlite	1	Select 2 EC	1
Envive	1	Select Max	1
Equip	2	Sencor	6
Exceed	4	Spirit	4
Expert	1	Starane	1
Express	4	Starane NXT	1
Extreme	1	Status	4
Field Master	1	Steadfast	4
Finesse	4	Steadfast ATZ	4
First Rate	2	Stellar	1
Flexstar	1	Stinger	6
Fusilade DX	1	Stout	4
Fusion	1	Synchrony XP	1
Fallow Master	6	Targa	1
Galaxy	4	Touchdown	1
Gramoxone Inteon	0.5	Touchdown Total	1
Grazon P+D	4	Tordon	2
Glean	4	Ultima 60	1
Glyphosate	1-4 <sup>a</sup>	Upbeet	6
Habitat	1	WideMatch	6
Halex GT	1	Yukon	4
Harmony Extra	4		

<sup>a</sup>Check product label.

#### Preemergence Herbicides Applied After Crop Emergence

In years when weather does not permit the normal application of preemergence herbicides, there are options. Several preemergence herbicides are labeled for broadcast application after emergence without injury to the crop. The following table lists those herbicides along with crop stage and weed height restrictions. If the herbicide you are using is not on the list below, consult the label to see if it can be applied broadcast after emergence. All the herbicides below are labeled for use after emergence.

If there is concern that weed size may exceed the range of most preemergence herbicides by the time they are applied, note that many of these products contain atrazine and have burndown properties. Expect to control 4-inch broadleaf weeds at 1.5 lb and 2- to 3-inch broadleaf weeds at 0.75 - 1.0 lb of atrazine. The postemergence activity of atrazine

can be increased by including an oil additive or applying with a UAN as the carrier, but do not use oil and UAN if the crop has emerged or crop injury will result. If you have planted Roundup Ready corn, you can add glyphosate to the mixture as well. Keep in mind glyphosate activity may suffer when mixed with other herbicides or UAN so the 1 qt rate should be used. If you add 2,4-D to the mixture, it is best if the entire field is in at least the spike stage to avoid injury to the corn.

**Please Note:** Balance Pro is not registered postemergence. If used postemergence, some injury may occur. DO NOT use on light sandy soils with low organic matter. Crop oil can be added with some mixtures, but be sure to check labels.

Treatment	Crop Stage	Maximum Weed Stage	Treatment	Crop Stage	Maximum Weed Stage
Corn			Me-Too-Lachlor II	0-40″	2-leaf
Aatrex/Atrazine	0-12"	1.5″	Outlook	0-12″	unemerged
Balance Flexx	V1	unemerged	Pendimax/Prowl	0-30″	1″
Bicep II Magnum/ Cinch ATZ	0-12"	2-leaf	Prowl H <sub>2</sub> 0	0-30″	1″
Bicep II Lite Magnum/	0 12	2 1001	Python	0-20″	6″
Cinch ATZ Lite	0-12"	2-leaf	Resolve	0-12″	3″
Bicep II Magnum FC	0-12"	2-leaf	Stalwart C	0-40‴	2-leaf
Breakfree	0-12	unemerged	Stalwart Xtra	0-5″	2-leaf
Breakfree ATZ	0-11"	unemerged	SureStart	0-11″	unemerged
Breakfree ATZ Lite	0-11"	unemerged	Surpass	0-11"	unemerged
Callisto <sup>1</sup>	0-30″	5″	Topnotch	0-11″	unemerged
Corvus	V1	1.5″	Trizmet II	0-5″	2-leaf
Define SC	Corn up to 5-leaf	unemerged	Volley/Volley ATZ/		
Degree	0-11"	unemerged	Valley ATZ Lite	0-11″	unemerged
Degree Xtra	0-11"	2-leaf			8
Dual Magnum	0-40"	unemerged	Soybeans		
Dual II Magnum/ Cinch	0-5"	unemerged	Dual II Magnum	up to 3rd trifoliate	unemerged
Dual + Aatrex	0-12″	2-leaf	FirstRate	up to 1/2 flower	see label
Expert <sup>2</sup>	0-12"	6″	Outlook	1st to 3rd trifoliate	unemerged
Field Master <sup>2</sup>	0-12"	6″	Prefix	cracking to 3rd trifoliate	see label
FulTime (after FirstRate)	0-12		Pursuit		3"
G-MAX Lite	0-12"	unemerged 1.5″	i uisuit		5
Guardsman Max	0-12"	1.5″	Grain Sorghum		
Harness/Confidence	0-12 0-11"	unemerged	Aatrex/Atrazine	0-12″	1.5″
Harness Xtra/Confidence Xtra	0-11"	2-leaf	Bicep II Magnum		1.5 2-leaf
Hornet WDG	0-20"	2-leal 8″	Degree Xtra	up to 5"	
Keystone	0-20	unemerged	Dual Magnum	up to 11"	unemerged
Keystone LA	0-11"	unemerged	Dual II Magnum	up to 5″ 0-5″	unemerged
Lasso	0-5″	2-leaf	G-MAX Lite	0-12"	unemerged 1.5"
Lightning (IMI corn)	corn < 8-leaf	weeds $< 3''$	Guardsman Max	0-12 0-12″	1.5"
Lumax/Lexar <sup>2</sup>	0-12"	3″	Lasso	up to 5"	unemerged
Marksman	0-12 0-8″	3 4″	Outlook	0-12"	unemerged

<sup>1</sup>Severe injury may occur if Callisto is applied postemergence to corn that has been treated with Counter. Do not tank mix with any organophosphate or carbamate insecticide. Do not cultivate within seven days of application

<sup>2</sup>Do not mix this product with complex fertilizer mixtures such as 10-34-0 or flowables. Use only water or liquid nitrogen carrier.

## Crop Growth Stage Limits or Preharvest Interval For Herbicide Application

#### **POST Herbicides in Corn**

Herbicide	Crop Height Limit or Preharvest Interval	Herbicide	Crop Height Limit or Preharvest Interval
2,4-D	8" broadcast, pre-tassel directed	Marksman/Sterling Plus	12″
Accent	20" broadcast, 36" directed	North Star	4-20" broadcast, 20-36" directed
Aim/Avalanche	8″	Option	70 days
Atrazine	12″	Permit	Lay-by
Banvel/Sterling	1 pt 8", 0.5 pt 36", coarse-textured soils 0.5 pt	Pursuit (Clearfield Corn)	45 days
Basagran	None	Require Q	4" to 20" or V2 to V7
Basis	2 collar	Resolve	12″
Beacon/Exceed	20" broadcast to 36" directed	Resolve Q	20" or V7
Buctril/Moxy	Pre-tassel	Resource	V10
Buctril-Atrazine	12″	Roundup PowerMAX	Consult label, in crop (30" or 48" for RR2),
Cadet	48" or 90 days	-	harvest aid (7 days)
Callisto	30″ or 8-leaf	Roundup WeatherMAX	Consult label, in crop (30" or 48" for RR2),
Celebrity Plus	24″	-	harvest aid (7 days)
Clarity	8", coarse-textured soils 0.5 pt	Sencor + Basagran	60 days
Define	75 days	Spirit	20" broadcast, 24" directed
Distinct	24″	Starane Ultra	V5 , 90 days
Equip	70 days	Status	36"
Glyphosate	Consult label, in crop (30" or 48" for RR2),	Steadfast	12" or V6
	harvest aid (7 days)	Steadfast ATZ	12"or V7
Halex GT	30" (or V8)	Stinger	24"
Hornet	20", 85 days	Stout	16" or V5
Impact	45 days	Touchdown	Consult label, in crop (30" or 48" for RR2),
Laudis	V7		harvest aid (7 days)
Liberty/Ignite	24″, V7, or 70 days	Touchdown Total	Consult label, in crop (30" or 48" for RR2),
Liberty ATZ	12″		harvest aid (7 days)
Lightning	20" or V6	Yukon	36″
Lumax	45 days		

#### **POST Herbicides in Soybean**

Herbicide	Crop Height Limit or Preharvest Interval
Arrow	60 days
Assure II	Not after pod set, 80 days
Basagran	30 days for forage or hay
Classic	60 days
Cobra	45 days
FirstRate	Bloom to 50% flowering, 65 days
Extreme	Prior to flowering
Fusilade	Bloom
Fusion	Bloom
Glyphosate	Consult specific label,
	generally through R2
Harmony GT	60 days
Liberty/Ignite	Bloom
Phoenix	45 days
Poast Plus	75 days
Pursuit	Prior to flowering
Raptor	Prior to flowering
Reflex/Flexstar	Bloom
Resource	60 days
Roundup PowerMAX	Consult label. In crop, generally full bloom
-	(R2); harvest aid, 7 days.
Roundup WeatherMAX	Consult label. In crop, generally full bloom
-	(R2); harvest aid, 7 days.
Scepter	90 days
Select	60 days
Select MAX	60 days
Sequence	90 days
Synchrony XP	60 days
Targa	Podset, 80 days
Touchdown	Consult label. In crop, generally full bloom
	(R2); harvest aid, 7 days.
Touchdown Total	Consult label. In crop, generally full bloom
	(R2); harvest aid, 14 days.
Ultra Blazer	50 days

#### POST Herbicides in Sorghum

Herbicide	Crop Height Limit or Preharvest Interval
2,4-D	8" broadcast, boot directed
Aim/Avalanche	6 leaf
Atrazine	12″
Banvel/Clarity	8", 15" with drops
Basagran	Boot
Buctril	Pre-boot
Buctril-Atrazine	12″
Marksman	8″
Paramount	12″
Paramount + ATZ	12″
Peak	5-30″
Permit	Pre-boot
Starane	V7, 70 days
Yukon	15″

#### **Replant Options and Rotation Restrictions**<sup>1</sup> Cereal and Broadleaf Crops

Herbicide	Common Name	Field Corn	Seed Corn	Popcorn	Sweet Corn	Winter Wheat	SpringWheat	Oat	Winter Barley	Spring Barley	
AAtrex	atrazine	AT	AT	AT	AT	NCS <sup>bi</sup>	2CS	2CS	NCS <sup>bi</sup>	2CS	
Accent	nicosulfuron	AT	AT	10	10 <sup>a</sup>	4	8	8	4	8	
Achieve	tralkoxydim	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	1	1	1	1	1	
Affinity Broadspec	thifensulfuron + tribenuron	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	AT	AT	1.5	AT	AT	
Agility SG <sup>bi</sup>	sodium salt of dicamba + metsulfuron methyl + tribenuron methyl +										
	thifensulfuron methyl	4/12 <sup>ad</sup>	22-34	22-34	22-34	1	1	10	10	10	
	·	,									
Aim	carfentrazone-ethyl	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	
Ally	metsulfuron	12 <sup>w</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34×	34 <sup>x</sup>	1	1	10	10	10	
Ally Extra <sup>ae</sup> Amber	thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuror triasulfuron	n 12 <sup>y</sup> 4/14 <sup>z</sup>	22/FBA 4/FBA	22/FBA 4/FBA	22/FBA 4/FBA	AT	1 AT	10 6 <sup>y</sup>	10 6 <sup>y</sup>	10 6 <sup>y</sup>	
Assert	imazamethabenz	NCS	4/15A	47 PDA 15	4/10A 15	NCS	NCS	15	NCS	NCS	
		1100	10	10	10	1100	1100	10	1100		
Assure II/Targa	quizalofop-P	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Authority	sulfentrazone	10 4/10 <sup>ad</sup>	12	18	18	4	4	12	4	4	
Authority Assist Authority First	sulfentrazone + imazethapyr sulfentrazone + cloransulam methyl	4/10 <sup>ad</sup> 10/18 <sup>ce</sup>	40 10/18 <sup>ce</sup>	18 10/18 <sup>ce</sup>	18 18	4 4	$\frac{4}{4}$	18 12	9.5 12	9.5 12	
Authority MTZ	sulfentrazone + metribuzin	$4/10^{cf}$	$4/10^{cf}$	$4/10^{cf}$	18	4	4	12	4	4	
Autumn	iodosulfuron-methyl sodium	30 D	90 D	90 D	90 D	4	8	9	4	8	
Avenge	difenzoquat	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	AT	AT	NCS	AT	AT	
Axial Axiom	pinoxaden flufenacet + metribuzin	4 AT	4 AT	4 12	4 12	AT 12	AT 12	4 12	AT 12	AT 12	
Backdraft		NCS/18 <sup>bt,bu</sup>		12	12	$\frac{12}{4/18^{v}}$	$\frac{12}{4/18^{v}}$	11/18		12	
	1 071										
Balan	benefin	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Balance Pro	isoxaflutole	AT	AT <sup>s</sup>	6	6	4	4	18 <sup>f</sup>	6 NCS <sup>g</sup>	6 NGCS	
Banvel Banvel SGF	Dimethylamine salt of dicamba Sodium salt of dicamba	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NC5 <sup>5</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup> NCS <sup>g</sup>	
Basagran	bentazon	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	
Basis	rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron	AT	18	10	10	4	8/9 <sup>ab</sup>	8/9 <sup>ab</sup>	4	8/9 <sup>ab</sup>	
Beacon	primisulfuron	14 D <sup>h</sup> 8.5	8	8	8	3 0/3 <sup>bv</sup>	8 0/3 <sup>bv</sup>	8	3	8 4/9/18 <sup>bx</sup>	
Beyond Bicen II Magnum (EC)	imazamox S-metolachlor + atrazine + benoxacor	AT	8.5 AT	8.5 AT	8.5 AT	2CS	2CS	9 2CS	2CS	2CS	
	<i>S</i> -metolachlor + atrazine + benoxacor	AT	AT	AT	AT	2CS	2C5 2CS	2C5 2CS	2CS	2C5 2CS	
Boundary	S-metolachlor + metribuzin	8	8	8	8	4.5	8	12	4.5	8	
Breakfree	acetochlor	AT	AT	AT	DNR	4	4	DNR		DNR	
Breakfree ATZ Breakfree ATZ Lite	acetochlor + atrazine acetochlor + atrazine	AT AT	AT AT	AT AT	DNR DNR	15 15	15 15	DNR	DNR DNR	DNR DNR	
Bronate Advanced	bromoxynil (octanoic & heptonoic acid)	AI	AI	AI	DINK	15	15	DINK	DINK	DINK	
biointe riavancea	+ MCPA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1 '1	A TT	A 75	A TT	A 77	1	1	1	1	1	
Buctril + Atrazino	bromoxynil	AT AT	AT AT	AT AT	AT AT	1	1 2CS	1 2CS	1 2CS	1 2CS	
Buctril + Atrazine Bullet	bromoxynil + atrazine alachlor + atrazine	AT NCS	AT NCS	NCS	NCS	2CS 2CS	2C5 2C5	2C5 2CS	2CS 2CS	2C5 2C5	
Callisto	mesotrione	AT	AT	AT	NCS	120 D	120 D	120 D		120 D	
Camix	S-metolachlor + mesotrione	AT	AT	AT	AT	4.5	NCS	NCS	4.5	4.5	
Canony	metribuzin + chlorimuron	10	10 <sup>s</sup>	10	18	4	4	30	4	4	
Canopy Canopy EX <sup>br</sup>	chlorimuron + tribenuron	10	105	10	18 18	4 4	4 4	30 30	4 4	4	
Celebrity Plus	dicamba + diflufenzopyr + nicosulfuron	7 D	7 D	10	$10/15^{a}$		8	8	4	8	
Cinch	see Dual II Magnum	_	_		.,		-	-	-	-	
Cinch ATZ	see Bicep II Magnum										

<sup>1</sup>Months unless otherwise noted. D = Days, AT = Any time, NCS = Next Cropping Season; 2CS = Second Cropping Season, 3CS = Third Cropping Season, NTE = No Tolerance Established, NI = No information, FBA = Field Bioassay, DNR = Do not rotate. See page 146 for additional footnotes.

Rye	Grain Sorghum	Pearl & Proso Millet	Soybean	Canola	Buckwheat	Sunflower	Sugarbeet	Dry Bean	Pea & Snap Bean	Potato	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Cotton	Tobacco
NCS <sup>bi</sup>	AT	2CS	NCSd	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
4	10/18 <sup>b</sup>	10/18 <sup>b</sup>	15 D	10/18 <sup>b</sup>	10/18 <sup>b</sup>	11/18 <sup>b</sup>	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	10	10	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	12	12	10	10/18 <sup>b</sup>
1	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D	106 D
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	14 D	1.5
22-34	4	4	4-34	22-34	22-34	10-22	22-34	10-22	10-22	22-34	10-22	22-34	10	22-34
AT	AT	AT	AT	12	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	12	12	AT	AT
34 <sup>x</sup>	10	10	22/34	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	22	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>	34 <sup>x</sup>
10	4 <sup>y</sup>	4y	4/22 <sup>au</sup>	34	34	10 <sup>y</sup> /22	34	10/22 <sup>ak,al</sup>	10/22 <sup>ak,al</sup>	34	10/22 <sup>ak,al</sup>	34	34	34
6 <sup>y</sup>	14 <sup>y</sup>	4	11/36 <sup>aa</sup>	4/FBA	4/FBA	24/FBA	24/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA	4/FBA
15	15	15	NCS	15	15	NCS	20	NCS	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	4	4	AT	AT	4	4	AT	AT	AT	4	4	4	AT	4
4	10/18	12	AT	30	12	AT	30	12	AT	12	12	18	18	AT
4	18	40	AT	40/FBA	40	18	40/FBA	10	10	26	12	40	18	9.5
12	12	NI	AT	24	NI	30/FBA	30/FBA	12	12	18	12	NI	18	30/FBA
18	12/18 <sup>cg</sup>	18	4	24	18	12	36	12	NI	12	12	18	18	12
4	9	18/FBA	90 D	18	18/FBA	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	9	18/FBA
NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4
12	12	12	AT	12	12	12	18	12	12	1	12	12	12	12
18	11	18	AT	26	18	18	40	18	18	26	18	18	18	11
10	10	10	AT	AT	AT	AT	10	AT	AT	10	AT	AT	AT	AT
18 <sup>f</sup>	6	18 <sup>f</sup>	6	18 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>	6	18 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>	6	10 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>	18 <sup>f</sup>
NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>
NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>	NCS <sup>g</sup>
AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT
4	10	18	15 D/10 <sup>ab</sup>	18	18	10	10	8/10 <sup>ab</sup>	8/10 <sup>ab</sup>	AT	10	18	18	18
3	8	8	8	18*	18*	8	18*	8	8	8 <sup>i</sup>	8	18*	8	8
4	9	9	AT	0/26	18	9	26/18 <sup>bw</sup>	18	18	18/9 <sup>bw</sup>	3	18	9	9
2CS	AT <sup>j</sup>	2CS	NCS <sup>e,k</sup>	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	NCS	2CS
2CS	AT <sup>j</sup>	2CS	NCS <sup>e,k</sup>	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	NCS	2CS
12	12	12	AT <sup>s</sup>	12	12	12	18	12	8	8	4.5	12	8	12
NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	2CS	2CS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	2CS	NCS
15	NCS	15	NCS	2CS	2CS	15	15	15	15	15	15	2CS	2CS	15
15	NCS	15	NCS	2CS	2CS	15	15	15	15	15	15	2CS	2CS	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2CS	NCS	2CS	NCS**	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
2CS	NCS	NI	NCS <sup>1</sup>	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
120 D	NCS	18	NCS	NCS	18	NCS	18	18	18	NCS	10	18	NCS	NCS
4.5	NCS	18	NCS <sup>d</sup>	18	18	18	18	18	18	NCS	10	18	NCS	18
4	12	30	AT	18	30	18	30	12	12	30	10	12	10	10
4	12	30	AT	18	30	18	30	12	12	30	10	12	10	10
4	10/18 <sup>b</sup>	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	4	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	11/18 <sup>c</sup>	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	10	10	10/18 <sup>c</sup>	12	12	10	10/18 <sup>c</sup>

#### Replant Options and Rotation Restrictions<sup>1</sup> Cereal and Broadleaf Crops (continued)

Herbicide	Common Name	Field Corn	Seed Corn	Popcorn	Sweet Corn	Winter Wheat	SpringWheat	Oat	Winter Barley	Spring Barley	
Cinch ATZ Lite Clarity Classic Clearmax Cobra	see Bicep Lite II Magnum dicamba-glycolamine chlorimuron imazamox + MCPA lactofen	4 <sup>m</sup> 8/9 <sup>ad</sup> 8.5 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> 8/9 <sup>ad</sup> 8.5 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> 15/9 <sup>v</sup> 8.5 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> 9 8.5 AT	NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 0/3 AT	NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 0/3 AT	NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 9 AT	NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 4-18 AT	NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 4-18 AT	
Command 3ME Confidence Confidence Xtra Confidence Xtra 5.6L	clomazone see Harness see Harness Xtra see Harness Xtra 5.6L	9	9/12 <sup>ae</sup>	9	9/12 <sup>ae</sup>	12	12	16	16	16	
Curbit EC Curtail Curtail M Define Degree Degree Xtra	ethalfluralin clopyralid + 2,4-D clopyralid + MCPA flufenacet acetochlor + safener acetochlor + atrazine + safener	NCS 1 AT AT AT	NCS 10.5 10.5 AT AT AT	NCS 10.5 10.5 12 AT AT	NCS 10.5 10.5 12 AT AT	NCS 1 12 NCS 2CS	NCS 1 1 12 NCS 2CS	NCS 1 12 2CS 2CS	NCS 1 1 12 2CS 2CS	NCS 1 12 2CS 2CS	
Distinct Domain Dual II Magnum Enlite	diflufenzopyr + dicamba flufenacet + metribuzin S-metolachlor + benoxacor chlorimuron ethyl + flumioxazin + thifensulfuron methyl	7 D 1 AT 9	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 2CS AT 9	7 D 2CS AT 9	4 2CS AT 9/18 <sup>aw</sup>	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4.5 4	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4.5 4	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 2CS 4.5 12	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4.5 4	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4.5 4	
Envive Epic Eptam Equip	chlorimuron ethyl + flumioxazin + thifensulfuron methyl flutenacet + isoxaflutole EPTC foramsulfuron + iodosulfuron- methyl-sodium	10 AT NCS 15 D	10s 2CS NCS 18/FBA	10 12 NCS 15 D	18 2CS NCS 15 D	4 12 NCS 2	4 12 NCS 8	30 12 NCS 9	4 12 NCS 2	4 12 NCS 8	
Eradicane Everest Expert Express Extreme	EPTC + safener flucarbazone-sodium S-metolachlor + benoxacor + atrazine + glyphosate tribenuron imazethapyr + glyphosate	AT 11 AT 1.5 AT/8.5 <sup>ad</sup>	AT NI AT 1.5 AT/8.5 <sup>ad</sup>	AT NI AT 1.5 18	AT NI AT 1.5 18	NCS AT NCS AT 4	NCS AT 2CS AT 4	NCS NI 2CS 1.5 18	NCS 9 2CS AT 9,5	NCS 9 2CS AT 9.5	
Far-GO Field Master Finesse FirstRate Flexstar	triallate acetochlor + atrazine + glyphosate chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron cloransulam methyl fomesafen	12 AT 11/36 <sup>v</sup> 9 10	12 AT FBA 9 <sup>s</sup> 10	12 AT FBA 9 10	12 AT FBA 18 10	AT 2CS 0/4 <sup>ae</sup> 3 4	AT 2CS 0/4 <sup>ae</sup> 3 4	2CS 2CS 10 9 4	AT 2CS 10/16 <sup>ae</sup>	AT 2CS 10/16 <sup>ae</sup> 30/FBA 4	
FulTime Fusilade DX Fusion G-Max Lite Gangster	encapsulated acetochlor + atrazine+ safener fluazifop-P fluazifop-P + fenoxaprop dimethenamid + atrazine flumioxazin + cloransulam-methyl	AT 2 2 AT 9	AT 2 2 AT 9 <sup>s</sup>	AT 2 2 AT 9	AT 2 2 AT 18	15 2 2 2CS 3	15 2 2 2CS 3	15 2 2 2CS 9	15 2 2 2CS FBA	15 2 2 2CS FBA	
Glean Glyphosate* Goal Gramoxone Inteon Guardsman Max	chlorsulfuron glyphosate oxyfluorfen paraquat dimethenamid-P + atrazine	24/36 <sup>bn</sup> AT 10 AT AT	FBA AT 10 AT AT	FBA AT 10 AT AT	FBA AT 10 AT AT	0/4 <sup>bm</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	0/4 <sup>bm</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	10 AT 10 AT 2CS	10/16 <sup>bm</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	10/16 <sup>bm</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	
Halex GT Harmony Extra SG Harmony SG Harness Harness Xtra	S-metolachlor + mesotrione + glyphosate thifensulfuron + tribenuron thifensulfuron acetochlor + Mon 4660 safener acetochlor + Mon 4660 + atrazine	AT 45 D AT AT AT	AT 45 D 45 D AT AT	AT 45 D 45 D AT AT	AT 45 D 45 D NCS NCS	120 D AT AT NCS NCS	120 D AT AT NCS NCS	18** AT AT 2CS 2CS	120 D AT AT 2CS 2CS	120 D AT AT 2CS 2CS	

<sup>1</sup>Months unless otherwise noted. D = Days, AT = Any time, NCS = Next Cropping Season; 2CS = Second Cropping Season, 3CS = Third Cropping Season, NTE = No Tolerance Established, NI = No information, FBA = Field Bioassay, DNR = Do not rotate. See page 146 for additional footnotes. \*See page 157 for glyphosate formulation brand names.

Rye	Grain Sorghum	Pearl & Proso Millet	Soybean	Canola	Buckwheat	Sunflower	Sugarbeet	Dry Bean	Pea & Snap Bean	Potato	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Cotton	Tobacco
NCS <sup>m</sup> 3 4 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> 15/9 <sup>v</sup> 9 AT	NI 30 9 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> AT AT AT	2CS 18 0-26 AT	2CS 30 18 AT	2CS 9/12 <sup>v</sup> 9 AT	2CS 30 26 AT	2CS 9 AT AT	2CS 9 AT AT	2CS 30 9/18 AT	2CS 9/12 <sup>v</sup> 3 AT	2CS 9/12 <sup>v</sup> 18 AT	4 <sup>m</sup> 9 9 AT	2CS 15/9 <sup>v</sup> 9 AT
16	9	16	AT	16	16	16	9	9	9	9	16	16	AT	AT
NCS	NCS	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	AT	8/13 <sup>ae,u</sup>	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
1 1 2CS 2CS	10.5 10.5 12 NCS NCS**	18 12 2CS 2CS	10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> AT NCS NCS**	5 5 12 2CS 2CS	18 18 12 2CS 2CS	10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> 12 2CS 2CS		10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>ah</sup> 12 2CS 2CS	18 18 12 2CS 2CS	18 18 1 2CS 2CS	10.5 10.5 12 2CS 2CS	18 18 12 2CS 2CS	18 18 4 2CS 2CS	18 18 12 NCS 2CS
30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4.5	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 AT	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 2CS NCS	30 D <sup>ci</sup> AT AT	4 2CS NCS	4 12 NCS	4 2CS NCS	4 2CS NCS	4 2CS AT	4 2CS AT	4 1 AT	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12 4	4 12 9	30 D <sup>ci</sup> 2CS AT	4 2CS NCS
 4	9	30	AT	18	30	9/18 <sup>ch</sup>	30	9	9	30	12	12	9	9
4 12 NCS	10 12 NCS	30 12 NCS	AT 6 NCS	30 2CS NCS	30 12 NCS	18 12 AT	30 12 AT	12 2CS NCS	12 2CS NCS	30 6 AT	12 12 AT	18 12 AT	10 6 NCS	10 2CS NCS
2	9	18/FBA	9	18	18/FBA	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	9/18 <sup>xx</sup>	18/FBA
NCS NI	NCS NI	NCS NI	NCS 6 <sup>av</sup> -9	NCS 9	NCS NI	NCS 9	NCS 9	NCS 9	NCS NI	NCS 9	NCS NI	NCS NI	NCS NI	NCS NI
2CS 1.5 4	AT 1.5 18	2CS 1.5 40/FBA	NCS 1.5 AT	2CS 2 40/FBA	2CS 1.5 40/FBA	NI 1.5 18	2CS 2 40/FBA	2CS 1.5 40/FBA	2CS 1.5 4	2CS 1.5 26	2CS 1.5 4.5	2CS 1.5 40/FBA	NCS 1.5 18	2CS 1.5 9.5
12 2CS 0/4 <sup>ae</sup> 30/FBA 4	12 NCS 14/24/36v 9 18	12 2CS 11/36 <sup>v</sup> 30/FBA 18		12 2CS FBA 30/FBA 18	12 2CS FBA 30/FBA 18	12 2CS FBA 30/FBA 18	AT 2CS FBA 30/FBA 18	12 2CS FBA 9 0	AT 2CS FBA 9 0	12 2CS FBA 18 18	12 2CS FBA 9 18	12 2CS FBA 30/FBA 18	12 2CS FBA 9 0	12 2CS FBA 10,18,30/FBA 18
15 2 2 2CS FBA	NCS 2 2 AT 9	15 2 2 2CS FBA	NCS AT AT NCS <sup>e</sup> AT	2CS AT AT 2CS FBA	2CS AT AT 2CS FBA	15 AT AT 2CS 30	15 AT AT 2CS 30	15 AT AT 2CS 9	2CS AT AT 2CS 9	15 AT AT 2CS 18	2CS AT AT 2CS FBA	2CS AT AT 2CS FBA	2CS AT AT NCS 9	15 AT AT 2CS 30
0/4 <sup>bm</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	14/24/36 <sup>bi</sup> AT 10 AT AT	n 24/36 <sup>bn</sup> AT 10 AT 2CS	14/26/36 <sup>br</sup> AT 1 AT NCS <sup>e</sup>	FBA AT NI AT 2CS	FBA AT 10 AT 2CS	FBA AT NI AT 2CS	FBA AT 3 AT 2CS	FBA AT 2 AT 2CS	FBA AT 2 AT 2CS	FBA AT 2 AT 2CS	FBA AT 2 AT 2CS	FBA AT 2 AT 2CS	FBA AT 1 AT NCS	FBA 1 NI AT 2CS
120 D 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	AT <sup>j</sup> 45 D 45 D NCS NCS	18** 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D AT NCS NCS <sup>1**</sup>	10 60 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	18** 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	18 60 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	18 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	18 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	18 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D 45 D 2CS 2CS	10 45 D 45 D NCS NCS

#### Replant Options and Rotation Restrictions<sup>1</sup> Cereal and Broadleaf Crops (continued)

Herbicide	Common Name	Field Corn	Seed Corn	Popcorn	Sweet Corn	Winter Wheat	SpringWheat	Oat	Winter Barley	Spring Barley	
Harness Xtra 5.6L Hornet WDG Huskie	acetochlor + Mon 4660 + atrazine flumetsulam + clopyralid pryasulfotole + bromoxynil Octanoate +	AT AT	AT ATS	AT 10.5	NCS 10.5/189		2CS 4	2CS 4	2CS 4	2CS 4	
Ignite 280 Impact	bromoxynil Heptanoate glufosinate-ammonium topramezone	9 AT AT	9 AT AT	9 AT AT	9 AT AT	7 D 70 D 3	7 D 70 D 3	7 D 70 D 3	7 D 70 D 3	7 D 70 D 3	
Journey Karmex DF Keystone Keystone LA Laddok S-12	imazapic + glyphosate diuron acetochlor + dichlormid safener + atrazine acetochlor + dichlormid safener + atrazine bentazon + atrazine	9 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT AT	26 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT AT	26 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT AT	18 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT AT	4 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> 15 15 2CS	4 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> 15 15 2CS	18 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> 15 15 NCS <sup>e</sup>	18 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> 15 15 2CS	18 12/24 <sup>ae</sup> 15 15 2CS	
Landmaster BW Lariat Lasso Laudis Lexar	glyphosate + 2,4-D amine alachlor + atrazine alachlor tembotrione S-metolachlor + atrazine + mesotrione	AT AT AT AT AT	AT AT AT AT AT	AT AT AT AT AT	AT AT AT AT AT	AT 2CS NCS 4 NCS	AT 2CS NCS 4 NCS	AT 2CS NCS 4 NCS	AT 2CS NCS 4 NCS	AT 2CS NCS 4 NCS	
Lightning Linex Lorox Lumax Marksman	imazethapyr + imazapyr linuron linuron S-metolachlor + atrazine + mesotrione dicamba + atrazine	8.5 <sup>h</sup> AT AT AT AT	8.5 <sup>h</sup> 12 12 AT AT <sup>s</sup>	18 12 12 AT AT <sup>s</sup>	18 12 12 AT 2CS	4 4 4.5 10 <sup>e</sup>	4 4 NCS 10 <sup>e</sup>	18 4 4 NCS 10 <sup>e</sup>	9.5 4 4.5 10 <sup>e</sup>	9.5 4 4 4.5 10 <sup>e</sup>	
Matrix Maverick PRO MCPA Me-Too-Lachlor II Micro-Tech	rimsulfuron sulfosulfuron MCPA metolachlor + safener alachlor (micro-encapsulated)	AT <sup>bc</sup> 22/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT	AT <sup>bc</sup> 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 12 AT	10 <sup>bc</sup> 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT	10 <sup>bc</sup> 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> AT AT	4 <sup>bc</sup> AT 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 4.5 NCS	9 <sup>bc</sup> AT 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 4.5 NCS	9 <sup>bc</sup> 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 4.5 NCS	18 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 4.5 NCS	9 <sup>bc</sup> 12/FBA 0/3 <sup>ae</sup> 4.5 NCS	
Moxy NorthStar Nortron Olympus Olympus FLEX	bromoxynil primisulfuron + dicamba ethofumesate propoxycarbazone-sodium propoxycarbazone + mesosulfuron	AT 14 D <sup>h</sup> 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> 18 18	AT 8 <sup>s</sup> 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> FBA FBA	AT 8 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> FBA FBA	AT 8 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> FBA FBA	AT 3** 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> 0 0	AT 8 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> 0 0	AT 8 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> 24 FBA	AT 3** 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> FBA FBA	AT 8 6/12 <sup>bb</sup> FBA FBA	
Option Osprey Outlook Paramount Peak	foramsulfuron mesosulfuron-methyl dimethenamid-P quinclorac prosulfuron	7 D 12 AT 10 1 <sup>h</sup>	2 12 AT 10 10	2 12 AT 10 10	2 12 AT 10 10	2 7 D 4 AT AT	2 7 D NCS AT AT	2 10 NCS 10 AT	2 1 4 10 AT	2 1 NCS 10 AT	
Pendimax Permit/Sandea Phoenix Plateau Poast	pendimethalin halosulfuron lactofen ammonium salt of imazapic sethoxydim	NCS 1 <sup>h</sup> 1 9 <sup>b0</sup> 4 <sup>bf</sup>	NCS 2 1 26 <sup>bo</sup> 4	NCS 3 1 26 <sup>bo</sup> 4	NCS 3 1 18 <sup>bo</sup> 4	4 2 1 4 <sup>bo</sup> 4	$NCS \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4^{bo} \\ 4$	NCS 2 1 18 <sup>bo</sup> 4	4 2 1 18 <sup>bo</sup> 4	NCS 2 1 18 <sup>bo</sup> 4	
Poast Plus Prefar Prefix Princep Priority	sethoxydim bensulide metolachlor + fomesafen simazine carfentrazone-ethyl + halosulfuron-methyl	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 10 NCS 1	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 10 2CS 2	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 10 2CS 3	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 10 2CS 3	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 4 2CS 2	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 4 2CS 2	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 4 2CS 2	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 4 2CS 2	AT 4 <sup>be</sup> 4 2CS 2	
Prowl (EC, H <sub>2</sub> O) Pursuit Pursuit Plus Python Radius	pendimethalin imazethapyr imazethapyr + pendimethalin flumetsulam flutenacet + isoxaflutole	NCS 8.5 <sup>h</sup> 0/8.5 <sup>ad,ar</sup> AT AT	NCS 8.5 8.5 <sup>s</sup> AT 18	NCS 18 18 9 12	NCS 18 18 10.5/18 <sup>s</sup> 12	4** 4 4 5 4 12	NCS 4 4 4 12	NCS 18 18 4 18	4** 9.5 9.5 4 12	NCS 9.5 9.5 4 12	
Rage D-TECH Raptor Rave Ready Master ATZ Reflex	carfentrazone ethyl + 2,4-D LV ester imazamox triasulfuron + Na salt of dicamba glyphosate + atrazine fomesafen	3-14 D <sup>ae</sup> 8.5 4/36 <sup>at</sup> AT 10	7-14 D <sup>ae</sup> 8.5 4/36 <sup>at</sup> AT 10	7-14 D <sup>ae</sup> 8.5 4/36 <sup>at</sup> AT 10	1 8.5 4/36 <sup>at</sup> AT 10	1 0/3 <sup>bv</sup> 12 D 2CS 4	1 0/3 <sup>bv</sup> 12 D 2CS 4	1 9 6 <sup>y</sup> 2CS 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 4^{ca}\\ 6^{y}\\ 2CS\\ 4 \end{array} $	1 4 <sup>ca</sup> 6 <sup>y</sup> 2CS 4	

<sup>1</sup>Months unless otherwise noted. D = Days, AT = Any time, NCS = Next Cropping Season; 2CS = Second Cropping Season, 3CS = Third Cropping Season, NTE = No Tolerance Established, NI = No information, FBA = Field Bioassay, DNR = Do not rotate. See page 146 for additional footnotes.

	Rye	Grain Sorghum	Pearl & Proso Millet	Soybean	Canola	Buckwheat	Sunflower	Sugarbeet	Dry Bean	Pea & Snap Bean	Potato	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Cotton	Tobacco
	2CS	NCS	2CS	NCS l**	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
	4	12	NI	10.5/18 <sup>p</sup>	26/FBA	26/FBA	18	26/FBA	10.5/18 <sup>p</sup>	10.5/18 <sup>p</sup>	18	10.5/18 <sup>p</sup>	10.5/18 <sup>p</sup>	18	18
	7 D	4	4	4	9	FBA	9	9	9	9	9	9	FBA	FBA	FBA
	70 D	180 D	180 D	AT	AT	70 D	180 D	AT	180 D	180 D	70 D	180 D	180 D	AT	180 D
	3	9	18	9	9	18	9	18	9	9/18 <sup>cb</sup>	9	9	18	9	18
1	4	18	26	9	40	26	26	40	26	9	40	26	26	26	9
	2/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>	12/24 <sup>ae</sup>
	15	NCS	15	NCS	2CS	2CS	15	15	15	15	15	15	2CS	2CS	15
	15	NCS	15	NCS	2CS	2CS	15	15	15	15	15	15	2CS	2CS	15
	2CS	AT	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
	AT	AT	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2CS	AT <sup>j</sup>	2CS	NCS <sup>1**</sup>	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
	NCS	AT <sup>j</sup>	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
	4	10	18	8	10	18	18	18	18	10	10	10	18	10	18
	NCS	NCS	18	NCS <sup>d,ca</sup>	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	NCS	18
	4 4 4.5 10 <sup>e</sup>	18 AT AT NCS AT	NI 12 12 18 2CS	9 AT AT NCS <sup>d</sup> NCS <sup>e</sup>	40/FBA 12 12 18 2CS	12 12 18 2CS	18 12 12 18 2CS	40/FBA 12 12 18 2CS	12 12 18 2CS	9.5 12 12 18 2CS	26 AT AT 18 2CS	9.5 12 12 18 2CS	NI 12 12 18 2CS	18 AT 12 18 2CS	9.5 12 12 18 2CS
	18	18	18	4 <sup>bc</sup>	18	18	10 <sup>bc</sup>	18	10 <sup>bc</sup>	10 <sup>bc</sup>	AT	18	18	18	18
	2/FBA	22/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	22/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA	12/FBA
	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>	0/3 <sup>ae</sup>
	4.5	NCS	NCS	NCS	12	NCS	12	12	12	12	12	4	9	NCS	12
	NCS	AT <sup>j</sup>	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
	AT	AT	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
	3**	8**	18*	8	18*	18*	8**	18*	8	8	8	8**	18*	8	8
	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	AT	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>	6/12 <sup>bb</sup>
	FBA	12	4	4/12	FBA	24	12	24	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	12	FBA
	FBA	12	4	12	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA	FBA
	2	2	2	14 D	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	10	10	10	3	10	10	1	10	3	3	10	10	10	3	10
	4	AT	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
	10	AT	10	10	10	10	10	24/FBA	10	24/FBA	24/FBA	24/FBA	24/FBA	10	24/FBA
	AT	1	1	22	22	22	22	22	22	10	22	22	22	22	22
	NCS	NCS	NCS	AT	NCS	NCS	NCS	12 u	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS	NCS
	2	2	2	9	15	NTE/36	18	36	9	9	9	9	9	4	NTE/36
	1	1	1	AT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4 <sup>bo</sup>	18 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	9 <sup>b0</sup>	40 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	40 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	40 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	26 <sup>bo</sup>	18 <sup>bo</sup>	9 <sup>bo</sup>
	4	4	4	AT	4	4	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	4	AT
	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT	AT
	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	4 <sup>be</sup>	AT	4 <sup>be</sup>
	4	18	18	AT	18	18	18	10	10	18	18	18	18	10	18
	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS	2CS
	12	2	12	9	15	NI	18	24	12	12	12	12	12	4	NI
	NCS 4 9.5 4 12	NCS 18 18 12 12	NCS 40/FBA 40/FBA 26/FBA 18		40/FBA	NCS 40/FBA 40/FBA 26/FBA 18	NCS 18 18 18 18 18	12 <sup>u</sup> 40/FBA 40/FBA 26/FBA 18		NCS 4 4 4 18	NCS 26 26 12 6	NCS 4 9.5 4 12	NCS 40/FBA 40/FBA 26/FBA 18	NCS 18 18 18 18 18	NCS 9.5 9.5 9 18
	1 4 6 <sup>y</sup> 2CS 4	10 D 9 14 <sup>y</sup> AT 18	1 9 4 1 2CS 18	7/30 D <sup>ae</sup> AT 11/26/36 <sup>at</sup> NCS AT	12 0/18 <sup>bv</sup> 4/FBA 2CS 18	1 18 4/FBA 2CS 18	1 9 24/FBA 2CS 18	1 18-26 <sup>as,bv</sup> 24/FBA 2CS 18		1 AT 4/FBA 2CS 10	1 18 4/FBA 2CS 18	1 3 24/FBA 2CS 18	1 18 24/FBA 2CS 18	1 9 4/FBA 2CS 10	12 9 4/FBA 2CS 18

### Replant Options and Rotation Restrictions<sup>1</sup> Cereal and Broadleaf Crops (continued)

Herbicide	Common Name	Field Corn	Seed Corn	Popcorn	Sweet Corn	Winter Wheat	SpringWheat	Oat	Winter Barley	Spring Barley	
Resolve Resource Ro-Neet Roundup PowerMAX Roundup WeatherMAX	rimsulfuron flumiclorac cycloate glyphosate (glyphosate	AT 1 NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	4 4 NCS AT AT	9 4 NCS AT AT	9 4 NCS AT AT	18 4 NCS AT AT	9 4 NCS AT AT	
Scepter Select/Select MAX Sencor Sequence Sinbar	imazaquin clethodim metribuzin <i>S-</i> metolachlor + glyphosate terbacil	9.5/18 <sup>v,ad</sup> 6 D 4 AT 24	18 1 4 AT 24	18 1 4 AT 24	18 4 1 4 AT 24	4/18 <sup>v</sup> 1 8 <sup>ax</sup> 4.5 24	$4/18^{v}$ $1$ $8^{ax}$ $4.5$ $24$	$11/18^{v}$ 1 12 4.5 24	11/18 <sup>v</sup> 1 8 <sup>ax</sup> 4.5 24	11/18 <sup>v</sup> 1 8 <sup>ax</sup> 4.5 24	
Sonalan HFP Sonic Spartan Spartan Advance Spirit	ethalfluralin cloransulam methyl + sulfentrazone sulfentrazone sulfentrazone + glyphosate prosulfuron + primisulfuron	NCS 10 10 12/FBA 1 <sup>h</sup>	NCS 10 12/FBA 12/FBA 8	NCS 10 18 12/FBA 8	18 18	NCS 4 4 4 3	NCS 4 4 4 3	NCS 12 12/FBA 12/FBA 3		NCS 12 4 4 3	
Stalwart C Stalwart Xtra Starane Status Steadfast	metolachlor metolachlor + atrazine fluroxypr diflufenzopyr + dicamba nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron	AT AT NCS 7 D AT	12 NCS NCS 7 D 10	AT AT NCS 7 D 10	12 NCS NCS 120 D 3 10	4.5 18 4 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 4	4.5 2CS 4 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 8	4.5 2CS 4 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 8	4.5 2CS 4 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 4	4.5 2CS 4 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 8	
Steadfast ATZ <sup>am</sup> Stinger Storm Stout SureStart	nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron + atrazine clopyralid bentazon + acifluorfen nicosulfuron + thifensulfuron-methyl acetochlor + clopyralid + flumetsulam	AT AT NCS AT AT	10 AT NCS AT AT	10 AT NCS 10 2CS	10 a AT NCS 10 <sup>a</sup> 2CS	10 AT NCS 4 4	18 AT NCS 8 4	18 AT NCS 8 2CS	10 AT NCS 4 2CS	18 AT NCS 8 2CS	
Surpass Synchrony XP Telar TopNotch Tordon 22K	acetochlor + dichlormid safener chlorimuron + thifensulfuron chlorsulfuron acetochlor + safener picloram	AT 8/9 <sup>v,ad</sup> FBA AT FBA	AT NI FBA AT FBA	AT 9 FBA AT FBA	AT	4 3 FBA 4 NCS	4 3 FBA 4 NCS	NCS 3 FBA NCS NCS	NCS 3 FBA NCS NCS	NCS 3 FBA NCS NCS	
Touchdown Form: Treflan HFP Trifluralin Trizmet II Ultra Blazer	glyphosate trifluralin trifluralin metolachlor + atrazine + safener acifluorfen	AT NCS NCS AT AT	AT NCS NCS NCS AT	AT NCS NCS NCS AT		AT NCS NCS 18 AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT 12/18 <sup>ba</sup> 12/18 <sup>ba</sup> 2CS AT		AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	
UpBeet Valor <sup>bl,ae</sup> Valor XLT Velpar Volley	triflusulfuron methyl flumioxazin flumioxazin + chlorimuron ethyl hexazinone acetochlor + dichlormid safener	21 D 1 10 12 <sup>bg</sup> AT	21 D 12/FBA 10 <sup>s</sup> 24 AT	21 D 12/FBA 10 24 AT	21 D 4/FBA 18 24 2CS	14 D 2 4 24 4	14 D 2 4 24 4	14 D 10-12/FB 30 24 2CS	14 D A 4 4 24 2CS	14 D 4 4 24 2CS	
Volley ATZ Volley ATZ Lite Widematch Widematch M Yukon	acetochlor + dichlormid safener + atrazine acetochlor + dichlormid safener + atrazine clopyralid + fluroxypyr clopryalid + fluroxypry + MCPA halosulfuron-methyl + dicamba		AT AT AT AT 2	AT AT 4 3	2CS 2CS AT AT 3	15 15 AT AT 2	15 15 AT AT 2	2CS 2CS AT AT 2	2CS 2CS AT AT 2	2CS 2CS AT AT 2	
2,4-D ester 2,4-D amine 2,4-DB	2,4-D 2,4-D 2,4-DB	7/14 D <sup>cj</sup> 7/14 D <sup>cj</sup> Not s	NCS NCS pecified or	NCS NCS n the label.	NCS	NCS 3 xt Crop	NCS NCS ping Sea	NCS NCS ason) for	NCS 3 all crop	NCS NCS s.	

<sup>1</sup>Months unless otherwise noted. D = Days, AT = Any time, NCS = Next Cropping Season; 2CS = Second Cropping Season, 3CS = Third Cropping Season, NTE = No Tolerance Established, NI = No information, FBA = Field Bioassay, DNR = Do not rotate. See page 146 for additional footnotes.

Rye	Grain Sorghum	Pearl & Proso Millet	Soybean	Canola	Buckwheat	Sunflower	Sugarbeet	Dry Bean	Pea & Snap Bean	Potato	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Cotton	Tobacco
18 4 NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	10 1 NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS AT AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	AT NCS NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	10 NCS NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS AT AT	18 NCS NCS 1 1
18 1 12 4.5 24	11 1 12 AT 24	18 1 12 NCS 24	AT AT 4 AT 24	18-26 <sup>v</sup> 1 12 NCS 24	18 1 12 NCS 24	18 1 12 NCS 24	40 AT 12 NCS 24	18 AT 12 AT 24	18 1 8 AT 24	18/26 <sup>v</sup> 1 4 AT 24	18 AT 4 4 24	18 1 12 9 24	18 AT 8 AT 24	9.5 1 12 NCS 24
NCS 12 4 4 3	NCS 12 10/18 <sup>by</sup> 10/18 <sup>by</sup> 10	NCS 2CS 12 12/FBA 10	AT AT AT AT 10/18 <sup>v</sup>	NCS 24 24 24 10/18 <sup>v</sup>	NCS 2CS 12/FBA 12/FBA 18	AT 30 AT AT 18	8/13 <sup>ae,u</sup> 30 36 36 18			NCS 18 A 12/FBA A 12/FBA 10/18 <sup>v</sup>	NCS 12 12 12 12 18	NCS 2CS 12/FBA 12/FBA 18	NCS 18 18 18 10	NCS 30 AT AT 10/18 <sup>v</sup>
4.5 2CS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 4	NCS NCS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 10/18 <sup>b</sup>	NCS 2CS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>	NCS NCS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 15 D	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>b</sup>	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10	NCS 2CS NCS 120 D 10	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>	4 2CS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 12	9 2CS NCS 120 D 12	NCS NCS NCS 30 D <sup>ci</sup> 10	12 2CS NCS 120 D 10/18 <sup>bh</sup>
18 AT NCS 4 2CS	10 10.5 NCS 10/18 <sup>b</sup> NCS	18 18/FBA NCS 18 2CS	10 10.5 <sup>ay</sup> AT 0.5 NCS	18 AT NCS 18 2CS	18 18 NCS 18 2CS	18 10.5 <sup>ay</sup> NCS 10/12 <sup>cc</sup> 2CS	18 AT 18 10/18 <sup>bh</sup> 2CS	18 10.5 <sup>ay</sup> NCS 10 2CS	18 18 NCS 10 2CS	18 18 10/12 <sup>cc</sup> 2CS	18 10.5 NCS 10/12 <sup>cc</sup> 2CS	18 18/FBA NCS 10/12 <sup>cc</sup> 2CS	10 18/FBA NCS 10 2CS	18 18/FBA NCS 18 18
NCS 3 FBA NCS FBA	NCS 9 FBA NCS 8	NCS 30 FBA NCS FBA	NCS AT FBA NCS 36/FBA	2CS 18 FBA 2CS 36/FBA	2CS 30 FBA 2CS 36/FBA	NCS 9/18 <sup>v,ae</sup> FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 30 FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 9 FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 9 FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 30 FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 9/12 <sup>v,ae</sup> FBA NCS 36/FBA	NCS 9/12 <sup>v,ae</sup> FBA NCS 36/FBA	2CS 9 FBA 2CS 36/FBA	NCS 9 FBA NCS 36/FBA
AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT 12/18 <sup>ba</sup> 12/18 <sup>ba</sup> AT AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT AT AT NCS AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT AT 2CS AT	AT 12/14 <sup>az</sup> NCS <sup>u</sup> 2CS 18	AT AT AT 2CS AT	AT AT AT 2CS AT	AT AT AT 2CS 18	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT	AT AT AT NCS AT	AT NCS NCS 2CS AT
14 D 4 24 2CS	14 D 1 10 24 NCS	14 D 12/FBA 30 24 2CS	14 D AT AT 24 NCS	14 D 12/FBA 30 24 2CS	14 D 12/FBA 30 24 2CS	14 D 2 18 24 2CS	AT 10-12/FBA 30 12 bg 2CS	14 D A 4 12 24 2CS	14 D 4 12 24 2CS	14 D 12/FBA 30 12 bg 2CS	14 D 10-12/FBA 12 24 2CS	14 D .10-12/FBA 18 24 2CS	14 D 2 10 24 2CS	14 D 2 10 24 NCS
2CS 2CS NI NI 2	NCS NCS 10.5 10.5 2		2CS 2CS 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 9	2CS 2CS 4 4 15	2CS 2CS NI NI	2CS 2CS 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 18		2CS 2CS 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 10.5/18 <sup>bz</sup> 9		2CS 2CS 18 18 9	2CS 2CS 10.5 10.5 9	2CS 2CS NI NI 9	2CS 2CS NI NI 4	2CS 2CS NI NI
NCS 3	7/14 D <sup>cj</sup> 7/14 D <sup>cj</sup>	NCS NCS	7/30 D <sup>cj</sup> 15/30 D <sup>cj</sup>	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS	NCS NCS

# Replant Options and Rotation Restrictions (continued)

\*All other crops.

\*\*Injury may occur.

<sup>a</sup>15 months for sweet corn varieties Merit, Carnival and Sweet Success.

 $^{b}$ pH <= 7.5, interval is 10-11 months; pH > 7.5, interval is 18 months.

<sup>c</sup>pH <= 6.5, interval is 10 months; if pH > 6.5 and cumulative precipitation is < 25 inches, interval is 18 months.

 $^{d}$ In eastern Nebraska, do not rotate to soybean if the rate applied was more than 2.0 lb/A ai or if the soil has a calcareous surface layer.  $^{e}$ Injury may occur if surface soils are calcareous.

<sup>f</sup>15 inches of cumulative precipitation from application to planting. (No more than 7 inches from overhead irrigation. Furrow or flood not to be included in total.)

<sup>g</sup>Rotation interval is 45 days per pint of Banvel applied and 23 days per pint of Banvel SGF, excluding days when the ground is frozen. <sup>h</sup>Clearfield, IR or IMR field corn hybrids may be planted "anytime."

<sup>i</sup>Only following 0.38 oz/A rate.

<sup>j</sup>Safened seed only (Concep).

<sup>k</sup>18 months if more than 2.0 lb/A ai atrazine or equivalent band application was made to corn or sorghum.

<sup>1</sup>Do not plant soybean in areas where furrow irrigation is practiced.

<sup>m</sup>Applications of 24 oz/A or less = 22 days for each 8 fluid oz; 24 oz/A or more = 45 day interval for each 16 fluid oz/A applied. <sup>o</sup>If applied after June 10, do not plant soybean the next season.

<sup>p</sup>18 months when annual rainfall and/or irrigation is less than 15 inches on soils with less than 2% organic matter.

<sup>q</sup>Certain sweet corn varieties may be planted 10.5 months following a soil or postemergence application of up to 3.2 oz/A of Hornet or 4.0 oz/A of Hornet WDG.

<sup>r</sup>If applied after June 10, do not rotate with crops other than corn or sorghum the next year or crop injury may occur. In high plains or intermountain regions where rainfall is sparse and erratic or where irrigation is required, rotate only in the second cropping season.
<sup>s</sup>Verify with the seed company (supplier) the safety of the herbicide on inbred lines, hybrids or varieties.

<sup>t</sup>Rotation interval is different north/south of I-80, soil pH levels and application rates and dates.

<sup>u</sup>Moldboard plow to a depth of 12 inches prior to planting.

<sup>v</sup>Rotation interval varies by location in Nebraska, soil pH, application rate and cumulative precipitation.

<sup>w</sup>Generally west of Hwy 77 and east of the Panhandle and 15 inches of cumulative precipitation. Soybeans with soil pH <7.5 or 7.6-7.9 and 22/33 inches of cumulative precipitation.

<sup>x</sup>At least 28 inches of cumulative precipitation during the period.

<sup>y</sup>Where soil pH is 7.9 or less and one application at a standard rate was made.

<sup>z</sup>Four months for IR corn, 14 months for "normal" corn and soil pH is 6.9 or lower.

<sup>aa</sup>11 months for STS varieties, 36 months or earlier with a bioassay, 14 or 26 months if pH < 7.9 and rainfall limits are followed.

<sup>ab</sup>Cropping intervals are according to rate of Basis used: 1/3 oz / 1/3-1 oz per acre rates.

<sup>ac</sup>Should not be planted for 18 months after application if combined rainfall and irrigation during the previous growing season was less than 20 inches.

<sup>ad</sup>IR, IMR/non-IR field corn.

<sup>ae</sup>Rotation interval varies with application rates.

<sup>af</sup>Areas receiving 20 inches or greater cumulative rainfall and irrigation or those receiving less than 20 inches.

<sup>ag</sup>Areas receiving 20 inches or greater cumulative rainfall and irrigation moldboard 12 inches deep or those with less than 20 inches.

<sup>ah</sup>10.5 months or 18 months if soils contain less than 2% organic matter and natural precipitation is less than 15 inches during the 10.5 months following treatment.

<sup>ai</sup>Minimum of 15 inches of cumulative precipitation.

<sup>aj</sup>pH 7.5 or lower and 22 inches of cumulative precipitation or soil pH of 7.6-7.9 and cumulative precipitation of 33 inches.

ak Application rate of one Soluble Pack per 10 acres on wheat, barley or fallow on non-irrigated land.

<sup>al</sup>Soil pH 6.8 or lower or those with a soil pH 6.9-7.9.

<sup>am</sup>If applied after July 1, do not rotate with crops other than corn or sorghum the next year or injury may occur.

<sup>ao</sup>Soil pH of 7.9 or lower and 25 inches of cumulative precipitation.

<sup>ap</sup>Soil should be reworked before planting.

<sup>aq</sup>Soybean should not be planted in the same year as the application in areas receiving less than 25 inches of cumulative precipitation. Other areas can be planted after 1 inch of rain or irrigation.

arIR corn can be replanted, but do not rework the soil. Corn must be planted at least 2 inches deep or below the treated zone.

<sup>as</sup>18 months in eastern Nebraska if soil pH is 6.2 or greater and 26 months if the soil pH is less than 6.2; 26 months for western Nebraska.

<sup>at</sup>Four months for IR corn at any soil pH or 14 months for non-IR corn at a soil pH 6.9 or lower or 22 months with a soil pH 7.9 or lower, or 36 months if the soil pH is above 7.9.

<sup>au</sup>STS soybeans — Non-STS soybeans with a soil pH below 7.9 and receives 46 inches of cumulative precipitation — all pH levels and field bioassay.

<sup>av</sup>STS soybean varieties only.

<sup>aw</sup>Processing sweet corn varieties only/other sweet corn varieties.

<sup>ax</sup>Four months following peas, lentils or soybean.

<sup>ay</sup>Use longer interval if soils contain less than 2% organic matter and natural precipitation is less than 15 inches during the 12 months following treatment.

<sup>az</sup>Spring application/fall application.

<sup>ba</sup>All areas receiving more than 20 inches of rainfall and irrigation — those areas receiving less than 20 inches of rainfall and irrigation to produce a crop.

<sup>bb</sup>Six months following split postemergence applications totaling 12 fl oz/A or less — all types of applications totaling more than 12 fl oz/A.

<sup>bc</sup>Rotation intervals may need to be extended to 18 months if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted, unless supplemental sprinkler irrigation has been applied and total is greater than 15 inches during the potato growing season.

<sup>bd</sup>In areas where irrigation is necessary, do not rotate to winter wheat or winter barley if the crop was lost or destroyed and the land was fallowed that summer.

<sup>be</sup>The soil must be tilled to a minimum depth of 4 inches prior to replanting.

<sup>bf</sup>Poast Protected field corn hybrids may be planted anytime.

<sup>bg</sup>Rate of Velpar did not exceed 1 lb/A for corn and 2/3 lb/A for sugarbeet and potato, except in areas of low rainfall (20 inches or less).

<sup>bh</sup>10 months for a pH of 6.5/18 months when pH>6.5, except on irrigated soil where precipitation following application must exceed 25 inches prior to planting beets where the interval is 10 months on soils with pH < 7.5.

<sup>bi</sup>Consult label for rainfall, location, rate, pH and organic matter restrictions.

 $^{bj}2.0 \text{ oz/A} \text{ or less/up to } 3.0 \text{ oz/A}.$ 

<sup>bl</sup>Up to 3.0 oz per acre rate of Valor and a minimum of 1 inch of rainfall/irrigation has occurred between Valor application and replanting for field corn, cotton, sorghum, sunflower, tobacco and wheat. Rotation interval based on use rate; see label for other rates and rotation intervals.

<sup>bm</sup>Soil pH of 7.9 or lower and Glean rate of 1/6 to 1/3 oz per acre/1/2 oz/A rate.

<sup>bn</sup>Refer to Glean label for pH, rate and cumulative precipitation restrictions in specified Nebraska counties.

<sup>bo</sup>Following the 4.0 oz per acre rate to Federal CRP (Conservation Reserve Program) land.

<sup>bs</sup>IR, IMR field corn/ IT, Normal field corn.

<sup>bt</sup>IR, IMR, IT field corn may be planted the next cropping season.

<sup>bu</sup>If Backdraft was applied as a postemergence application at 1.5 qts/A and at least 10 inches of rainfall or irrigation has been received from the date of application through October of the same year.

<sup>bv</sup>Clearfield wheat/normal (non-Clearfield).

<sup>bw</sup>West/east of Highway 83.

<sup>bx</sup>Rotation interval is based on soil pH, rainfall and tillage and location west/east of Highway 83. See label.

<sup>by</sup>18-month rotation for rates above 0.25 lb ai/A sulfentrazone.

<sup>bz</sup>18 months for soils less than 2% organic matter AND rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application.

<sup>ca</sup>Applied prior to June 1 in previous year.

<sup>cb</sup>Pea 9 months; snap bean 18 months.

<sup>cc</sup>Extend to 12 months if drought conditions exist after application unless sprinkler irrigation totals greater than 15 inches during the growing season.

<sup>cd</sup>Restrictions based on east or west of Highway 83 in Nebraska. See label for other soil and rainfall restrictions.

<sup>ce</sup>If rate is 6.4 oz or higher on soils with 1.5% OM or less and pH is 7.0 and above.

<sup>cf</sup>4-month use rate of 14 oz or less, 10-month rate above 14 oz.

<sup>cg</sup>12 months up to 20 oz, 18 months over 20 oz.

<sup>ch</sup>18 months if in sequence with 0.5 oz/A Classic or Synchrony XP for use season.

<sup>ci</sup>At least 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation must be received after last application. Rotation interval starts after rainfall/irrigation event.

<sup>cj</sup>Interval for use rate of 1 pt or less / interval for use rate greater than 1 pt.

# Forage, Feed and Grazing Restrictions for Row Crop Herbicides\*

The following information is provided as a reference to the restrictions and limitations for the grazing and feeding of row crops to livestock. This information serves as a guide only and does not replace or supersede the label. Always read and follow label directions.

Herbicide	Restrictions
2,4-D	Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if a preharvest or emergency treatment is used. See label for further information.
Accent	Do not graze or feed forage or grain from the treated areas to livestock within 30 days after application.
Achieve	Mature straw and grain may be fed to livestock 45 days after treatment. Immature crops (forage) may be grazed or cut for hay 30 days after treatment.
Aim/Avalanche	Do not feed soybean forage or hay to livestock. Do not feed small grain forage for 7 days.
Arrow	Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.
Assure II	Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
Atrazine	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 21 days following application, or illegal residues may result.
Authority Assist	Do not feed treated soybean forage, soybean hay, or soybean straw to livestock.
Authority First	Do not feed treated soybean forage or hay to livestock.
Authority MTZ	Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
Balance	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Banvel	Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.
Basagran	Do not graze treated fields for at least 30 days after application.
Beacon	Do not graze or feed forage from treated corn to livestock within 60 days after application.
Beyond	No restrictions.
Bicep II/Bicep II Magnum, Bicep Lite II/Bicep Lite II Magnum	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 60 days following application.
Blazer	Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
Boundary	Soybean plants or hay may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.
Breakfree ATZ	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest for forage use.
Breakfree ATZ Lite	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest for forage use.
Bronate	Do not graze treated fields for 30 days following application.
Buctril	Do not cut for feed or graze within 45 days after application.
Buctril + atrazine	Do not cut crop for feed or graze within 45 days after application.
Bullet	Do not graze treated area or feed treated forage to livestock for 60 days following application.
Butyrac/Butoxone (2,4-DB)	Do not graze or feed soybean hay within 60 days after application of a 2,4-DB tank-mix application.
Cadet	Do not feed treated soybean forage to livestock. Do not harvest or feed corn grain or stover for 90 days following application.
Callisto	Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.
Camix	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application.
Canopy EX	Do not feed treated soybean forage or hay to livestock.
Celebrity Plus	Do not apply within 32 days of forage harvest or 72 days of corn grain and stover harvest.
Clarity	For lactating dairy animals, do not harvest forage within 37, 51 or 70 days for 1, 2 and 4 pint use rates, and do not graze within 7, 21 and 40 days for 1, 2 and 4 pt/A applications. No restrictions for other animals.
Classic	Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.
Cobra	Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not use hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.
Command	Do not allow livestock to graze on treated fields or crop residue, or feed treated forage to livestock.
Conclude/Conclude Ultra/ Conclude Xact/Conclude Xtra	Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
Degree	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Degree Xtra	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Domain	Do not graze or feed forage, hay or straw to livestock.
Distinct	Do not apply within 32 days of forage harvest. Do not apply within 72 days of corn grain and stover harvest.

\*This table is produced in cooperation with the University of Missouri.

Herbicide	Restrictions
DSMA	Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.
Dual II/Dual II Magnum	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 30 days following application.
Epic	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Equip	Do not graze or feed within 45 days of application
Eradicane	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
ET	Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas.
Expert	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 60 days.
Extreme	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.
FieldMaster	Do not feed forage from corn or graze treated areas within 8 weeks of application.
FirstRate	Do not harvest soybeans for forage or hay for 14 days after application.
Flexstar	Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay. Do not graze rotated small grain crops or harvest for live- stock forage or straw.
Frontrow	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or staw to livestock.
Fultime	Do not use forage within 60 days of application or within 45 days of sweet corn application.
Fusilade DX	Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.
Fusilade 2000	Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.
Fusion	Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.
G-MAX Lite	<i>Corn:</i> Do not graze or feed treated forage within 60 days of application.
	Sorghum: Do not graze or feed forage within 80 days of application.
Goal	Do not use treated plants for feed or forage or allow animals to graze treated areas.
Gramoxone Inteon	Soybean POST directed: Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.
	<i>Corn harvest aid:</i> Do not use on corn grown for fodder or forage. Do not pasture livestock in treated fields.
	Soybean harvest aid: Do not pasture livestock within 15 days of treatment and remove 30 days before animal harvest.
Guardsman Max	<i>Corn:</i> Do not graze or feed treated forage within 60 days of application.
	Sorghum: Do not graze or feed forage within 80 days of application.
Halex GT	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days after application.
Harmony Extra	Do not graze or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (dry-harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed).
Harmony GT XP	Do not graze or feed forage, hay or straw from treated areas to livestock for 30 days after application.
Harness	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Harness Xtra	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.
Hoelon	Do not allow livestock to graze treated fields. Do not harvest forage, hay or straw from treated fields.
Hornet WDG	Allow 45 days before harvesting for forage or silage.
Impact	Do not graze or feed treated corn forage, silage or grain for at least 45 days after application.
Intrro	<i>Grain sorghum:</i> Do not graze harvest forage for 70 days following application.
	Soybeans: Do not feed forage, hay or straw. Do not ensile treated soybeans.
Keystone	Do not harvest field corn for forage use for 60 days after treatment or within 45 days of sweet corn application.
Laddok S-12	Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock for 21 days following application.
Lariat	Do not graze treated area or feed treated forage to livestock for 60 days following application.
Laudis	Do not graze livestock or harvest corn forage within 45 days of application.
Liberty/Ignite	Do not harvest corn forage within 60 days of application.
Liberty ATZ	Do not harvest corn forage within 60 days of application.
Lightning	Do not graze or feed treated corn forage, silage, fodder or grain for at least 45 days after application.
Linex	Do not graze treated fields or feed forage from treated areas to livestock. Do not feed gin trash to livestock.
Lumax/Lexar	Do not graze or feed forage for 45 days. Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application.
Marksman	Do not harvest or graze corn for dairy or beef feed prior to the ensilage (milk) stage of the crop.
	Do not graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
МСРА	Do not forage or graze meat or dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of slaughter.
Me-Too-Lachlor II	Do not graze or feed forage from treatment areas for 30 days following application.
Microtech	<i>Corn:</i> Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock for 21 days following application.
	<i>Grain sorghum:</i> Do not graze harvest forage for 70 days following application.
	Soybeans: Do not feed forage, hay or straw. Do not ensile treated soybeans.

\*See pages 157-158 for information on common glyphosate formulations.

Herbicide	Restrictions							
Moxy	Do not cut crop for feed fodder or graze within 45 days of application.							
MSMA	Do not feed treated foliage to livestock or graze treated areas.							
NorthStar	Do not graze or feed forage from NorthStar-treated corn to livestock within 30 days following application. Do not harvest silage within 45 days after application.							
Outlook	Corn: Do not graze or feed forage within 40 days of application.							
	Sorghum (forage): Do not graze or feed forage within 60 days of application.							
	Sorghum (grain): Do not graze or feed forage within 80 days of application.							
	Soybean: Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw to livestock							
Option	Do not graze within 45 days of application.							
Paramount	Do not graze treated areas. Do not harvest hay from treated areas for 309 days. Do not feed forage or fodder from treated areas.							
Peak	Do not graze or feed forage from treated crops until 30 days following application. Do not harvest for silage until 40 days following application.							
Permit	Allow 30 days before grazing and harvest of forage or silage.							
Phoenix	Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not feed treated soybean silage (ensiled soybeans) to cattle. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.							
Poast/Poast Plus	Do not graze treated fields and do not feed treated soybean forage (green succulent) or ensilage to livestock. Treat- ed soybean hay may be fed. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest for fodder or 45 days for corn forage/silage.							
Princep	Do not graze treated areas, or illegal residues may occur.							
Priority	Following application to foliage, allow 30 days before grazing livestock, harvesting forage or harvesting silage.							
Prowl 3.3EC/Pendimax 3.3	Sorghum: Do not graze or feed forage within 21 days of application.							
	Wheat/barley: Do not graze or feed forage within 75 days of planting this crop.							
Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O	Sorghum: Do not graze or feed forage within 21 days of application.							
	Corn: Do not graze within 21 days of application.							
Pursuit Plus	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.							
Pursuit	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.							
Python	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock. No corn information on label.							
Raptor	No restrictions.							
Reflex	Do not graze treated areas or harvest for forage or hay. Do not graze rotated small grain crops or harvest for live- stock forage or straw.							
Reglone	Do not graze or feed treated forage to livestock. Do not use seed from treated plants for food, feed or oil purposes.							
Require D	Do not harvest, graze or feed treated vegetation within 30 days of application.							
Resolve	Do not graze, feed forage, grain or fodder (stover) from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of Resolve DF application.							
Resource	Do not graze animals on green forage or use as feed prior to 28 days after application.							
Roundup PowerMAX	Allow a minimum of 7 days for corn and 14 days for soybeans between application and feeding of treated vegetation.							
	General: Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks after application unless otherwise specified.							
Roundup WeatherMAX	Roundup Ready corn: Do not harvest or feed treated crops within 7 days of application.							
	Roundup Ready soybeans: Do not harvest or feed treated crops within 14 days of application.							
	<i>Forage legumes:</i> If application is greater than 44 oz, wait 8 weeks before grazing or feeding to livestock.							
	<i>Pastures</i> : Do not harvest or feed treated crops within 8 weeks of application.							
	<i>Corn, sorghum, and wheat harvest aid:</i> Allow 7 days between application and harvest of treated vegetation.							
	Soybean harvest aid: Do not graze or harvest treated hay or fodder for livestock feed within 25 days of application.							
Scepter	Do not graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.							
Select	Except for alfalfa, do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.							
Select MAX	Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or hay to livestock.							
Sencor	Treated vines may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application.							
Sequence	Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock following a POST application to soybeans.							

Herbicide	Restrictions							
Shotgun	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 21 days following application.							
Sodium chlorate	Grain sorghum: Do not graze treated fields or feed treated fodder, forage or seeds within 14 days of application.							
	<i>Rice:</i> No information on label.							
	Soybeans: Do not graze treated fields or feed treated soybean foliage or fodder.							
Sonalan	Do not graze or forage crop grown in treated soil or cut for hay or silage.							
Sonic	Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.							
Spartan	No information on label. Consult product manufacturer.							
Spirit	Do not graze or feed forage from Spirit-treated crops to livestock until 30 days after application.							
Stalwart C	Do not feed or graze forage from treated areas for 30 days following application.							
Stalwart Xtra	Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 60 days following application to field corn or popcorn.							
Starane Ultra	Corn: Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 47 days of application.							
	Sorghum: Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 40 days of application.							
	Small Grain: Do not graze or harvest forage for 7 days following treatment.							
Steadfast	Do not graze or feed forage, hay, or straw from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of application.							
Steadfast ATZ	Do not graze or feed forage, hay or straw from treated areas to livestock within 30 days of application.							
Storm	Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.							
Stout	Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay to livestock for 30 days following application.							
SureStart	Do not use forage within 45 days of application.							
Surpass EC	No restrictions.							
Synchrony XP	Do not graze treated fields for forage or hay.							
Targa	Do not graze treated fields or harvest for forage or hay.							
TopNotch	No restrictions.							
Touchdown	Do not graze or harvest treated cover crops for feed.							
Touchdown Total	Roundup Ready corn: Allow a minimum of 50 days between POST application and harvest of forage.							
	Roundup Ready soybeans: Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.							
Treflan	Alfalfa: Wait 21 days after application before grazing alfalfa. No other information on label. Consult product manufacturer.							
Trizmet II	Do not feed or graze forage from treated areas for 30 days following application.							
Ultra Blazer	Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.							
Yukon	<i>Corn:</i> Following application to foliage, corn may be grazed or harvested for feed after the crop reaches ensilage (milk) stage at least 30 days after application							

# **Grazing Restrictions for Pasture and Range Herbicides**

		Lactating Da	iry Animals	Beef and Non-Lactating Animals (Includes equines and nonlactating dairy)				
Herbicide	Product per Acre	Before Grazing	Before Hay Harvest	Before Grazing	Before Hay Harvest	Removal Before Slaughter		
AMBER	0.28-0.56 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
BRASH/ CLARITY/BANVEL/ STERLING/DICAMBA●	Up to 1 pt Up to 2 pt Up to 4 pt Up to 16 pt	7 days 21 days 40 days 60 days	37 days 51 days 70 days 90 days	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	30 days 30 days 30 days 30 days		
CIMARRON MAX	See label	0	0	0	0	30 days		
CIMARRON PLUS	0.1-1.0 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
CIMARRON X-TRA	0.1 <b>-</b> 1.0 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
CROSSBOW 3S	1 to 6 qt	1 year	14 days	0	14 days	3 days		
CURTAIL	2.0 to 4.0 pt	14 days	30 days	0	30 days	7 days <sup>f</sup>		
ESCORT	0.2-0.4 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
FOREFRONT	1.5 to 2.6 pt	0	7 days	0	7 days	0		
GARLON 3A	0.5-1.5 gal/100 gal	1 year	1 year	14 days	14 days	3 days		
GLYPHOSATE◆	(Check label. Restric	tions vary by proc	luct and type of applic	cation.)				
GRAMOXONE INTEON <sup>a</sup>	1.5 to 2.0 pt	1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month	0		
GRAZON P+D <sup>b</sup>	3.0-4.0 pt	7 days	30 days	0	30 days	3 days		
MILESTONE	3-7 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
OVERDRIVE	4-8 oz	0	0	0	0	3 days		
PASTUREGARD	1.5-2 pt	1 year	1 year	0	14 days	3 days		
PLATEAU	4-12 oz	0	7	0	7	0		
RAVE	2-5 oz	7 days	-	0	-	30 days		
REDEEM R&P	1.5-4.0 pt	14 days	1 year	0	7 days	3 days		
REMEDY	1-2 qt	14 days	1 year	0	7 days	3 days		
SPIKE 20P	1/2 oz per 45 sq ft	0 days <sup>f</sup>	1 year <sup>e</sup>	0	1 year <sup>e</sup>	0 days <sup>e</sup>		
STINGER 3E	0.66 to 1.31 pt	0	0	0	0	0		
SURMOUNT	1.5-4 pt	14 days	7 days	0	7 days	3 days		
TELAR XP	Up to 1.33 oz	0	0	0	0	0		
IORDON 22K <sup>b</sup>	0.5 to 2.0 pt	14 days	14 days	0	14 days (if greater than 1	3 days lqt/A)		
TRANSLINE	0.25-1.3 pt	0	0	0	0	0		
2,4-D/MCPA <sup>c</sup>	0.5 pt-1 qt	7-14 days	30 days	0-7 days	0-30 days	0		
WEEDMASTER	1-4 pts	7 days	37 days	0	37 days	30 days		

<sup>a</sup>Restrictions based on the degree of new seedling establishment before grazing. Suggested at least 6 inches of grass or legume seedling growth which is approximately one month. Late fall seeding may require 3 to 5 months before the suggested 6-inch height is reached.

<sup>b</sup>Move livestock to untreated grass pasture for 7 days before transferring livestock to broadleaf crop or pasture areas. Removal before slaughter statement only applies to animals grazing treated forage for 2 weeks immediately after application. If greater than 1 qt/A, only spot treatments are allowed; total acres cannot exceed 25% of landowner's areas in any particular watershed.

<sup>c</sup>Be sure to check individual product labels for restrictions and use rates due to the large number of formulations available.

<sup>d</sup>One year if more than 1.5 gal/A rate used.

<sup>e</sup>If no more than 20 lb per acre used.

<sup>f</sup>Withdrawal not needed if 2 weeks or more time elapsed since application.

•Dicamba is the active ingredient in Banvel, Clarity, Sterling and several other herbicides. The rates and information provided here are based on the same 4 lb/gal acid equivalent formulation found in Banvel, Clarity and Sterling. \*See the glyphosate product comparison table on pages 157-158 for more information on the different glyphosate products available.

# Classification of Herbicides by Mode and Site of Action and Chemical Family

Herbicides can be classified into families based on how they kill plants (mode of action and site of action) or by chemical similarity. This table categorizes herbicides by their mode of action (Roman numeral), site of action (letter), and chemical family (number). An example of a common commercial herbicide containing the active ingredient is also listed. Please refer to the *Herbicide Dictionary* to identify other commercial herbicides that contain the same active ingredient. In some cases, herbicides from different chemical families have a similar site of action. A knowledge of herbicide families and herbicide mode and site of action will improve one's decision-making abilities, thereby reducing the risk of choosing herbicides that will lead to the development of herbicide-resistant weeds or problems with chemical carryover. Repeated use of a herbicide or herbicides with the same site of action may lead to selection of herbicide-resistant weeds, or a shift in the weed species present in the field to weeds tolerant to a particular herbicide or herbicide family. For example, repeated use of ALS inhibitors can result in the selection for ALS-resistant weeds. Using both sulfonylurea and imidazolinone herbicides (Classic, Pursuit, etc.) in the same growing season can result in increased carryover problems or possible crop injury. These problems can be lessened by rotating or combining herbicides with different action sites. In the table the site of herbicide uptake is indicated by: R = root uptake; S = shoot uptake; and F = foliage uptake. Letter sequence indicates the primary order of herbicide uptake. Repeated use of herbicides with a common mode and site of action pose the highest risk of an additive effect which can lead to resistant weed development, additional carryover, or more crop injury. Refer to the journal, *Weed Technology*, 11: 384-393 (1997) for additional information on herbicide classification.

### Common Name — Trade Name — Site of Uptake

#### I. Lipid Synthesis Inhibition

- A. ACCase inhibition
  - Aryloxyphenoxypropionates (FOPs) clodinafop propargyl — Discovery — F diclofop — Hoelon — F fenoxaprop — Acclaim Extra — F fluazifop-P — Fusilade DX — F pinoxaden — Axial — F quizalofop-P — Assure II — F
     Cyclohexanediones (DIMs)
  - clethodim Select F sethoxydim — Poast Plus — F tralkoxydim — Achieve — F

### II. Amino Acid Synthesis Inhibition

- ALS-AHAS inhibition Α. 1. Imidazolinones imazamethabenz — Assert — R/F imazamox — Raptor — F/R imazapic — Plateau — R/F imazapyr — Arsenal — R/F imazaquin — Scepter — R/F imazethapyr — Pursuit — R/F 2. Sulfonylureas bensulfuron — Londax — F/R chlorimuron — Classic — F/R chlorsulfuron — Glean — F/R ethametsulfuron — Muster — F foramsulfuron - Option-F halosulfuron — Permit — F/R iodosulfuron — Autumn — F metsulfuron — Ally/Escort — F/R nicosulfuron — Accent — F primisulfuron — Beacon — F/R prosulfuron — Peak — F/Rrimsulfuron — Matrix — F/R sulfometuron — Oust — F/R sulfosulfuron — Maverick thifensulfuron — Harmony — F/R triasulfuron — Amber — F/R tribenuron — Express — F/R triflusulfuron — Upbeet — F 3. Triazolone/Triazolopyrimidine chloransulam methyl — FirstRate — F/R flucarbazone - Everest - F/R flumetsulam — Python — R/F propoxycarbazone-sodium - Olympus - F/R
- $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{thiencarbazone-methyl} \mbox{Corvus} \mbox{F/R} \\ \mbox{B. EPSP synthetase inhibition} \end{array}$
- glyphosate Roundup/Touchdown F

### III. Seedling Growth Inhibition

- A. Microtubule assembly inhibition
  - Dinitroanilines benfluralin — Balan — S/R ethalfluralin — Curbit/Sonalan — S oryzalin — Surflan — S pendimethalin — Prowl — S prodiamine — Barricade — S trifluralin — Treflan—S
     Puridinor
  - 2. Pyridines dithiopyr — Dimension — R/F
  - 3. Benzamides
  - pronamide Kerb S/R
  - 4. Benzoic acids DCPA — Dacthal — R
  - B. Long-chain Fatty Acid Inhibitor
    - 1. Chloroacetamides acetochlor — Harness/Surpass — S/R alachlor — Intrro — S/R dimethenamid — Outlook — S/R metolachlor — Dual — S/R propachlor — Ramrod — S/R
    - 2. Oxyacetamides flufenacet — Define — S/R
    - 3. Acetamides napropamide — Devrinol — R/S
  - C. Lipid synthesis inhibition (not ACCase)
    - 1. Benzofuranes ethofumesate — Nortron SC — S/R
    - Phosphorodithionates bensulide — Betasan — R
       Thiocarbamates butylate — Sutan + — S/R
    - cycloate Ro-Neet S/R EPTC — Eradicane — S/R triallate — Far-Go — S/R
  - D. Auxin transport inhibition 1. Phthalamates
    - Phthalamates naptalam — Alanap — R/F
       Semicarbazone
    - diflufenzopyr Distinct F Cell wall synthesis inhibition
  - E. Cell wall synthesis inhibition1. Benzamides
    - isoxaben Gallery R/S 2. Nitriles
      - dichlobenil Casoron R/F

### IV. Growth Regulators

- A. Synthetic auxins
  - Phenoxyacetic Acids
     2,4-D Many F/R
     2,4-DB Butyrac F
     dichlorprop Many F
     MCPA Many F/R
     mecoprop Many F
  - 2. Benzoic Acids
  - dicamba Banvel/Clarity F/R/S 3. Pyridine carboxylic acids
  - aminopyralid Milestone F/R clopyralid — Stinger — F/R fluroxypyr — Starane — F picloram — Tordon — F/R triclopyr — Garlon — F/R
  - 4. Quinoline carboxylic acids quinclorac — Paramount — F/S
- V. Photosynthesis Inhibition (Photosystem II) Classes differ in binding behavior
  - A. C<sub>1</sub> class
    - 1. Triazines
      - ametryn Evik R/F atrazine — AAtrex — R/F prometon — Pramitol — R/F simazine — Princep — R
    - 2. Triazinones hexazinone — Velpar — R/F metribuzin — Sencor—R/F
    - 3. Phenylcarbamates desmedipham — Betanex — F phenmedipham — Betanal — F
    - 4. Uracils bromacil — Hyvar — R terbacil—Sinbar — R
    - 5. Pyridazinones pyrazon — Pyramin — R/F
  - B.  $C_2$  class
    - Phenylureas diuron — Karmex — R linuron — Lorox — R/F siduron — Tupersan — R tebuthiuron — Spike — R
  - C. C<sub>3</sub> class
    - 1. Benzothiadiazinones bentazon — Basagran — F
    - 2. Nitriles
    - bromoxynil Buctril—F 3. Phenylpyridazine
    - pyridate Tough F

- VI. Cell Membrane Disruption
  - A. PPO inhibition
    - Diphenylethers acifluorfen — Blazer — F fomesafen — Reflex/Flexstar — R/F lactofen — Phoenix/Cobra — F oxyflurofen — Goal — R/S
    - 2. N-phenylphthalimides flumiclorac — Resource — F flumioxazin — Valor — S/F
    - 3. Triazolinones sulfentrazone — Authority/Cover/Spartan — R carfentrazone ethyl — Aim — F
    - 4. Thiadiazoles fluthiacet methyl — Cadet — F
  - B. Photosystem I electron diversion
     1. Bipyridyliums diquat — Reward — F
    - paraquat Gramoxone F
  - C. Cellular pH alteration 1. Fatty acids
    - pelargonic acid Scythe F

#### VII. Carotenoid Biosynthesis Inhibition (Pigment Inhibitors)

- A. Phytolene desaturase inhibition
  - 1. none accepted
    - fluridone Avast S/R
  - 2. pyridazinone
  - norflurazon Zorial S
- B. 4-HPPD inhibition1. Callistemones
  - mesotrione Callisto F/R tembotrione — Laudis — F/R
  - 2. Isoxazoles isoxaflutole — Balance Pro — R/F
  - 3. Pyrazolones
    - Pyrasulfotole Huskie F/R
  - Topramezone Impact F/R Diterpene Synthesis Inhibitor
- C. Diterpene Synthesis Inhibitor 1. Isoxazolidinone clomazone — Command — R/S
- D. Unknown site of action
  - 1. Triazole
    - amitrole Amitrole F

### VIII. Nitrogen Metabolism Inhibition

- A. Glutamine Synthetase Inhibition
  - 1. glufosinate Liberty F
- IX. Unclassified or Unknown
  - 1. Organoarsenical DSMA — many — F MSMA — many — F
  - Other endothall — Aquathol — R/F difenzoquat — Avenge — F fosamine — Krenite — F

# **Growth Regulator Herbicides**

Every year Extension specialists receive many questions about products that contain growth regulator herbicides. These include 2,4-D, Clarity, Stinger, MCPP, MCPA, Tordon and others. (See pages 153-154 for herbicides classified as growth regulators.) These herbicides are valuable in controlling many unwanted broadleaf weeds in crops, range, turf, and landscape situations. However, these products can also damage nearby vegetable or ornamental crops, ornamentals, trees or shrubs. Damage is usually the result of chemical drift. There are two kinds of chemical drift: vapor drift and particle drift.

**Vapor Drift.** The vaporization of a herbicide followed by movement off target. Vaporization and vapor drift increase as temperature increases. Vaporized herbicides can travel long distances before contacting and damaging non-target plants.

**Particle Drift.** The movement of droplets (particles) from the sprayer nozzle. Spraying when the wind speed is too high is the leading cause of particle drift. Typically, if the windspeed is over 10 mph, it is too windy to spray.

All herbicide products are subject to particle drift, but product susceptibility to vapor drift varies. See pages 21 and 35 for pointers on reducing drift. Regardless of the specific growth regulator you use, be sure to spray in the right conditions. Below is information on some of the more common growth regulators.

### 2,4-D

2,4-D is a an active ingredient in many herbicides. It is used to control broadleaf weeds in selected crop, range, turf, and landscape areas; however, inappropriate use of 2,4-D often results in injury to non-target plants.

2,4-D is available in 4 lb and 6 lb formulations. The 4 lb is most common. Make sure you understand what rate of what formulation you are going to spray since it only takes 2/3 pint of 6 lb 2,4-D to have the same activity as 1 pint of 4 lb 2,4-D.

2,4-D is available in ester and amine formulations. Esters vaporize readily and result in vapor drift which can travel long distances. The low volatility (LV) esters reduce the amount of volatilization but some will still likely volatilize at temperatures above 85°F. The amine salt formulation is nonvolatile. During warm weather (temperatures above 85°F), only amine formulations of 2,4-D should be used. The ester formulation is more effective at penetrating the leaf cuticle, so amine use rates are usually higher than ester rates to compensate for reduced absorption. All 2,4-D formulations are subject to particle drift. Products that contain 2,4-D include:

2,4-D Amine 4
2,4-D LV4
2,4-D LV6
Amine 4 2,4-D
Banvel + 2,4-D
Barrage HF
Brash
Brash GFC
Brush Rhap
Brushmaster
Campaign
Chaser 2 Amine
Chaser Turf Herbicide
Cimmaron Max

Cornbelt 4 lb LoVol Cornbelt Amine Credit Master Crossbow Curtail D-638 DMA4 IVM Esteron 99 Five Star Formula 40 Grazon P+D HardBall Hi-DEP

Cornbelt 6 lb LoVol

Kamba Master Landmaster BW Low Vol 4 Ester Weed Killer Low Vol 6 Ester Weed Killer Maestro D MEC Amine-D Oasis Opti-Amine Outlaw PastureMaster Pasture MD Pathway Phenoxy 088 Rage D-Tech Range Star Recoil Saber Salvo Savage Shotgun

#### Speed Zone Strike 3 Strike 3 Ultra Three-way Triamine Trimec Broadleaf Herbicide Trimec Classic Trimec Plus Trimec Triplet Turf Weed Turret Unison Veteran 10G Weedar 64 Weedone LV4 Weedone LV6 EC Weedone 638 Weedmaster Herbicide

### Aminopyralid

Aminopyralid is the newest growth regulator herbicide. Aminopyralid is not typically subject to vapor drift, but is subject to particle drift. It has soil residual activity and may carry over into the next growing season. Products that contain aminopyralid include:

Cleanwave	Milestone
Forefront R&P	Milestone VM Plus

### Clopyralid

Clopyralid is the active ingredient in Stinger. Chlopyralid is not typically subject to vapor drift, but is subject to particle drift. It has soil residual activity and may carry over into the next growing season. Products that contain clopyralid include:

Clean Slate Clopyr AG Colt AS Commando Confront Curtail Curtail M Cutback Cutback M Garrison Hornet WDG Lontrel Reclaim Redeem R&P Refute Spur Stinger Strike 3 Ultra Sure Start Transline WideMatch

### Dicamba

Dicamba is the active ingredient in Banvel and Clarity. It is prone to both particle drift and vapor drift. Vapor drift is less common with dicamba than with 2,4-D ester. Each year products containing dicamba damage trees, soybeans, alfalfa and other broadleaf plants in Nebraska, primarily due to particle drift. Use safe practices and spray when weather conditions minimize the risk of drift. Products that contain dicamba include:

Agility SG Banvel Banvel + 2,4-D Banvel SGF Banvel-K + Atrazine Brash Brash GFC Brush-Rhap Brushmaster Celebrity Celebrity Plus Cimmaron Max Clarity Cool Power Dicambazine Dicamba DMA Salt Dicamba SG Dicamba XP Distinct Eliminate Fallow Master Broadspectrum Fallow Star Fuego GlyKamba Horsepower Kamba Master Lightning Marksman Mec Amine-D NorthStar

Onetime Outlaw Overdrive Pasture Master Pasture MD Power Zone Ouincept Range Star Rave Require Q Rifle **Rifle Plus** Speed Zone Status Sterling Sterling Plus Strike 3 Three-way Trimec Trimec Broadleaf Trimec Classic Trimec Plus Trimec DMB Trimec Encore Triplet TruPower 2 Vanquish Veteran 720 Weedmaster Yukon

### Fluroxypyr

Fluroxypyr is the active ingredient in Starane. It is labeled for use in selected crops, range, perennial grass pasture and non-crop areas. It is not typically subject to vapor drift, but is subject to particle drift. It has soil residual activity. Products that contain fluroxypyr include:

Colt AS	
Cleanwave	
PastureGard	
Spotlight	
Starane	
Starane NXT	
Starane Ultra	

Starane + Sword Strike 3 Ultra Surmount Tailspin Vista Vista XRT WideMatch

### Picloram

Picloram is the active ingredient in Tordon. It is labeled for control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland, perennial grass pastures and non-crop areas. It is not typically subject to vapor drift, but is subject to particle drift. It has a long soil residual activity, resulting in carryover to subsequent growing seasons. Products that contain picloram include:

Grazon P+D Gunslinger Hired Hand P+D Pathway OutPost 22K Picloram 22K Picloram K Surmount Tordon K Tordon 22K Tordon 101 Mixture Tordon RTU Triumph K Triumph 22K Trooper K Trooper P + D Trooper 101 Mixture Trooper 22 K

### Triclopyr

Triclopyr is the active ingredient in Remedy and Garlon. It is labeled for use in turf, rangeland, grass pasture, CRP and non-crop areas. Triclopyr is not typically subject to vapor drift, but is vulnerable to particle drift. Triclopyr has soil residual activity. Products that contain triclopyr include:

Candor Chaser 2 Amine Chaser Turf Herbicide Confront Cool Power Crossbow Crossroad Garlon 3A Garlon 4 Horsepower Milestone VM Plus PastureGard Pathfinder II Redeem R&P Refute Remedy Tahoe 3A Tahoe 4E Tailspin Triclopyr 3A Triclopyr 4E Triclopyr R&P Turflon Ester

# **Glyphosate Herbicide Comparison**

Many products in the agri-chemical market include glyphosate. They differ in active ingredient salt, concentration and surfactant requirements, and labelling for use in Roundup Ready crops. Below is a list of the more common products labeled for use in Roundup Ready corn and soybean. Other registered glyphosate products are listed at *http://www.cdms.net* or *http://www.kellysolutions.com/ne/pesticideindex.htm*. Before applying any glyphosate product, consult the label to verify legal use of that product in Roundup Ready crops.

			Glyph Concent	osate ration <sup>2</sup>	Equivalen Roundup			
Brand Name	Distributor	Glyphosate Salt <sup>1</sup>	Salt <sup>2</sup>	Acid Equivalent <sup>3</sup>	1 pint	1 quart	Additional Surfactant	
			lb	s/gal——				
Alecto 41 UL Buccaneer Buccaneer 5 Buccaneer Plus Clearout 41 Clearout 41 Plus Cornerstone	Ritter Tenkoz Tenkoz Tenkoz CPT-LLC CPT-LLC Agriliance	IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA	4 5 4 4 4 4	3 3 3.75 3 3 3 3 3	16 fl oz 16 fl oz 12.8 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz	32 fl oz 32 fl oz 25.6 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz	Not required May be added May be added May be added May be added Not required May be added	
Cornerstone Plus Credit Credit Duo Credit Duo Extra Credit Extra Cropsmart Glyphosate 41 Plus Duramax	Agriliance Nufarm Nufarm Nufarm Nufarm CropSmart Dow AgroSciences	IPA IPA IPA + MA IPA + MA IPA IPA DMA	$ \begin{array}{r}     4 \\     4 \\     3.64 + 0.33 \\     3.64 + 0.33 \\     4 \\     4 \\     5.4 \\ \end{array} $	332.7 + 0.32.7 + 0.3334	16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 12 fl oz	32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 24 fl oz	Not required May be added May be added Not required Not required Not required Not required	
Durango Durango DMA Extra Credit 5 Farmsaver Glyphosate 4 Gly-4 Gly-4 Plus Glyfos	Dow Dow AgroSciences Nufarm MANA UCPA UCPA Cheminova	IPA DMA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA	5.4 5.4 5 4 4 4 4 4	4     4.0     4     3     3     3     3     3	12 fl oz 12 fl oz 12 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz	24 fl oz 24 fl oz 24 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz	Not required Not required May be added May be added May be added Not required May be added	
Glyfos Xtra Glyphogan <sup>TM</sup> Glyphomax Glyphomax Plus Glyphomax XRT Glyphosate 41% Gly Star Original	Cheminova MANA Dow Dow Dow Helm Agro US Albaugh	IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA	$     \begin{array}{c}       4 \\       4 \\       4 \\       4 \\       5.4 \\       4 \\       4 \\       4   \end{array} $	3 3 3 4 3 3 3	16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 12 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz	32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 24 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz	Not required May be added May be added Not required Not required May be added May be added	
Gly Star 5 Gly Star Plus Gly Star 5 Extra Helosate Plus Honcho Honcho Plus Makaze	Albaugh Albaugh Albaugh Helm Agro US Monsanto Monsanto UAP - Loveland	IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA	5.4 4 5.4 4 4 4 4	4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3	12 fl oz 16 fl oz 12 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz 16 fl oz	24 fl oz 32 fl oz 24 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz 32 fl oz	Required Not required Not required May be added May be added May be added Not required	
Mirage Mirage Plus Rascal Rascal Plus Rattler Rattler Plus Roundup Original	UAP - Loveland UAP - Loveland WinField Solutions WinField Solutions Helena Helena Monsanto	IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA IPA		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16 fl oz 16 fl oz	32 fl oz 32 fl oz	May be added May be added May be added Not required May be added May be added May be added	
Roundup Original Max Roundup PowerMAX Roundup WeatherMAX Touchdown Touchdown HiTech Touchdown Total	Monsanto Monsanto Monsanto Syngenta Syngenta Syngenta	K K DA K K	5.5 5.5 5.5 3.75 5.5 5.5 5	4.54.54.5354.17	11 fl oz 11 fl oz 11 fl oz 16 fl oz 9.6 fl oz 12 fl oz	22 fl oz 22 fl oz 22 fl oz 32 fl oz 19.2 fl oz 24 fl oz	May be added May be added Not required Not required Required Not required	

 $^{1}$ Glyphosate may be formulated as one of several different salts, including: IPA= Isopropylamine, MA = Monoammonium, DA = Diammonium, K = Potassium, and DMA = dimethylammonium.

<sup>2</sup>The concentration of glyphosate can be expressed two ways: salt and acid equivalent. The glyphosate salt is considered the active ingredient of the herbicide. Because the glyphosate salts differ in weight, the use of the acid equivalent (glyphosate as an acid, no salt) expresses how much glyphosate is actually in the formulation. For example, in the Roundup Original formulation the active ingredient concentration is 4 lb/gal (the IPA salt of glyphosate), but the amount of glyphosate (the acid equivalent) is 3 lb/gal.

<sup>3</sup>Rates are equivalent to the normal use rates of Roundup Original in Roundup Ready corn and soybeans. 1 pint = 16 oz; 1 quart = 32 oz.

# Glyphosate Herbicide Comparison (continued)

The following are a selection of combination herbicides that contain glyphosate. Please refer to the Web sites listed on the previous page for other combination products containing glyphosate.

Brand Name	Distributor	Active Ingredients	Use
Campaign	Monsanto	IPA-glyphosate + 2,4-D	Noncropland
Expert	Syngenta	Atrazine + S-Metolachlor + IPA-glyphosate	RR corn, GT corn
Extreme	BASF	Imazethapyr + IPA-glyphosate	RR soybeans
Field Master	Monsanto	Atrazine + Acetochlor + IPA-glyphosate	RR corn
GlyKamba	Nufarm	IPA-glyphosate + dicamba	Fallow and reduced tillage
Halex GT	Syngenta	S-metolachlor + mesotrione + K-glyphosate	RR corn, GT corn
Landmaster II	Monsanto	IPA-glyphosate + 2,4-D	Fallow and reduced tillage
Landmaster BW	Albaugh	IPA-glyphosate + 2,4-D	Fallow and reduced tillage
Recoil	Nufarm	IPA-glyphosate $+ 2,4-D$	RR corn
Sequence	Syngenta	K-glyphosate + S-metolachlor	RR soybeans

## Guidelines for the Use of Glyphosate\* on Roundup Ready Soybean

The labeled limit for in-crop application of glyphosate to Roundup Ready Soybeans is 96 fl oz/A\*. Glyphosate should not be applied to soybeans after pods begin to form (R3).

### Guidelines for the Use of Glyphosate\* on Roundup Ready Corn

There are currently two different Roundup Ready events available in corn hybrids. The older event (Roundup Ready) is labeled to allow up to 64 oz/A\* in crop in two applications, with a maximum corn height of 30 inches (V8). The newer event, Roundup Ready 2, was introduced in 2004 and allows up to 96 oz/A\* in crop, with a maximum corn height of 48 inches (V12). Drop nozzles are recommended for both events when corn height exceeds 24 inches. Check with your seed company about the status of your hybrid. In addition, not all glyphosate brands are labeled for application to corn over 30 inches. Please check the specific label or label supplement for compliance.

### **AMS Recommendation**

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension recommends that AMS always be added when a glyphosate product is applied. AMS will generally increase the activity of glyphosate, regardless of the hardness of the water used as the carrier. In fact, research has shown that AMS can increase glyphosate activity even in soft water. AMS should be added at a 1% to 2% solution rate. This is equivalent to 8.5 to 17 lbs AMS per 100 gallons of spray. When liquid AMS sources are used as a substitute for spray grade AMS, it is important that an equivalent amount of AMS be added to maximize the activity of glyphosate.

\*Glyphosate rates are based on a 4 lb ai, 3 lb ae formulation.

# **Combination Herbicides**

Trade name Manufacturer	Equivalent amount (active ingredient) contained in 1 gal or 1 lb of product	If you apply (per acre)	Then the equivalent product rates are: <sup>1,2</sup>
Authority Assist	3.33 lb sulfentrazone	10 fl oz	8.3 fl oz Spartan 4F
FMC	0.67 lb imazethapyr		3.3 fl oz Pursuit
Authority First	0.62 lb sulfentrazone	6.45 oz	8 fl oz Spartan 4L
FMC	0.08 lb chloransulam-methyl		0.6 oz FirstRate
Authority MTZ	0.18 lb sulfentrazone	16 oz	5.8 fl oz Spartan 4L
FMC	0.27 lb metribuzin		8.6 fl oz Sencor 4L
Axiom 68 DF	0.54 lb flufenacet	19 oz	17.1 oz Define 60 DF
Bayer	0.14 lb metribuzin		3.5 oz Sencor 75 DF
Basis 75 DF	0.50 lb rimsulfuron	0.33 oz	0.17 oz ai rimsulfuron
DuPont	0.25 lb thifensulfuron		0.33 oz Pinnacle 25 DF
Betamix 1.3 EC	0.65 lb phenmedipham	2 pt	0.16 lb ai phenmedipham
Bayer	0.65 lb desmedipham		1 pt Betanex 1.3E
Betamix Progress 1.8 EC Bayer	0.60 lb phenmedipham 0.60 lb desmedipham 0.60 lb ethofumesate	2 pt	0.15 lb ai phenmedipham 0.9 pt Betanex 1.3E 0.3 pt Nortron SC
Bicep II Magnum 5.5L	2.4 lb <i>S</i> -metolachlor	2.1 qt	1.3 pt Dual II Magnum 7.64 EC
Syngenta	3.1 lb atrazine		1.8 lb atrazine 90 DF
Bicep Lite II Magnum 6L	3.33 lb <i>S</i> -metolachlor	1.5 qt	1.3 pt Dual II Magnum 7.64 EC
Syngenta	2.67 lb atrazine		1.1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Boundary 6.5 EC	5.25 lb S-metolachlor	1.5 pt	1.2 pt Dual II Magnum 7.64 EC
Syngenta	1.25 lb metribuzin		0.30 lb Sencor 75 DF
Brash	1.0 lb dicamba	2 pt	8 oz Clarity/Sterling
Agriliance	2.87 lb 2,4-D		1.5 pt + 2.70 (4L)
Breakfree ATZ	3 lb acetochlor	2.6 qt	2.44 pt Breakfree
DuPont	2.25 lb atrazine		1.62 lb atrazine 90 DF
Breakfree ATZ Lite	4 lb acetochlor	2 qt	2.5 pt Breakfree
DuPont	1.5 lb atrazine		0.83 lb atrazine 90 DF
Bronate 4E	2.0 lb bromoxynil	1 pt	1 pt Buctril 2 EC
Bayer	2.0 lb MCPA		1 pt MCPA 2 EC
Buctril + Atrazine 3L	1.0 lb bromoxynil	2 pt	1 pt Buctril 2 EC
Bayer	2.0 lb atrazine		0.56 lb atrazine 90 DF
Bullet	2.5 lb alachlor	4 qt	2.5 qt Micro-Tech 4ME
Monsanto	1.5 lb atrazine		1.7 lb atrazine 90 DF
Camix	3.34 lb S-metolachlor	2 qt	1.75 pt Dual II Magnum
Syngenta	0.33 lb mesotrione		5.3 fl oz Callisto
Canopy 75 DF	0.64 lb metribuzin	6 oz	5.1 oz Sencor 75 DF
DuPont	0.11 lb chlorimuron		2.6 oz Classic 25 DF
Celebrity Plus 70 DF BASF	0.42 lb ae dicamba 0.17 lb diflufenzopyr 0.106 lb nicosulfuron	4.7 oz	4 oz Distinct 0.66 oz Accent 75 DF
Cimarron Plus	0.48 lb metsulfuron methyl	0.25 oz	0.2 oz Ally XP
DuPont	0.15 lb chlorsulfuron		0.05 oz Glean FC
Cimarron X-tra	0.3 lb metsulfuron methyl	1.0 oz	0.5 oz Ally XP
DuPont	0.38 lb chlorsulfuron		0.5 oz Glean FC
Confidence Xtra	4.3 lb acetochlor	2.3 qt	2.8 pt Confidence
Agriliance	1.7 lb atrazine		1.1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Corvus	0.75 lb thiencarbazone-methyl	4.5 fl oz	0.42 oz thiencarbazone
Bayer	1.88 lb isoxaflutole		4.2 fl oz Balance Flexx
Crossbow 3E	1.0 lb ae triclopyr	1 gal	1 qt Garlon 4
Dow AgroSciences	2.0 lb ae 2,4-D ester		2.9 qt 2,4-D 4E

<sup>1</sup>ai = active ingredient

ae = acid equivalent <sup>2</sup>Active ingredients will match, but formulations may differ in the single ingredient products.

# Combination Herbicides (continued)

Trade name Manufacturer	Equivalent amount (active ingredient) contained in 1 gal or 1 lb of product	If you apply (per acre)	Then the equivalent product rates are: <sup>1,2</sup>
Curtail 2.38E	2.0 lb ae 2,4-D amine	2 pt	1 pt 2,4-D amine 4SC
Dow AgroSciences	0.38 lb ae clopyralid		0.25 pt Stinger 3C
Degree Xtra 4.04L	2.7 lb acetochlor ME	3.5 qt	2.5 qt Degree
Monsanto	1.34 lb atrazine		1.3 lb atrazine 90 DF
Distinct 70 WDG	0.2 lb diflufenzopyr	4 oz	0.8 oz ai diflufenzopyr
BASF	0.5 lb dicamba		4 fl oz Clarity 4S
Domain DF	0.36 lb metribuzin	10 oz	4.8 oz Sencor 75 DF
Bayer	0.24 lb flufenacet		4 oz Define 60 DF
Enlite DuPont	0.029 lb chlorimuron ethyl 0.362 lb flumioxazin 0.088 lb thifensulfuron methyl	2.8 oz	0.32 oz Classic 2.0 oz Valor 0.5 oz Harmony SG
Envive DuPont	0.092 lb chlorimuron ethyl 0.292 lb flumioxazin 0.029 lb thifensulfuron methyl	3.0 oz	1.1 oz Classic 1.7 oz Valor 0.17 oz Harmony SG
Epic 58 WDG	0.48 lb flufenacet	12 oz	9.7 oz Define 60 DF
Bayer	0.10 lb isoxaflutole		1.6 oz Balance 75 WDG
Equip 32 DF	0.30 lb foramsulfuron	1.5 oz	1.3 oz Option
Bayer	0.02 lb iodosulfuron-methyl		0.3 oz Autumn
Expert 4.88L Syngenta	1 lb glyphosate IPA 1.74 lb <i>S-</i> metolachlor 2.14 lb atrazine	3 qt	24 oz glyphosate 4 lb ai 1.33 pt Dual II Magnum 1.8 lb atrazine 90 DF
Extreme 1.67L	0.17 lb imazethapyr	3 pt	1.44 oz Pursuit 70DG
BASF	1.5 lb ae glyphosate IPA		24 oz Roundup Original
Field Master 4.06L Monsanto	2.0 lb acetochlor 1.5 lb atrazine 0.56 lb ae glyphosate IPA	4 qt	2.3 pt Harness 7 EC 1.7 lb atrazine 90 DF 1.5 pt Roundup Original
Finesse	0.625 lb chlorsulfuron	0.3 oz	0.25 oz Glean 75 DF
DuPont	0.125 lb metsulfuron		0.063 oz Ally 60 DF
Forefront R&P	0.33 lb ae aminopyralid	32 fl oz	5.3 fl oz Milestone
Dow AgroSciences	2.67 lb ae 2,4-D		1.4 pt 2,4-D amine
Frontrow (co-pack)	0.84 lb chloransulam	0.30 oz	0.30 oz First Rate
Dow AgroSciences	0.80 lb flumetsulam	0.12 oz	0.12 oz Python
FulTime	2.4 lb acetochlor	3 qt	2.2 qt TopNotch 3.2CS
Dow AgroSciences	1.6 lb atrazine		1.33 lb atrazine 90 DF
Fusion 2.66E	2.0 lb fluazifop-P	6 fl oz	6 oz Fusilade DX 2.0E
Syngenta	0.66 lb fenoxaprop		0.5 oz fenoxaprop
G-Max Lite	2.25 lb dimethamid-p	3 pt	18 fl oz Outlook
BASF	2.75 lb atrazine		1.03 lb atrazine 90 DF
Gangster (multi-pack)	0.51 lb flumioxazen (v)	3 oz	2.5 oz Valor
Valent	0.84 lb chloransulon-methyl (FR)		0.5 oz First Rate
GlyKamba	1.6 lb ae glyphosate IPA	1 qt	17 fl oz Roundup Original
Nufarm	0.4 lb ae dicamba		3.2 fl oz Clarity
Grazon P+D	0.54 lb ae picloram	2 pt	0.50 pt Tordon 22K
Dow AgroSciences	2.0 lb 2,4-D		1.0 pt 2,4-D amine 4SC
Guardsman Max	1.7 lb dimethenamid-p	3.4 pt	15.4 oz Outlook
BASF	3.3 lb atrazine		1.4 lb atrazine 90 DF
Halex GT Sygenta	0.21 lb mesotrione 2.1 lb <i>S</i> -metolachlor 2.1 lb ae glyphosate	4 pt	3.3 oz Callisto 1.1 pt Dual II Magnum 27 oz Touchdown HiTech
Harmony Extra	0.50 lb thifensulfuron	0.4 oz	0.27 oz Harmony GT XP
DuPont	0.25 lb tribenuron		0.13 oz Express 75 DF

<sup>1</sup>ai = active ingredient

ae = acid equivalent <sup>2</sup>Active ingredients will match, but formulations may differ in the single ingredient products.

# Combination Herbicides (continued)

Trade name Manufacturer	Equivalent amount (active ingredient) contained in 1 gal or 1 lb of product	If you apply (per acre)	Then the equivalent product rates are: <sup>1,2</sup>
Harmony Extra SG	0.33 lb thifensulfuron	0.9 oz	0.4 oz Harmony GT XP
DuPont	0.17 lb tribenuron		0.3 oz Express SG
Harness Xtra 5.6L	3.1 lb acetochlor	2.3 qt	2 pt Harness 7E
Monsanto	2.5 lb atrazine		1.6 lb atrazine 90 DF
Harness Xtra 6L	4.3 lb acetochlor	2.3 qt	2.8 pt Harness 7 EC
Monsanto	1.7 lb atrazine		1.1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Hornet WDG	0.185 lb flumetsulam	4 oz	0.93 oz Python 80 WG
Dow AgroSciences	0.50 lb clopyralid		5.3 fl oz Stinger 3C
Imperium	1.4 lb acetochlor	5 pt	1.1 pt Surpass 6.4 EC
Gowan	5.6 lb EPTC		4.2 pt Eradicane 6.7 EC
Keystone	3 lb acetochlor	2.6 qt	2.44 pt Surpass EC
Dow AgroSciences	2.25 lb atrazine		1.62 lb atrazine 90 DF
Keystone LA	4 lb acetochlor	2 qt	2.5 pt Surpass
Dow AgroSciences	1.5 lb atrazine		0.83 lb atrazine 90 DF
Laddok S-12 5L	2.5 lb bentazon	1.6 pt	1 pt Basagran 4SC
Micro Flo	2.5 lb atrazine		1.1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Landmaster BW	0.9 lb ae glyphosate	40 fl oz	12 oz Roundup Original
Monsanto	0.8 lb ae 2,4-D		8 oz 2,4-D 4E
Lariat	2.5 lb alachlor	3.2 pt	2 pt Lasso 4E
Monsanto	1.5 lb atrazine		1.3 lb atrazine 90 DF
Lexar Syngenta	0.22 lb mesotrione 1.73 lb S-metolachlor 2.0 lb atrazine	3.0 qt	5.3 oz Callisto 1.4 pt Dual II Magnum 1.4 lb atrazine 90 DF
Liberty ATZ	1.0 lb glufosinate	40 fl oz	24 fl oz Liberty 1.67
Bayer	3.3 lb atrazine		1.1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Lightning 70DG	0.525 lb imazethapyr	1.28 oz	0.96 oz Pursuit 70DG
BASF	0.175 lb imazapyr		0.90 fl oz Arsenal 2E
Lumax Syngenta	2.68 lb S-metolachlor 0.268 lb mesotrione 1.0 lb atrazine	2.5 qt	1.75 pt Dual II Magnum 5.4 fl oz Callisto 0.63 lb atrazine 90 DF
Marksman 3.2L	1.1 lb dicamba	3.5 pt	1 pt Banvel 4SC
BASF	2.1 lb atrazine		1 lb atrazine 90 DF
Northstar 47.4 WG	0.075 lb primisulfuron	5 oz	0.50 oz Beacon 75 WG
Syngenta	0.40 lb dicamba		4 fl oz Banvel 4SC
Olympus Flex	0.0675 lb propoxycarbazone-sodium	3 oz	0.3 oz Olympus
Bayer	0.0450 lb mesosulfuron-methyl		3.0 oz Osprey
PastureGard	1.5 lb triclopyr	2 qt	1.5 pt Remedy
Dow	0.5 lb fluroxypyr		1.33 pt Starane
Prefix	3.82 lb S-metolachlor	2 pt	1 pt Dual Magnum
Syngenta	1 lb fomesafen		1 pt Reflex
Priority 62.5 WDG	0.125 lb carfentrazone-ethyl	1.0 oz	0.5 oz Aim EC
Tenkoz	0.50 lb halosulfuron-methyl		1.0 oz Permit
Pursuit Plus 2.9 EC	2.7 lb pendimethalin	2.5 pt	2 pt Prowl 3.3 EC
BASF	0.2 lb imazethapyr		4 fl oz Pursuit 2SC
Radius 4.0L	3.57 lb flufenacet	16 oz	14.3 oz Define SC
Bayer	0.43 lb isoxaflutole		1.7 oz Balance Pro SC
Rage D-TECH 4.06 EC	0.13 lb carfentrazone	8 oz	0.5 oz Aim EW
FMC	3.93 lb ae 2,4-D-ester		0.5 pt 2,4-D ester

<sup>1</sup>ai = active ingredient

ae = acid equivalent

<sup>2</sup>Active ingredients will match, but formulations may differ in the single ingredient products.

© The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. All rights reserved.

# Combination Herbicides (continued)

Trade name Manufacturer	Equivalent amount (active ingredient) contained in 1 gal or 1 lb of product	If you apply (per acre)	Then the equivalent product rates are: <sup>1,2</sup>
Ready Master ATZ	2.0 lb atrazine	2 qt	2.2 lb atrazine 90 DF
Monsanto	1.5 lb glyphosate		2.0 pt Roundup Original
Redeem R&P 3L	2.25 lb triclopyr	2 pt	1.5 pt Garlon 3A
Dow Agroscience	0.75 lb clopyralid		0.5 pt Stinger 3L
Require Q	0.06 lb rimsulfuron	4 oz	1 oz Resolve Q
DuPont	0.48 lb ae dicamba		3.8 oz dicamba
Rezult B&G (co-pack)	B=5.0 lb bentazon	1.6 pt	2 pt Basagran 4SC
BASF	G=1.0 lb sethoxydim	1.6 pt	1.6 pt Poast Plus 1SC
Sequence	2.25 lb glyphosate IPA	3 pt	36 oz glyphosate 4 lb ai
Syngenta	3 lb <i>S-</i> metalachlor		1.2 pt Dual II
Shotgun 3.25L	2.25 lb atrazine	2 pt	0.62 lb atrazine 90 DF
UAP	1.0 lb 2,4-D		0.53 pt 2,4-D ester
Spirit 57 WDG	0.428 lb primisulfuron	1 oz	0.58 oz Beacon 75 WG
Syngenta	0.142 lb prosulfuron		0.25 oz Peak 57 WG
Stalwart Xtra	2.4 lb metolachlor	2.1 qt	1.3 pt Stalwart C
Sipcam	3.1 lb atrazine		1.8 lb atrazine 90 DF
Starane + Salvo	0.75 lb fluroxypyr	1 pt	0.5 pt Starane
Dow AgroSciences	3.0 lb 2,4-D ester		0.6 pt Salvo
Starane + Saber	0.5 lb fluorxypyr	1.5 pt	0.5 pt Starane
Dow AgroSciences	2.0 lb 2,4-D amine		0.9 pt 2,4-D amine 4SC
Steadfast 75 DF	0.50 lb nicosulfuron	0.75 oz	0.50 Accent 75 DF
DuPont	0.25 lb rimsulfuron		0.38 oz Resolve
Steadfast ATZ 89.3 DF DuPont	0.027 lb nicosulfuron 0.013 lb rimsulfuron 0.853 lb atrazine	14 oz	0.58 oz Accent 75 DF 0.36 oz Resolve 0.83 lb atrazine 90 DF
Storm 4SC	2.67 lb bentazon	1.5 pt	1 pt Basagran 4SC
United Phosphorus Inc	1.33 lb acifluorfen		1 pt Ultra Blazer
Stout	0.68 lb nicosulfuron	0.75 oz	0.68 oz Accent
DuPont	0.05 lb thifensulfuron-methyl		0.05 oz Harmony GT XP
SureStart Dow AgroSciences	3.75 lb acetochlor 0.12 lb flumetsulam 0.29 lb ae clopyralid	1.5 pt	0.88 pt Surpass EC 0.45 oz Python WDG 2.3 fl oz Stinger
Synchrony	0.22 lb chlorimuron	1 oz	0.86 oz Classic
DuPont	0.07 lb thifensulfuron		0.09 oz Harmony GT XP
Valor XLT	0.3 lb flumioxazin 0.1 lb chlorimuron ethyl	3 oz	1.75 oz Valor 1.25 oz Classic
Weedmaster 3.87SC	1.0 lb dicamba	2 pt	0.5 pt Banvel 4SC
BASF	2.87 lb 2,4-D amine		1.4 pt 2,4-D amine 4SC
Yukon	0.125 lb halosulfuron-methyl	4 oz	0.66 oz Permit
Gowan	0.55 lb dicamba (sodium salt)		4.0 fl oz Banvel

<sup>1</sup>ai = active ingredient ae = acid equivalent <sup>2</sup>Active ingredients will match, but formulations may differ in the single ingredient products.

# 2009 Approximate Retail Price (\$) per Unit of Selected Herbicides

Product	2009 Price (\$) per unit	Product	2009 Price (\$) per unit
2,4-D amine	15.00/gal	Classic	17.00/oz
2,4-D ester #4	19.00/gal	Clean Wave	56.00/gal
2,4-D ester #6	24.00/gal	Cobra	180.00/gal
AAtrex 4L	19.00/gal	Command	125.00/gal
AAtrex DF	4.30/lb	Copper Sulfate Crystals	2.50/lb
Accent	44.00/oz	Crop Oil Concentrate (COC)	9.00/gal
Accurate Extra	9.00/oz	Crossbow	70.00/gal
Affinity BroadSpec	11.60/oz	Curtail Curtail M	46.00/gal
Agility SG Aim EW	2.60/oz 240.00/qt	Curtail M Dacthal 75W	52.00/gal 16.00/lb
	1		
Alanap L Ally XP	42.00/gal 15.00/oz	Define DF Degree Mini (120)	22.00/lb 55.00/gal
Ally Extra	10.00/02 10.00/oz	Degree Extra	42.00/gal
Amber Custom Pak	10.00/02 10.00/oz	Dicamba	42.00/gal
Ammonium Sulfate	0.40/lb	Dimension 2 EW	320.00/gal
Aquathol G	21.50/lb	Distinct	52.00/lb
Aquathol K	80.00/gal	Diuron	4.60/lb
Aquathol Super K	22.00/lb	Dual Magnum	120.00/gal
Arrow (clethodim)	125.00/gal	Dual II Magnum	133.00/gal
Arsenal	320.00/gal	Durango (120)	31.00/gal
Assure II	170.00/gal	Enlite	4.80/oz
Atrazine 4L	15.00/gal	Envive	4.00/oz
Atrazine 90 DF	3.50/lb	Eptam 7E	43.00/gal
Authority Assist 4 SC	300.00/gal	Equip	13.00/oz
Authority First	70.00/lb	Escort XP	16.00/oz
Authority MTZ	19.00/lb	Express SG	18.00/oz
Autumn	23.00/oz	Evik	9.50/lb
Axial	130.00/gal	Expert	42.00/gal
Axiom	26.00/lb	Express XP	25.00/oz
Balance Pro	9.00/oz	Extreme	48.00/gal
Banvel	60.00/gal	Fallow Star	23.00/gal
Basagran	100.00/gal	Field Master	35.00/gal
Basis 75 DF	19.00/oz	Finesse	19.00/oz
Basis Gold	23.00/lb	First Rate	36.00/oz
Beacon	34.00/oz	Flexstar	130.00/gal
Betamix	94.00/gal	Fore Front	63.00/gal
Beyond	630.00/gal	Frontier (6.0)	102.00/gal 300.00/case
Bicep II Lite Magnum Bicep II Magnum	63.00/gal 50.00/gal	Fuego Fultime	35.00/gal
Ultra Blazer	70.00/gal	Fusilade DX	200.00/gal
Boundary 6.5 EC	0	Fusion	190.00/gal
Breakfree	89.00/gal 83.00/gal	Gangster Co-Pak	2,800.00/gai
Breakfree ATZ	42.00/gal	Garlon 3 lb A	90.00/gal
Breakfree ATZ Lite	49.00/gal	Garlon 4 lb E	120.00/gal
Breakfree Lite	52.00/gal	Glean	21.00/oz
Bronate Advanced	60.00/gal	Glyphosate (generic)	42.00/gal
Buctril	80.00/gal	w surfactant	or 0.33/oz
Buctril + Atrazine	50.00/gal	Glyfos Aquatic	75.00/gal
Bullet	27.00/gal	G-Max Lite	74.00/gal
Butyrac 200	39.00/gal	Goal 2XL	100.00/gal
Callisto	670.00/gal	Gramoxone Inteon	38.00/gal
Camix	66.00/gal	Grazon P+D	42.00/gal
Canopy	3.30/oz	Guardsman MAX	57.00/gal
Canopy EX	6.50/oz	Habitat	330.00/gal
Casoron 4G	2.70/lb	Halex GT	60.00/gal
Celebrity Plus	95.00/lb	Harmony Extra and Extra SG with Totsol	13.00/oz
Chateau WD6	120.00/lb	Harmony GT XP	24.00/oz
Cimarron	14.00/oz	Harmony Xtra XP	17.00/oz
Cimarron MAX	250.00/5 gal case	Harness	108.00/gal
Cimarron Plus	12.00/oz	Harness 20G	3.10/lb
Cimarron X-tra	18.00/oz	Harness Extra 5.6L	52.00/gal
Cinch	124.00/gal	Hi-Dep	23.00/gal
Cinch ATZ	45.00/gal	Hoelon	97.00/gal
Cinch ATZ Lite	60.00/gal	Hornet WDG	77.00/lb
Clarity	110.00/gal	Huskie	102.00/gal

# 2008 Approximate Retail Price (\$) per Unit of Selected Herbicides (continued)

Product	2009 Price (\$) per unit	Product	2009 Price (\$) per unit
Hyvar XL	88.00/gal	Rave	1.90/oz
Impact	555.00/30 oz bottle	Redeem R&P	140.00/gal
INTRRO	27.00/gal	Reflex	127.00/gal
Journey	150.00/gal	Reglone	115.00/gal
Karmex 80W	7.00/lb	Rely	33.00/gal
Keystone	47.00/gal	Remedy	117.00/gal
Keystone LA	58.00/gal	Report Extra	\$17.00/oz
Krenite	82.00/gal	Resolve	9.00/oz
Krovar	14.60/lb	Resource	210.00/gal
Laddock S-12	55.00/gal	Result	67.00/gal
Landmaster BW	22.00/gal	Reward	152.00/gal
Lariat	27.00/gal	Rodeo	66.00/gal
Laudis	690.00/gal	Roundup PowerMAX	83.00/gal
Lexar	52.00/gal	Roundup WeatherMAX	93.00/gal
Liberty	82.00/gal	Sahara	11.70/lb
Lightning	15.50/oz	Salvo	32.00/gal
Lumax	66.00/gal	Sedgehammer	115.00/oz
Marksman	37.00/gal	Select Max	140.00/gal
Matrix	17.00/oz	Sencor DF	19.00/lb
Maverick	18.00/oz	Sinbar	41.00/lb
MCPA Amine	20.00/gal	Sonalan HFP	39.00/gal
MCPA Ester 4 lb	22.00/gal	Sonalan 10G	1.30/lb
Micro-Tech	33.00/gal	Spartan 4F	510.00/gal
Milestone	390.00/gal	Spartan Advance	108.00/gal
MSO Succeed	15.00/gal	Spike 20P	10.20/lb
North Star	2.60/oz	Spike 80 DF	30.00/lb
Nortron SC	110.00/gal	Spirit	14.00/oz
Olympus	14.60/oz	Starane NXT	94.00/gal
Olympus Flex	5.20/oz	Starane Ultra	275.00/gal
Option	11.70/oz	Status	3.00/oz
Oust	115.00/lb	Steadfast	29.00/oz
Outlaw	35.00/gal	Steadfast ATZ	26.00/lb
Outlook	190.00/gal	Stinger	150.00/qt
Overdrive	52.00/lb	Storm	75.00/gal
Paramount	63.00/lb	Stout	24.00/oz
Parazone	42.00/gal	SureStart	88.00/gal
Peak	14.50/oz	Surfactant/Nonionic 90%	22.00/gal
Pendimax	28.00/gal	Surflan AS Ag Label	90.00/gal
Permit	21.00/oz	Surmount	66.00/gal
Phoenix	180.00/gal	Surpass	102.00/gal
Plateau	350.00/gal	Synchrony SP	10.00/oz
Poast	86.00/gal	Telar XP	24.50/oz
Poast Plus	63.00/gal	Topnotch	47.50/gal
PowerFlex	3.50/oz	Tordon 101 Mixture	50.00/gal
Pramitrol 25E	34.00/gal	Tordon 22K	128.00/gal
Pramitrol SP 5 PS	2.30/lb	Tordon RTU	13.30/qt
Prefar	63.00/gal	Touchdown Hitech	66.00/gal
Prefix	50.00/gal	Touchdown Total	65.00/gal
Princep 4L	27.00/gal	Transline	420.00/gal
Princep Cal 90	5.60/lb	Treflan TR-10	1.00/lb
Progress	120.00/gal	Trifluralin	18.20/gal
Prowl	36.00/gal	Trifluralin 10G	0.80/lb
Prowl H2O	40.00/gal	Ultra Blazer	73.00/gal
Pursuit	670.00/gal	Upbeet	70.00/oz
Pursuit Plus	63.00/gal	Valor	80.00/lb
Python WDG	13.00/oz	Valor XLT	61.00/lb
Radius	211.00/gal	Vista	109.00/gal
Rage D-Tech 4.06 EC	62.00/gal	Velpar DF	29.00/lb
Range Star (Banvel + 2,4-D amine)	34.00/gal	Velpar L	84.00/gal
	c noo/ Bui		
0	670.00/gal	Weedmaster	33.00/gal
Raptor	670.00/gal	Weedmaster Wide Match	33.00/gal 83.00/gal

## **Restricted Use Herbicides**

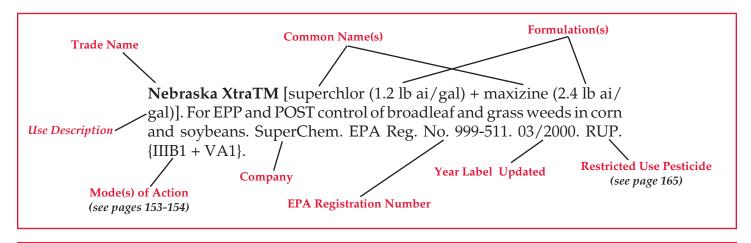
AAtrex	Epic DF	Midas
Alachlor	Establish ATZ	Midas EC Bronze
Atra	Establish Lite	Midas EC Gold
Atrazine	Expert	Milo-Pro
Authority MTZ	Field Master	Outpost
Axiom AT DF Granules	Firestorm	Overtime
Balance Pro	First Act	Overtime ATZ
Banvel-K+Atrazine	Fultime	Overtime ATZ Lite
Basis Gold	G-Max Lite	Paraquat
Bicep II Magnum	Gramoxone Max, Inteon	Parazone
Bicep Lite II Magnum	Grazon P+D	PD 2
Brawl II ATZ	Guardsman	Picloram
Breakfree	Guardsman Max	Propel ATZ
Breakfree ATZ	Gunslinger	Propel ATZ Lite
Breakfree ATZ Lite	Harness	Radius
Breakup	Harness Xtra/Xtra 5.6	Sentry Atrazine
Brox AT	Hirehand P+D	Shotgun
Brozine	Hoelon	Stalwart Xtra
Buctril	Imperiun	Steadfast ATZ
Bullet	Intrro	Sterling Plus
Cadence	Kerb	Stratos Dicamba+Atrazine
Cadence ATZ	Keystone/Keystone LA	Surmount
Cadence Lite ATZ	Laddok	Surpass 20G
Charger MAX ATZ	Lariat	Tordon
Charger MAX ATZ Lite	Lasso	Triangle
Cinch ATZ	Lexar	Triumph
Cinch ATZ Lite	Liberty ATZ	Trizmet II
Confidence	Lumax	Volley
Confidence Xtra/Xtra 5.6	Magnacide H	Volley ATZ
Degree	Marksman	Volley ATZ Lite
Degree Xtra	Medal II AT	
Dicambazine	Micro-Tech	

The label will indicate if a product is Restricted Use. Only certified applicators should apply or supervise the application of restricted use herbicides. See your local Extension Educator if you need to be certified.

# **Herbicide Dictionary**

This section gives the trade name, common name, formulation, use description, company, EPA registration number, year label updated, whether it's restricted use and classification for herbicide family, mode of action and herbicide resistance group for herbicides commonly used in Nebraska. Restricted use herbicides are listed as RUPs. For more information on family, mode of action, or herbicide resistance group see pages 153-154.

Read and follow label information before using these products. Below are examples of a herbicide entry and a breakdown of the information provided in each entry. Several brands of herbicides contain the same active ingredient. We have not listed all possible brand names. Some companies use a header for their line of ag chemical products; for example, Winfield Solutions uses AgriSolutions.



Many abbreviations are used in this dictionary and on herbicide labels. Below is a list of some of those abbreviations. Keep in mind that many abbreviations and acronyms cannot be defined since different manufacturers use the same acronyms with different meanings.

AC = Application Concentrate, ATZ = atrazine, CST = Cut Surface Treatment, DF = Dry Flowable, DG = Dispersible Granules, EC = Emulsifable Concentrate, EPA = Environmental Protection Agency, F = Flowable, FC = Flowable Concentrate, G = Granules, HC = High Concentration, IVM = Industrial Vegetation Management, L = Liquid, ME = Micro-encapsulated, PPE = Personal Protection Equipment, RTU = Ready To Use, RUP = Restricted Use Pesticide, SC = Suspension Concentrate, SG = Soluble Granules, T/O = Turf/Ornamentals, W = Wettable Powder, WDG = Water Dispersible Granules, WDP = Water Dispersible Powder, WPS = Worker Protection Standard, WSP = Water Soluble Product.

2,4-D. A growth-regulating phenoxy herbicide for broadleaf weed control in grass crops. Amine 4, Amine 42, 4-D, Aqua-Kleen, Banvel + 2,4-D, Barrage, Bentgrass Selective, Brash, Brushmaster, Campaign, Chaser 2, Chaser Turf Herbicide, Chaser Ultra Weed & Feed, Cimarron Max, Cornbelt Amine, Cornbelt 4 Lb. and 6 Lb., Credit Master, Crossbow, Curtail, D-638, DMA4 IVM, Esteron 99, Five Star, Formula 40, Four Power Plus, Grazon P+D, HardBall, Hi-DEP, Kamba Master, Landmaster BW, Low Vol 4 Ester Weed Killer, Maestro D, MEC Amine-D Turf Herbicide, Millennium Ultra, Millennium Ultra Plus, Oasis, Opti-Amine, Outlaw, PastureMaster, Pasture MD, Pathway, Phenoxy 088, Pro-Mate-Three Way SC, Range Star, Recoil, Saber, Salvo, Savage, Shotgun, Speed Zone, Starane + Esteron, Starane + Saber, Starane + Salvo, Strike 3, Strike Three Ultra, SWP 2,4-D LV4, Three-Way Selective Herbicide, Tordon Mixture, Tordon RTU, Triamine, Trimec Broadleaf Herbicide, Trimec Classic, Trimec Plus, Trimec Turf, Triplet, Turf Weed & Brush Control, Turret, 2,4-D Amine 4, 2,4-D LV4, 2,4-D LV6, Unison, Veteran 10G, Weed Rhap A-4D, Weedar 64, Weedone LV4, Weedone LV6 EC, Weedone 638 and Weedmaster Herbicide. {IVA1}.

**2,4-D Amine 4** [2,4-D amine (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. PP, PRE and POST control of annual and biennial broadleaf weeds in field and sweet corn, PP to soybean, POST to small grain, grain sorghum, fallow, pastures, rangeland, turfgrass, lawns and aquatic areas. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No.1381-103. 01/2003. {IVA1}.

**2,4-DB**. A growth regulating phenoxy herbicide for broadleaf weed control in alfalfa and soybean. An active ingredient in Butoxone 200, Butoxone 7500, Butyrac 175, 2,4-DB 200, Butyrac 200, Chaser Turf Herbicide, D-638 and Phenoxy 088. {IVA1}.

**2,4-DB 200** [2,4-DB (22%)]. For broadleaf weed control in soybeans and alfalfa. Agrisolutions. EPA. Reg. No. 42750-38-9779. 1/1998. [IVA1].

**2,4-D LV 4** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. Controls same weeds as 2,4-D Amine 4 except in aquatic areas. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 1381-102. 12/2002. {IVA1}.

**2,4-D LV 6** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl (5.6 lb ae/gal)]. For control of same weeds listed under 2,4-D Amine 4, except aquatic areas. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 1381-101. 11/2001. {IVA1}.

2,4-DP. See dichlorprop. {IVA1}.

**120 Herbicide** [MSMA (6.6 lb ai/gal)]. For control of grass weeds in non-bearing grape, deciduous fruits, nuts and citrus orchards. Controls sandbur, mustards, barnyardgrass, chickweed and wood sorrel in zoysia, buffalograss and Bermuda lawns. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 9779-96. 01/2003. {VIII}.

**912 Herbicide** [MSMA B (6 lb ai/gal)]. For POST weed control in lawns and turf. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 9779-133. 09/1999. {VIIIA1}.

**AAtrex**<sup>®</sup> DF [atrazine (4 lb ai/gal or 90%)]. Used for weed control in corn, sorghum, fallow and CRP. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-497 or 100-585. 02/2004. RUP. {VA1}.

Accent<sup>®</sup> DF [nicosulfuron (75%)]. POST grass control in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-560. 08/2003. {IIA2}.

Acclaim<sup>®</sup> Extra [fenoxaprop-ethyl (0.57 lb ai/gal)]. For selective POST grass in turfgrass and ornamentals. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 432-950. 04/2000. {IA1}.

**Accord® Concentrate** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (4 lb ae/gal or 5 lb ai/gal)]. For control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in utility right-of-way and aquatic weed control. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-324. 10/2002. {IIB1}.

Accord<sup>®</sup> SP [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds in utility right-of-way. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-322. 06/2002. {IIB1}.

**Accurate**<sup>®</sup> [metsulfuron (60%)]. Used POST in wheat, barley, and fallow for broadleaf and certain grass weed control. 2006. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-68. {IIA2}.

Accurate<sup>®</sup> Extra [metsulfuron (15%) + thifensulfuron (37.5%) + tribenuron (18.75%)]. Used POST in wheat, barley, and fallow for broadleaf weed control. 2007. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-76. [IIA2 + IIA2 + IIA2].

Acetochlor. An active ingredient in Breakfree, Breakfree ATZ, Cadence, Confidence, Confidence Xtra, Confidence Xtra 5.6L, Degree, Degree Xtra, Field Master, FulTime, Harness, Harness 20G, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6L, Keystone, Keystone LA, Surpass, TopNotch, Volley, Volley ATZ and Volley ATZ Lite for annual grass control in corn. RUP {IIIB1}.

Achieve<sup>®</sup> 40 DG or SC [tralkoxydim (3.33 ai lb/gal)]. Used POST for control of grass weeds in wheat and barley. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1105 or 100-1130. 07/2001 or 02/2004. {IA2}.

Acifluorfen. An active ingredient in Blazer, Conclude Xact, Manifest, Storm and Ultra Blazer for broadleaf weed control in soybean. {VIA1}.

**Affinity<sup>®</sup> BroadSpec.** [thifensulfuron (25%) + tribenuron (25%)]. Used POST for broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-611. 2005. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Agility<sup>TM</sup> SG,** [dicamba (63.6%) + thifensulfuron (4.7%) + tribenuron (2.4%) + metsulfuron (1.9%)]. For selective POST control in wheat, barley, triticale, and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-751. 2007. {IVA2 + IIA2 + IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Agri Star<sup>™</sup>**, **Gly Star<sup>™</sup>** 5 [see Gly Star 5].

Agri Star<sup>™</sup>, Gly Star<sup>™</sup> Original [see Gly Star Original].

**Agri Star<sup>™</sup>**, **Gly Star<sup>™</sup> Pro** [see Gly Star Pro].

Agri Star<sup>®</sup> Landmaster [see Landmaster BW].

**Aim<sup>®</sup> EC** [carfentrazone-ethyl (2.0 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE, POST, and harvest aid use in various crops including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, sorghum, small grains, millet, and soybeans. For harvest aid use in potatoes, dry beans and peas. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3241. 06/2008. {VIA3}.

**Aim<sup>®</sup> EW** [carfentrazone-ethyl (1.9 lb ai/gal)]. For EPOST control of broadleaf weeds in field, sweet and seed corn, popcorn, corn silage, grain sorghum, soybean, barley, oat and wheat. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3242. 11/2002. {VIA3}.

Alachlor. An active ingredient in Alachlor 4 EC, Bullet, INTRRO, Lariat, Lasso, Lasso II G and Micro-Tech for annual grass control in corn, sorghum and soybean. RUP. {IIIB1}.

Alachlor 4 EC [alachlor (4 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control, especially grasses, in corn, soybean and grain sorghum. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 524-314-51036. 07/1998. RUP. {IIIB1}.

**Alanap**<sup>®</sup> L [naptalam (2 lb ai/gal)]. A PRE or POST broadleaf and grass herbicide for cucurbit and nursery stock. Crompton/ UniRoyal. EPA Reg. No. 400-49. 08/2002. {IIID1}.

Ally<sup>®</sup> Herbicide or Ally<sup>®</sup> XP [metsulfuron (60%)]. Used PP, PRE or POST in wheat, barley, grain sorghum and fallow for broadleaf and certain grass weed control. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-435. 07/2002. {IIA2}.

**Ally**<sup>®</sup> **Extra** [metsulfuron (15%) + thifensulfuron methyl (37.5%) + tribenuron methyl (18.75%) by weight]. Used POST in wheat, barley and fallow for broadleaf weed control. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-610. 03/2003. {IIA2 + IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Alphanex**<sup>®</sup> [desmedipham (1.3 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of redroot pigweed and other weeds in sugarbeets. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 264-620-70506. 03/2004. {VA3}.

**Amber<sup>®</sup> WDG** [triasulfuron (75%)]. A PRE or POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley, pastures, rangeland, CRP and fallow. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-768. 02/2004. {IIA2}.

**Ametryn**. Active ingredient in Evik. Used for directed POST weed control in corn and nonselective weed control in noncrop areas. {VA1}.

**Amine 4 - 2,4-D** [2,4-D amine (3.74 lb ae/gal)]. For selective broadleaf weed control in corn, sorghum, small grain and lawns. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-120. 10/2001. {IVA1}.

**Amine 4 2,4-D Herbicide**<sup>™</sup> [2,4-D (3.8 lbs ae/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, orchard floors, pastures, rangeland and noncrop areas. Tenkoz. EPA Reg. No. 42750-19-55467. 4/2002 {IVA1}.

Amine 4CA 2,4-D Weed Killer<sup>TM</sup> [2,4-D (3.8 lbs ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, lawns and noncrop areas. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-5. 7/2004. {IVA1}.

Aminopyralid. An active ingredient in Milestone. {IVA3}.

Aquamaster<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (4 lb ae/gal or 4.5 lb ai/gal)]. For use in aquatic sites. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-343. 11/2002. {IIB1}.

**Aqua-Kleen**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D ester (19% ae/gal)]. For aquatic weed control. Cerexagri. EPA Reg. No. 228-378-4581. 3/2003. {IVA1}

**AquaNeat**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (4 lb ae/gal or 5 lb ai/gal)]. For use on emerged aquatic weeds and brush in aquatic and other noncrop sites. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-365. 12/2002. {IIBI}.

**Aquathol<sup>®</sup> G or K** [endothall (10% or 4.23 lb ai/gal)]. An aquatic herbicide for use in still water. Cerexagri. EPA Reg. No. 4581-201 or 4581-204. 12/2003. {VIIIA1}.

**Aquathol<sup>®</sup> Super K Granule** [endothall (63%)]. An aquatic herbicide for use in still water. Cerexagri. EPA Reg. No. 4581-388. 04/2003. {VIIIA1}.

**Arrow™ 2EC Herbicide** [clethodim (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, canola, potato, soybean, sunflower, sugarbeets and others. Makhteshim Agan N.A. EPA Reg. No. 66222-60. 12/2003. {IA2}.

**Arsenal<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [imazapyr (2 lb ai/gal)]. Provides total vegetation control for noncrop areas. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-346. 04/2000. {IIA1}.

**Arsenal<sup>®</sup> AC** [imazapyr (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used for POST control of woody and herbaceous weed control for forest site preparation and release of conifers. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-299. 04/2000. {IIA1}.

**Assert**<sup>®</sup> [imazamethabenz (2.5 lb ai/gal)]. POST control of wild oat and wild buckwheat in spring wheat and barley. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 241-285-51036. 12/1999. {IIA1}.

**Assure**<sup>®</sup> **II** [quizalofop (0.88 lb ai/gal)]. A POST grass herbicide for use in canola, dry bean, snapbean, soybean and sugarbeets. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-541. 03/2003. {IA1}.

Asulam. Active ingredient in Asulox, Asulam 3.3. {IIIA3}.

Asulox<sup>®</sup> or Asulam 3.3 [asulam (3.34 lb ai/gal)]. For POST weed control in turf, ornamentals, Christmas trees and noncrop areas. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 70506-139. 12/2006. Winfield Solutions. 9779-342. {IIIA3}. Not registered in Nebraska.

Atrazine. A PP, PRE and POST s-triazine for control of broadleaf and certain grass weeds in corn, sorghum, ecofallow and CRP. Also used for weed control in CRP and control of certain annual grasses in perennial grass roadways. Atrazine is an active ingredient in AAtrex, Atrazine 4F, Atrazine 4L, Atrazine 90 DF, Atrazine 90 WDG, Avalanche EW, Banvel + Atrazine, BicepLite II Magnum, Bicep II Magnum, Bromox Atrazine, Buctril + Atrazine, Bullet, Breakfree ATZ, Cinch ATZ, Cinch ATZ Lite, Confidence Xtra, Confidence Xtra 5.6L, Cornbelt Atrazine 4L or 90 DF, Degree Xtra, Dicambazine, Expert, Field Master, FulTime, G-Max Lite, Guardsman, Guardsman Max, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6, Keystone, Keystone LA, Laddok S-12, Lariat, Lexar, Liberty ATZ, Lumax, Marksman, Moxy + Atrazine, Prompt, Ready Master ATZ, Shotgun, Simazat, Stalwart Xtra, Steadfast ATZ, Sterling Plus, Trizmet II, Volley ATZ & Volley ATZ Lite. RUP. {VA1}.

Atrazine 4 F [atrazine (4 lb/gal)]. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-45. 02/2000. RUP. {VA1}.

Atrazine 4 L [atrazine (4 lb ai/gal)]. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 1381-158. 01/2000. RUP. {VA1}.

Atrazine 4 L [atrazine (4 lb ai/gal)]. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-470. 02/2004. {VA1}.

**Atrazine 90 DF** [atrazine (90%)]. Drexel. EPA Reg. No. 10713-76. 02/2004. RUP. {VA1}.

Atrazine 90 WDG [atrazine (90%)]. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 11773-13. RUP. {VA1}.

**Authority Assist 4SC**<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (33.3%) + imazethapyr (6.67%)]. For PRE control of broadleaf and sedge weeds in soybeans. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3330. 02/2008. {VIA3 + IIA1}.

Authority First 70DF<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (62.1%) + chloransulammethly (7.9%)]. For PRE control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3246. 09/2006. {VIA3 + IIA3}.

Authority MTZ 45DF<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (18%) + metribuzin (27%)]. For burndown and PRE control of broadleaf and grass weeds in soybeans. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3326. 09/2007. {VIA3 + VA2}.

**Autumn**<sup>TM</sup> [iodosulfuron methyl (10%)]. For fall burndown application prior to planting field corn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-856. 06/2006. {IIA2}.

**Avalanche™ Bulk Pac** [carfentrazone (1.9 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf control in field, sweet and seed corn, popcorn and silage, grain sorghum, soybean, wheat, barley and oat. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 279-3242-1381. 03/2002. {VIA3}.

**Avast!**<sup>®</sup> **SRP** [fluridone (4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of aquatic weeds. SePRO. EPA Reg. No. 1812-447. 06/2003. {VIIA4}.

**Axial<sup>®</sup>** [pinoxaden (0.83 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of grass weeds in wheat and barley. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1199. 2006. {IA1}.

Axial XL<sup>®</sup> [pinoxaden (0.42 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of grass weeds in wheat and barley. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1256. 03/2008. {IA1}

Axiom<sup>®</sup> DF [flufenacet (54.4%) + metribuzin (13.6%)]. For PP, PPI, or PRE broadleaf and grass weed control in field corn and silage corn and soybean. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-766. 10/2003. {IIIB2 + VA2}.

**Balan<sup>TM</sup> DF** [benefin (60%)]. A PPI herbicide for annual grass control in alfalfa. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-746. 09/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Balan**<sup>TM</sup> **2.5 G** [benefin (2.5%)] PRE control of annual grasses in lawns and golf courses. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 62719-96-65783. 09/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Balance Flexx** [isoxaflutole (2 lb ai/gal) + cyprosulfamide (safener)]. For selective PP and PRE control of grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn. Bayer. Registration pending.

**Balance<sup>®</sup> Pro** [isoxaflutole (4 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PP and PRE control of grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-600. 05/2003. RUP. {VIIB1}.

**Banvel SGF<sup>®</sup> or Banvel<sup>®</sup>** [dicamba, dimethylamine (2 or 4 lb ae/gal)]. A POST and PRE herbicide for selective broadleaf weed control in corn, sorghum, small grains and perennial grass. BASF or Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 7969-135 or 51036-289. 07/2001. {IVA2}.

**Banvel**<sup>®</sup> + atrazine [dicamba (1.0 lb ae/gal) + atrazine (2.2 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in corn, grain sorghum and fallow. BASF or Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 7969-307. 07/2001. RUP. {IVA2}.

**Banvel**<sup>®</sup> **+ 2,4-D** [dicamba, DMA (1.0 lb) + 2,4-D, DMA (2.87 lb ae/gal)]. For CRP, fallow systems, general farmstead, sorghum, grass [hay or silage], pastures, rangeland and wheat. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-308. 10/2003. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

**Barrage**<sup>®</sup> **HF** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester (4.7 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in pastures, grassland, rangeland and fallow. PP, PRE, or POST in corn, grain and forage sorghum, wheat and oat. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-529. 02/2004. {IVA1}.

**Barricade**<sup>®</sup> **65WG or 4FL** [prodiamine]. A PRE herbicide for residual control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrass, lawns, sod nurseries and landscape ornamentals. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-834 or 100-1139. 06/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Basagran**<sup>®</sup> [bentazon (4 lb ai/gal)]. A POST dry edible bean, corn, sorghum and soybean herbicide for control of velvetleaf, cocklebur and other broadleaf weeds under 6 inches. Micro Flo; Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 7969-45-51036-1381; 7969-45. 12/2000; 02/2000. {VC1}.

**Basagran**<sup>®</sup> **T/O** [bentazon (4 lb ai/gal)]. POST broadleaf weed control in established turf. BASF; Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 7969-45; 7969-51036. 10/2003; 07/2002. {VCI}.

**Basis<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [rimsulfuron (50%) + thifensulfuron (25%)]. A POST herbicide for selective broadleaf and grass control in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-571. 05/2003. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Battleship** [MCPA, DMA (3 lb ae/gal) + trichlopyr (0.27 lb ae/gal) + clopyralid (0.13 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in ornamental turf including sod. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 228-371-5905. 11/2000. {IVA2 + IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Bayonet**<sup>®</sup> [trifluralin (10%)]. For weed control in various horticultural and field crops. *Not registered in Nebraska*. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 1812-328-5906. 09/2003. {IIIA1}.

**Beacon<sup>®</sup>** WDG [primisulfuron (75%)]. POST grass and broadleaf weed control in field, silage and seed corn and popcorn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-705. 03/2002. {IIA2}.

**Benefin** [Also known as benfluralin.] Active ingredient in Balan DF, Balan 2.5G, Pro-Mate Turf Fertilizer and Team Pro for weed control in seedling alfalfa, turf, and landscape ornamentals. {IIIA1}.

**Benoxacor**. Safener to protect corn from injury. Found in Dual and Bicep products.

Bensulfuron. Active ingredient in Londax. {IIA2}.

**Bensulide**. Active ingredient in Betasan 4-E or 12.5 G, Bensumec and Prefar 4-E for weed control in melons. {IIIC2}.

**Bensumec**<sup>TM</sup> **4LF** [bensulide (4 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE and PPI control of crabgrass and annual bluegrass in turf, ornamentals and ground cover. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-696-ZB. 07/2004. {IIIC2}.

**Bentazon**. An active ingredient in Basagran, Basagran T/O, Conclude Xact, Laddok S-12, Lescogran, Manifest, Prompt, Rezult and Storm for broadleaf weed control in corn, sorghum and soybean. {VC1}.

**Bentgrass Selective** [dicamba (0.19 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D amine (0.49 lb ae/gal) + Mecoprop-p (0.73 lb ae/gal)]. For use in controlling broadleaf weeds in ornamental lawns and turfgrass; not for turf being grown for sale. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 10404-44. 12/2002. {IVA2 + IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Betamix**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [phenmedipham (0.65 lb) + desmedipham (0.65)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in sugarbeets. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-621. 05/2003. {VA3 + VA3}.

**Betanex**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [desmedipham (1.3 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control, especially redroot pigweed in sugarbeets. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-620. 04/2004. {VA3}.

**Betasan<sup>®</sup> 4-E or 12.5 G Turf Herbicide** [bensulide (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used for PRE control of crabgrass and annual bluegrass in turf, ornamentals and ground cover. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-211 or 34704-209. 05/2001. {IIIC2}.

**Beyond**<sup>®</sup> [imazamox (l.0 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST to control downy brome and jointed goatgrass in Clearfield<sup>®</sup> winter wheat varieties. Beyond is also registered POST for weeds in Clearfield<sup>®</sup> sunflower. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-379. 04/2004. {IIA2}.

**Bicep II Magnum<sup>®</sup> FC or Bicep II Magnum<sup>®</sup>** [*S*-metolachlor (2.4 lb) + atrazine (3.1 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor]. For PRE broadleaf and grass weed control in corn and forage and grain sorghum treated with seed safener. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-817. 02/2004. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Bicep Lite II Magnum<sup>®</sup>** [*S*-metolachlor (3.33 lb) + atrazine (2.67 lb ai/gal)]. RUP. For weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-827. 02/2004. RUP {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Bison**<sup>TM</sup> [bromoxynil (2 lb ai/gal) + MCPA (2 lb ae/gal)]. Used to control broadleaf weeds in small grains. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 9779-347. 01/2003. {VC2 + IVA1}.

**Blade<sup>™</sup> Selective Herbicide** [metsulfuron (60%)]. For POST control of broadleaf weeds and certain grasses including foxtail and ryegrass in turf. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 74477-1-2217. 03/2000. {IIA2}.

**Blazer** [acifluorfen (2 lb ai/gal)]. A POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in soybean. Blazer has more leaf burn than Ultra Blazer. *Discontinued*. See Ultra Blazer. United Phosphorus. EPA Reg. No. 7969-79. 04/1999. {VIA1}.

**BnB Plus**<sup>™</sup> [phenmedipham (0.6 lb ai/gal) + desmedipham (0.6 lb ai/gal) + ethofumesate (0.6 lb ai/gal)]. For POST weed control in sugarbeets. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 264-632-70506. 11/2005. {VA3 + VA3 + IIIC1}.

**Bolero<sup>®</sup> 8 EC** [thiobencarb (8 lb ai/gal)]. Rice herbicide. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-79. 01/2000. {III3C}.

**Boundary**<sup>®</sup> **6.5 EC** [*S*-metolachlor (5.25 lb ai/gal) + metribuzin (1.25 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in soybean. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1162. 02/2004. {IIIB1 + VA2}.

**Brash**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba, dimethyl (1 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D dimethylamine 2.87 lb ae/gal]. For CRP, fallow systems, sorghum, rangeland, pastures and wheat. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 51036-308-9779. 10/2001. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

**Breakfree**<sup>™</sup> [acetochlor (70.87%) + diclormid (safener)] For PP, PRE, and early POST weed control in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-722. 11/2006. RUP {IIIB1}.

**Breakfree ATZ**<sup>TM</sup> [acetochlor (3 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.25 lb ai/gal) + diclormid (safener)]. For PRE control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-724. 11/2006. RUP {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Breakfree ATZ Lite**<sup>TM</sup> [acetochlor (4 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal) + diclormid (safener)]. For PRE control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-723. 11/2006. RUP {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**BroadStar**<sup>TM</sup> **G** [flumioxazin (25%)]. For PRE weed control in containers and field-grown shrubs, trees and ground covers. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 639-128. 11/2003. {VIA2}.

**Broclean**<sup>®</sup> **EC** [bromoxynil (2 lb ai/gal)]. A contact herbicide for broadleaf weed control in alfalfa, corn, sorghum and small grains. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 51036-256-34704. 12/1999. {VC2}.

**Bromacil**. Active ingredient in Hyvar X, Hyvar X-L and Krovar I DF. {VA4}.

**Bromox 2 E** [bromoxynil (2 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain broadleaf weeds in field corn and popcorn, grain and forage sorghum, sudangrass, seeding alfalfa, onions, grasses grown for seed and sod production, CRP and turfgrass. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-255. 09/1999. {VC2}.

**Bromox 2-2** [bromoxynil (2 lb) + MCPA (2 lb ae/gal)]. For control of certain broadleaf weeds in field corn and popcorn, grain and forage sorghum, sudangrass, seeding alfalfa, onions, grasses grown for seed and sod production, CRP and turfgrass. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-254. 09/1999. {VC2}.

**Bromox + atrazine** [bromoxynil (1.0 lb) + atrazine (2 lb ai/gal)]. For controlling certain weeds in corn and sorghum. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-255. 08/2001. RUP. {VC2 + VA1}.

**Bromoxynil 2 EC** [bromoxynil (2 lb ai/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in field corn and popcorn, grains and forage sorghum, small grain, seedling alfalfa and non-residential turf. Makhteshim Agan; Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 264-437-6622. 02/2002. {VC2}.

**Bromoxynil**. An active ingredient in Bison, Broclean, Bromox + atrazine, Bromox 2 E, Bromox 2-2, Bromoxynil 2 EC, Bronate Herbicide, Bronate Advanced, Buctril 4 EC, Buctril 4 Cereals, Buctril + atrazine, Connect 20 WSP, Maestro MA, Maestro D, Moxy 2E and Moxy + atrazine Herbicide. RUP. {VC2}.

**Bronate<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [bromoxynil (2 lb ai/gal) + MCPA (2 lb ae/gal)]. Used to control broadleaf weeds in small grains. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-438. 05/2003. {VC2 + IVA1}.

**Bronate Advanced**<sup>™</sup> [bromoxynil (2.5 lb ai/gal) + MCPA (2.5 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in small grains. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-690. 11/2002. {VC2 + IVA1}.

**Brushmaster**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D (12.5%) + dichlorprop (6.25%) + dicamba (3.01%)]. For control of brush and broadleaf weeds in some trees. PBI/Gordon Corp. EPA Reg. No. 2217-774. 3/2003. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}

**Buctril<sup>®</sup> or Buctril<sup>®</sup> 4EC** [bromoxynil (2 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. A contact herbicide for broadleaf weed control in seedling alfalfa, field corn and popcorn, grain and forage sorghum and small grains. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-437 or 264-540 or 264-560. 06/1998 or 08/2000 or 02/2002. {VC2}.

**Buctril**<sup>®</sup> + Atrazine [bromoxynil (1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in corn and grain sorghum. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-477. 06/2003. RUP. {VC2 + VA1}.

**Buctril<sup>®</sup> 4 Cereals** [bromoxynil (4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-540. 08/2000. {VC2}.

**Bullet**<sup>®</sup> [alachlor (2.5 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE or PPI to control broadleaf and grass weeds in all types of corn and grain sorghum. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-418. 01/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Butoxone<sup>®</sup> 200 Herbicide** [2,4-DB (2 lb ae/gal)]. For control of seedling broadleaf weeds in alfalfa. Monterey. EPA Reg. No. 56077-26. 07/1999. {IVA1}.

**Butoxone<sup>®</sup> 7500** [2,4-DB (0.75 lb ae/gal)]. For controlling seedling broadleaf weeds in alfalfa. Monterey. EPA Reg. No. 56077-52. 07/2004. {IVA2}.

Butylate. Active ingredient in Sutan+. {IIIC3}.

**Butyrac**<sup>®</sup> **175 or 200** [2,4-DB (2.0 lb/gal)]. For selective control of cocklebur in soybean and small broadleaf weeds in alfalfa. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-39 or -38. 11/2002 or 02/2000. {IVA1}.

**Cadence**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor (6.4 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE control of weeds in corn. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-926. 05/2006. RUP {IIIB1}.

**Cadet<sup>TM</sup>** [fluthiacet-methtl (0.91 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of velvetleaf and other broadleaf weeds in soybeans, field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3338. 03/2008. {VIA4}.

**Callisto**<sup>®</sup> [mesotrione (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE and POST for broadleaf weed control in field corn, production seed corn, yellow popcorn, sweet corn and silage corn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1131. 01/2002. {VIIB2}.

**Camix<sup>TM</sup>** [S-metolachlor (3.3 lb ai/gal) + mesotrione (0.33 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in seed corn, field corn and corn grown for silage and sweet corn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1148. 04/2003. {IIIB1 + VIIB1}.

**Campaign**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate IPA (1.2 lb ai/gal or 0.9 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D amine (1.9 lb ai/gal or 1.5 lb ae/gal)]. For noncrop, rangeland and industrial weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-351. 11/2002. {IIIB1 + IVA1}. **Canopy**<sup>®</sup> [metribuzin (64.3%) + chlorimuron ethyl (10.7%)]. Used PRE for broadleaf control in soybeans. DuPont. EPA Reg. No 352-444. 2005. {IIA2}.

**Canopy EX**<sup>®</sup> [chlorimuron ethyl (22.7%) + tribenuron methyl (6.8%)]. For burndown prior to planting soybeans. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-635. 10/2004. {IIA2}.

**Carfentrazone**. Active ingredient in Aim, Aim EC, Aim EW, Avalanche Bulk Pac, Power Zone, Priority, QuickSilver, Speed Zone and Teamwork. {VIA3}.

**Casoron<sup>®</sup> 4G** [dichlobenil (4%)]. For PRE weed control in woody plants and certain herbaceous perennials. Chemtura. EPA Reg. No. 400-168. 05/2005. {IIIE2}.

**Celebrity**<sup>®</sup> **Plus** [dicamba (42.4%) + diflufenzopyr (17.0%) + nicosulfuron (10.6%)]. For POST weed control in field corn. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-175. 04/2005. {IVA2 + IIID2 + IIA2}.

**Certainty**<sup>®</sup> **Turf Herbicide** [sulfosulfuron (75%)]. For control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in highly managed warm-season turf sites. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-534. 09/2004. {IIA2}.

**Chaser<sup>®</sup> Turf Herbicide** [2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (2 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (1 lb ae/gal)]. For POST control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in ornamental turf. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 62719-67-65783. 10/2003. {IVA1 + IVA3}.

**Chaser**<sup>®</sup> **2 Amine** [2,4-D amine (2.78 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (1.07 ae/gal)]. For POST control of annual grass and perennial broadleaf weeds in ornamental turf and sod farms. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 228-316-65783. 01/2001. {IVA1 + IVA3}.

**Chaser<sup>®</sup> Ultra** [MCPA (3.74 lb) + clopyralid (0.18) + dichloroprop (0.18 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in golf courses, parks and ornamental lawns. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 228-372-65783. 08/2002. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA1}.

Chaser<sup>®</sup> Ultra Weed & Feed [2,4-D acid (0.861%) + clopralid (0.37%) + dicamba (0.072%)]. For broadleaf weed and feed in lawns. Contains fertilizer. Verdicon [former1y United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 228-376-65783. 08/2001. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA2}.

Chateau<sup>®</sup> SW [flumioxazin (51%)]. For control of certain broadleaf weeds in soybean. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-99. 12/2003. {VIA2}.

**Chisum**<sup>®</sup> [metsulfuron (48%) + chlorsulfuron (15%)]. For weed control in pastures, rangeland or CRP. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-80. 2008. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Chlorimuron.** An active ingredient in Canopy, Canopy EX, Classic and Synchrony XP. {IIA2}.

**Chlorsulfuron.** An active ingredient in Finesse, Glean FC, Landmark MP, Landmark II MP and Telar. {IIA2}.

**Chopper**<sup>®</sup> [imazapyr (2 lb ai/gal)]. Mixed with water and/or diesel fuel to control regrowth from cut stumps of brush and trees. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-296. 02/2001. {IIA1}.

**Cimarron**<sup>®</sup> **Max** A co-pack of Cimarron A [metasulfuron (60%)] and Cimarron B [dicamba (1 lb ae/gal) + (2,4-D 2.87 lb ae/gal)]. For controlling broadleaf weeds in pastures, rangeland or established grasses. CRP. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-615. 05/2005. {IIA2 + IVA2 + IVA3}.

**Cimarron**<sup>®</sup> **Plus** [metsulfuron (48%) + chlorsulfuron (15%)]. For weed control in pastures, rangeland or CRP. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-670. 03/2006. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Cimarron**<sup>®</sup> **X-tra**. [metsulfuron (30%) + chlorsulfuron (37.5%)]. For controlling broadleaf weeds in pastures, rangeland or established grasses in CRP. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-669. 03/2006. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Cinch**<sup>®</sup> [S-metolachlor (7.64 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor safener]. Registered for weed control in corn, safflower, grain or forage sorghum, soybean and potato. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-625. 06/2003. {IIIB1}.

**Cinch**<sup>®</sup> **ATZ** [*S*-metolachlor (2.4 lb) + atrazine (3.1 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor safener]. For weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-624. 10/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA2}.

**Cinch**<sup>®</sup> **ATZ Lite** [*S*-metolachlor (3.33 lb) + atrazine (2.67 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor safener]. For weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 100-827-352. 9/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA2}.

**Clarity**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba, diglycolamine (4 lb ae/gal)]. A low volatile formulation of dicamba to be used POST for broadleaf weed control in corn, sorghum and small grains. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-137. 04/2006. {IVA2}.

**Classic**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** DF [chlorimuron (25%)]. A POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in soybean. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-436. 04/2003. {IIA2}.

**Clearcast**<sup>®</sup> [imazamox (1 lb ae/gal)]. For vegetation control in and around aquatic and non-cropland sites. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-437. 01/2008. {IIA1}.

**Clearmax** [imazamox (1.0 lb ae/gal) + (MCPA 3.7 lb ae/gal)]. Used POST for control of downy brome and jointed goatgrass in Clearfield winter wheat varieties. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-238. 2006. {IIA1+ IVA1}.

**ClearOut 41** [glyphosate, IPA (3 lb ae/gal)]. For nonselective weed control and for Roundup Ready corn and soybean. Needs additional surfactant. CPT-LLC {IIB1}.

**ClearOut 41 Plus** [glyphosate, IPA (3 lb ae/gal)]. For nonselective weed control and for Roundup Ready corn and soybean. CPT-LLC. {IIB1}.

**CleanWave** [aminopyralid (0.085 lb ae/gal) + fluroxypyr (1.2 lb ae/gal)]. Used POST for annual and perennial weed control in wheat. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-525. 12/2005. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

Clethodim. Active ingredient in Arrow 2 EC, Intensity 1, Prizm and Select MAX. {IA2}.

**Clodinafop-propargyl**. Active ingredient in Discover Herbicide or Discover NG. {IA1}.

**Clomazone.** An active ingredient in Command 3ME and Strategy. {VIIC}.

**Clopyr<sup>®</sup> Ag Herbicide** [clopyralid (3 lb ae/gal)]. Labeled for asparagus, tree plantations, fallow cropland, field corn, grasses grown for seed, sugarbeets and CRP. Ag Value. EPA Reg. No. 75147-4-73917. 05/2003. {IVA3}.

**Clopyralid.** An active ingredient in Battleship, Chaser Ultra, Chaser Ultra Weed & Feed, Clopyr AgHerbicide, Confront, Curtail, Curtail M, Hornet WDG, Lontrel, Millennium Ultra, Millennium Ultra Plus, Reclaim, Redeem R&P, Stinger, Strike 3 Ultra, Transline, WideMatch and WideMatch M. {IVA3}. **Cloransulam methyl.** An active ingredient in FirstRate, Frontrow and Gangster. {IIA3}.

**Cobra**<sup>®</sup> [lactofen (2 lb ai/gal)]. For selective weed control PRE and POST in soybeans and cotton. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-34. 05/2003. {VIA1}.

**Colt**<sup>TM</sup> **AS** [clopyralid (0.75 lb ai/gal) + fluroxypry (0.75 lb ai/gal)]. For broadleaf control in wheat, barley, oats, field corn, and sweet corn. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-895. 2006. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Command**<sup>®</sup> **3 ME** [clomazone (3 lb ai/gal)]. An encapsulated PRE herbicide for grass and broadleaf weed control in soybean. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3158. 05/2003. {VIIC}.

**Commit.** [clomazone]. Consult the label for specific crops and application information. {VIIC}.

**Concep III**<sup>®</sup> WP [fluxofenim (75%)]. A protectant for corn and sorghum seeds to reduce metolachlor injury. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-NC-2. 09/1998.

**Confidence**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor (7 lb ai/gal)]. PRE for grass weed control in field corn, seed corn, silage and popcorn. Same as Harness, but no safener. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 524-473. 01/2003. RUP {IIIB1}.

**Confidence**<sup>®</sup> **Xtra** [acetochlor (4.3 lb) + atrazine (1.7 lb ai/gal)]. PRE for broadleaf and grass weed control in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Same as Harness Extra, but no safener. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 524-480. 01/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Confidence**<sup>®</sup> **Xtra 5.6L** [acetochlor (3.1 lb) + atrazine (2.5 lb ai/gal)]. PRE for broadleaf and grass control in field and seed corn, silage, and popcorn. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 524-485. 01/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Confront**<sup>®</sup> [triclopyr (2.25 lb) + clopyralid (0.75 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established turf [golf course]. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-92. 08/1998. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Connect 20<sup>TM</sup> WSP** [acid ester of bromoxynil equivalent to 20% bromoxynil]. Controls certain broadleaf weeds in corn. Should be used with atrazine. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-586. 06/2003. RUP. {VC2}.

**Cool Power**<sup>TM</sup> [MCPA (3 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (0.3 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.3 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in golf courses, parks and ornamental turf lawns. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-317. 07/1998. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA2}.

**Copper-Komeen**<sup>®</sup>**.** An aquatic herbicide [see *Komeen*].

**Copper Sulfate**. Available as crystals or in chelated form for algae control in moving and still water. Several brand names.

**Cornbelt**<sup>®</sup> **4 lb or Lo Vol Ester** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester (3.8 ae/gal)]. For control of many broadleaf weeds susceptible to 2,4-D. May be applied in crop residue management systems in soybean when applied preplant. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 11773-3. 04/2002. {IVA1}.

**Cornbelt**<sup>®</sup> **6 lb Lo Vol Ester** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester (5.6 lb ae gal)]. For control of many broadleaf weeds susceptible to 2,4-D. May be applied in crop residue management systems in soybean when applied preplant. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 11773-4. 04/2002. {IVA1}.

**Cornbelt**<sup>®</sup> **4 lb amine** [2,4-D dimethyamine (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in grass pastures, rangelands and certain crops. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 11773-5. 04/2002. {IVA1}.

**Cornbelt**<sup>®</sup> **Atrazine 4L or 90DF** [atrazine (4 lb ai/gal or 90%)]. For season long weed control in corn, soybean and certain other crops. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 11773-1 or 11773-13. 07/1994 or 04/2002. RUP. {VA1}.

**Cornbelt**<sup>®</sup> **Trifluralin EX** [trifluralin (4 lb ai/gal)]. PPI, PRE immediately after planting; POST or layby application for weed control in many crops. Van Diest. EPA Reg. No. 1812-355-11773. 03/1999. {IIIA1}.

**Cornerstone**<sup>®</sup> or **Cornerstone**<sup>®</sup> **Plus** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-60-1381. 02/2001. {IIB1}

**Corral 2.68 G** [pendimethalin (2.68%)]. For use by commercial nursery, cut flower, foliage and landscape personnel. Scotts. EPA Reg. No. 538-188. 01/2004. {IIA2}.

**Corvus** [isoxaflutole (1.88 lb ai/gal) + thiencarbazone-methyl (0.75 lb ai/gal) + cyprosulfamide (safener)]. For PP and PRE control of broadleaf and grass weeds in corn. Bayer. Registration pending.

**Crabgrass Preventer with Barricade 295 or 50% Plus** [prodiamine (0.295 or 0.50%)]. For selective control of grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfs, lawns, landscape, ornamentals, established perennials and wild flower plantings. Do not use on golf course putting greens. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 34704-820-65783. 04/2000 or 08/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Credit**<sup>®</sup> **System Herbicide** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-20. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Credit<sup>®</sup> Duo Herbicide or Credit<sup>®</sup> Duo Extra** [isopropylamine (2.7 lb ae/gal) + acid as monoammonium of glyphosate acid (0.3 lb ai/gal)]. Used for certain cropping systems including Roundup Ready corn, Roundup Ready soybean, reduced tillage and fallow systems and many noncrop areas. Additional surfactant of an 80% nonionic optional. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-25. 09/2003. {IIB1}.

**Credit Master**<sup>TM</sup> [glyphosate (0.9 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (1.5 lb ae/gal)]. For POST control or suppression of field bindweed, broadleaf and grass weeds in fallow and reduced tillage systems. Additional surfactant optional. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-31. 07/2001. {IIB1 + IVA1}.

**Crossbow**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D (2 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (1 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weeds and woody plant control in rangeland, pastures, CRP and noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-260. 01/2003. {IVA1 + IVA3}.

**Curbit**<sup>®</sup> **EC** [ethalfluralin (3 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE or PPI in melon, pumpkin, squash and cucumber for grass control. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-610. 08/1999. {IIIA1}.

**Curtail**<sup>®</sup> [clopyralid (0.38 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (2 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf control in wheat, barley, fallow, rangeland and pastures. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-48. 06/2001. {IVA1 + IVA3}.

**Curtail**<sup>®</sup> **M** [clopyralid (0.42 lb/gal) + MCPA (2.35 lb/gal)]. For POST broadleaf control in wheat and barley. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-86. 07/2001. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Cyclone<sup>®</sup> Max** [paraquat cation (3.0 lb/gal)]. A weed, grass and harvest desiccant/defoliant herbicide. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1074. RUP. 11/2002. {VIB1}.

Cycolate Active ingredient in Ro-Neet. {IIIC3}.

Cyprosulfamide A safener in Balance Flexx and Corvus.

**Dacthal** [also called DCPA]. The active ingredient in Dacthal W-75 and Dacthal Flowable. {IIIA4}.

**Dacthal<sup>®</sup> W-75 or Dacthal<sup>®</sup> Flowable** [DCPA (75% or 6 lb ai/gal)]. For control of annual grass weeds in potato and turf. AMVAC. EPA Reg. No. 5481-490 or 5481-487. 11/2002 or 08/2003. {IIIA4}.

**Dagger**<sup>TM</sup> [MCPA, isooctyl ester (5.2 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in small grains, flax, grasses, rangelands, pastures and noncrop areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-267. 03/2003. {IVA1}.

**DCPA.** Another name for Dacthal. {IIIA3}.

**Define<sup>®</sup> DF** [flufenacet (60%)]. Used PRE/PPI to control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 3125-487-264. 05/2002. {IIIB2}.

**Define**<sup>®</sup> **SC Herbicide** [flufenacet (41% or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For PPI control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in corn and soybean. Bayer Crop Science. EPA Reg. No. 264-819. 04/2004. {IVA4}.

**Degree**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [acetochlor (3.8 lb ai/gal)]. An encapsulated acetochlor with safener. EPP or PRE. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-496. 10/2002. RUP {IIIB1}.

**Degree Xtra<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [acetochlor (2.7 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.34 lb ai/gal)]. For EPP and PRE control of broadleaf and grass weeds in field corn and grain sorghum. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-511. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Derringer**<sup>™</sup> [glufosinate (lb ae/gal)]. For nonselective weed control of emerged weeds in noncrop areas. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 432-1228. 03/2001. {IIC1}.

**Des-I-Cate** [endothall (0.52 lb ae/gal)]. Used POST as a desiccant in alfalfa, clover and potato. Cerexagri. EPA Reg. No. 4581-206. 12/2000. {VIIIA2}.

**Desmedipham.** An active ingredient in Alphanex, Betamix Herbicide, Betanex, Phen-Des 8+8 and Progress Herbicide. {VA3}.

**Dervrinol 50-DF** [napropamide (50%)]. For weed control in nut, pome fruit, small fruit, stone fruit and vegetable. United Phosphorus. EPA Reg. No.100-1035-70506. 07/2003. {IIIB3}.

**Devrinol 2 G** [napropamide (2%)]. PRE for weed control in home flower gardens, landscape plantings and turfgrass. United Phosphorous. EPA No. 100-1032-AA-70506. 02/2003. {IIIB3}.

**Dicamba**. An active ingredient in Banvel, Banvel + atrazine, Banvel SGF, Banvel + 2,4-D, Bentgrass Selective, Brash, Brushmaster, Celebrity, Celebrity Plus, Chaser Ultra Weed & Feed, Cimarron Max, Clarity, Cool Power, Dicambazine, Dicamba DMA Salt, Distinct, Eliminate, Fallow Master Broadspectrum, Fallow Star, Four Power Plus, Fuego, Horsepower, Kamba Master, Marksman, Mec Amine-D Turf Herbicide, Millennium Ultra, Millennium Ultra Plus, NorthStar, Op-Till, Outlaw, Overdrive, PastureMaster, Pasture MD, Power Zone, Range Star, Rave, Rifle, Speed Zone, Status, Sterling, Sterling Plus, Strike 3, Three-Way Ester II, Three-way Selective Herbicide, Trimec Broadleaf, Trimec Classic, Trimec Turf, Trimec Plus, Triplet, TriPower Selective, Vanquish, Veteran CST, Veteran 710, Veteran 10G, Weedmaster Herbicide and Yukon. {IVA2}.

**Dicamba DMA Salt**<sup>TM</sup> [dicamba (4 lb ae/gal)]. For weed control in corn, sorghum, small grain, pasture, hay, rangeland and alfalfa. Albaugh/Agri Star/AgriStar. EPA Reg. No. 42750-40. 02/2000. {IVA2}.

**Dicambazine**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (1.1 lb ae/gal) + atrazine (2.1 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in corn, grain sorghum and ecofallow systems. Albaugh/AgriStar. EPA Reg. No. 42750-41. 12/2000. RUP. {IVA2 + VA1}.

Dichlobenil. Active ingredient in Casoron. {IIE2}.

**Dichlormid.** Safener in Breakfree, Breakfree ATZ, Breakfree ATZ Lite, Keystone, Keystone LA, Surpass, TopNotch, Volley, Volley ATZ and Volley ATZ Lite.

**Dichlorprop.** Active ingredient in Brushmaster, Chaser Ultra, PRO-mate Three Way SC, Strike 3 Ultra, Triamine, Triamine II and Turf Weed and Brush Control. Also called 2,4-DP. {IVA1}.

**Diclofop**. Active ingredient in Hoelon. Controls certain annual grasses POST in wheat. {IA1}.

**Diflufenzopyr.** An active ingredient in Celebrity Plus, Distinct, Overdrive and Status. Used POST in corn and pastures for broadleaf weed control. {IIID2}.

**Dimension**<sup>®</sup> **40 WP or EC** [dithiopyr (1 lb ai/gal)]. Lawn, ornamental turf and landscape ornamental herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in several turf grasses including buffalograss. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 707-245 or 62719-426. 02/2001. {IIIA2}.

**Dimension**<sup>®</sup> **Ultra WPS** [dithiopyr (40%)]. Lawn, ornamental turf and landscape ornamental herbicide for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Each 5 oz WS pouch contains 0.125 lb ai. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-445. 02/2004. {IIIA2}.

**Dimethenamid.** An active ingredient that was replaced by dimethenamid-P. Guardsman and Op-till were products that contained dimethenamid. {IIIB1}.

**Dimethenamid-P**. Active ingredient in G-Max Lite, Guardsman Max and Outlook. It is a more active isomer than dimethenamid. {IIIB1}.

**Diquat.** Active ingredient in QuikPRO, Reglone Desiccant, RewardAccuGel and Weedtrine-D. {VIB1}.

**Direx**<sup>®</sup> **4L** [diuron (4 lb ai/gal)]. Similar to Karmex. DuPont. EPA Reg. No 352-678. 09/2006. {VB1}.

**Discover**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide or Discover**<sup>®</sup> **NG** [clodinafop-propargyl (2 lb ai/gal)] For POST grass control in spring wheat. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-907 or 100-1173. 05/2000 or 10/2003. {IA1}.

**Dismiss**<sup>™</sup> [sulfentrazone (4 lb ai/gal)]. For selective weed control in turf, athletic fields, sod farms, and golf course fairways and rough. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3295. 02/2008. {VIA3}.

**Distinct**<sup>®</sup> [diflufenzopyr (0.2 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.5 lb ae/gal)]. Used POST to control broadleaf weeds in corn. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-150. 10/2003. {IIID2 + IVA2}

**Dithiopyr.** Active ingredient in Dimension WP or EC, Dimension Ultra WSP and Pro-Mate Dimension 0.22% Plus Fertilizer. {IIIA2}.

**Diuron.** An active ingredient in Direx 4L, Diuron DF, Diuron 4L, Diuron IVM, Diuron WDG, Karmex DF, Krovar I DF, Sahara, Topsite and Velpar AlfaMax<sup>TM</sup> MP. {VB1}.

**Diuron DF or Diuron WDG** [diuron (80%)]. A substituted urea for selective annual weed control at low rates in established alfalfa and as a soil sterilant at higher rates. Winfield Solutions, UAP Loveland or Makhteshim Agan. EPA Reg. No. 9779-318 or 34704-648; 66222-51 or 66222-54. 03/2000. {VB1}.

**Diuron 4L IVM or 80 DF IVM** [diuron (4 lb ai/gal or 80%)]. For nonselective weed control in noncropland. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-311 or 310. 07/2000 or 02/2002. {VB1}.

**DMA**<sup>TM</sup> **4 IVM** [2,4-D, diamethylamine (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. For selective broadleaf weed control in noncropland, noncrop turf and aquatic areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-3. 02/2001. {IVA1}.

**Domain**<sup>TM</sup> **60 DF** [flufenacet (24%) + metribuzin (36%)]. Used PP, PPI, PRE or POST for weed control in soybean. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-771. 05/2003. {IIIB2 + VA2}.

**Drive**<sup>®</sup> **75 DF** [quinclorac (75%)]. Used PRE or early POST for weed control in turf including crabgrass and foxtail. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-130. 04/2001. {IVA4}.

DSMA. Active ingredient in DSMA Plus. {VIIIA2}.

**DSMA Plus** [DSMA (3.6 lb ai/gal)]. Used to control weeds in turfgrass. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 50534-27-34704. 06/2000. {VIII}.

**Dual Magnum**<sup>®</sup> [S-metolachlor (7.64 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor (safener)]. Active isomer of metolachlor used to control annual broadleaf and grass weeds in corn, grain or forage sorghum, potato, soybean, sugarbeets, sunflower and tomatoes. Needs safened seed for sorghum. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-816. 10/2003. [IIIB1].

**Dual II Magnum<sup>®</sup> or Dual II G Magnum<sup>TM</sup>** [*S*-metolachlor (7.64 lb ai/gal or 16%) + benoxacor (safener)]. For annual broadleaf and grass weed control in corn, potato, pod crops, grain or forage sorghum and soybean. The granules are used only on corn [all types], potato and soybean. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-818 or 910. 11/2002. {IIIB1}.

**Dual II Magnum<sup>®</sup> SI** [*S*-metolachlor (6.3 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor (safener)]. Custom application to dry fertilizer for weed control in corn and soybean. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-829. 05/2003. {IIIB1}.

**Durango**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 lb ae/gal or 5.4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown, fallow cropland and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant not required. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-517. 10/2004. {IIB1}.

**D-638**<sup>TM</sup> [2,4-D acid + 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (2.8 lb ae/gal)]. For control of field bindweed, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, cattail, annual broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures, rangeland, fallow ground, CRP, field corn, grain sorghum POST and preplant on soybean. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-36. 03/2000. {IVA1}.

**Edition TankMix** [thifensulfuron + tribenuron]. Registration pending. Cheminova. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Edition Broadspec** [thifensulfuron + tribenuron]. Registration pending. Cheminova. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Eliminate Liquid Selective Herbicide** [MCPA (3.8 lb) + triclorpyr (0.38 lb) + dicamba (0.38 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in ornamental lawns and turfgrasses. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 8-318-10404. 09/2003. {IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Endothall**. Active ingredient in Aquathol G, Aquathol K, Aquathol Super K, Des-I-Cate. {VIII}.

**Endurance<sup>®</sup>** WP [prodiamine (65%)]. PRE control of weeds in noncrop areas, landscape ornamentals, established perennial and wildflower plantings and conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-834. 06/2003. {IIA1}.

Enlite<sup>®</sup> [chlorimuron (2.85%) + flumioxazin (36.21%) + thifensulfuron (8.8%)]. For burndown and PRE weed control in soybeans. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-757. 04/2008. {IIA2 + VIA2 + IIA2}.

**Envive**<sup>®</sup>[chlorimuron (9.2%) + flumioxazin (29.2%) + thifensulfuron (2.9%)]. For burndown and PRE weed control in soybeans. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-756. 04/2008. {IIA2 + VIA2 + IIA2}.

**E-99 Herbicide** [2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (6.1 lb ae/gal)]. For controlling broadleaf weeds in corn, small grain, pastures and rangeland. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 62719-365-1381. 09/2005. {IVA1}.

**Epic<sup>™</sup> DF** [flufenacet (48%) + isoxaflutole (10%)]. Used PP, PPI or PRE for weed control in field corn and corn grown for silage. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 3125-522. 10/2003. RUP. {IIIB2 + VIIA2}.

**Eptam**<sup>®</sup> [EPTC (7 lb ai/gal)]. Used PPI for control of grass and broadleaf weeds in legumes, sugarbeets and many horticultural crops. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1025. 03/2003. {IIIC3}.

**EPTC**. An active ingredient in DoublePlay, Eptam, Eptek and Eradicane. {IIIC3}.

**Eptek<sup>®</sup> 7E** [EPTC (7 lb ai/gal)]. For control of grass and broadleaf weeds in alfalfa and other legumes, sugarbeets and tomato. Drexel. EPA Reg. No. 19713-561. 10/2004. {IIIC3}.

**Equip**<sup>TM</sup> **Corn Herbicide** [foramsulfuron (30%) + iodsulfuronmethyl-sodium (2%)]. For POST annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weed control in field corn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-686. 05/2003. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Eradicane**<sup>®</sup> **6.7-E** [EPTC (6.7 lb/gal) + safener]. PP soil-incorporated treatment for grass control in field, pop, sweet and silage corn. Gowan. EPA Reg. No.10163-284. 02/2004. {IIIC3}.

**Escort**<sup>®</sup> **or Escort**<sup>®</sup> **XP DF** [metsulfuron (60%)]. An industrial formulation of Ally. Used to control broadleaf weeds and brush in conifers and industrial turfgrass. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-439. 06/2002. {IIA2}.

**Esteron<sup>®</sup> 99<sup>®</sup>** [2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. Used for broadleaf weed control in pastures, certain crops and noncrop areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 62719-09-AA-71368. 10/2001. {IVA1}.

**Ethalfluralin.** Active ingredient in Curbit, Sonalan HFP or 10G and Strategy. {IIIA1}.

**Etho<sup>™</sup> SC** [ethofumesate (42%)]. A PPI, PRE, or POST herbicide for sugarbeets. Ag Value. EPA Reg. No. 37429-GA-1. 07/2002. {IIIC1}

**Ethofumesate**. An active ingredient in Etho SC, Ethotron, Norton SC, Prograss EC and Progress Herbicide. {IIIC1}.

**Ethotron™ SC** [ethofumesate (4 lb ai/gal)]. A PPI, PRE or POST herbicide for sugarbeets. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 264-613-70506. 02/2008. {IIIC1}.

ET [pyraflufen – ethyl (2.5%)]. PPO inhibitor herbicide for a defoliant and a desiccant. Registered for corn, soybean, cotton and potato. Nichino America, Inc. EPA Reg. No. 71711-7. 01/2005. {VIIB3}.

**Everest**<sup>®</sup> **70 WDG** [flucarbazone (70%)]. For control of wild oat and green foxtail in winter and spring wheat. Arvesta. EPA Reg. No. 66330-49. 03/2001. {IIA3}.

**Evik**<sup>®</sup> **DF** [ametryn (80%)]. Used as a POST directed spray for weeds in corn and noncropland. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-786. 06/2001. {VA1}.

**Expert**<sup>®</sup> [*S*-metolachlor (1.74 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate, IPA (1.0 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.14 lb ai/gal)]. PRE weed control in corn and grain or forage sorghum and after emergence of Roundup Ready corn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1161. 03/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + IIB1 + VA1}.

**Express**<sup>®</sup> with TotalSol<sup>TM</sup> [tribenuron (50%)]. A short residual POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-632. 03/2004. {IIA2}.

**Extra Credit**<sup>TM</sup> [glyphosate (5 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of weeds in Roundup Ready soybean, Roundup Ready corn, fallow and reduced tillage systems. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-43. 09/2004. {IIB1}.

**Extreme**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [imazethapyr (0.17 lb) + glyphosate, isopropylamine (2 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in Roundup Ready soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-405. 04/2005. {IIA1 + IIB1}.

**Fallow Master<sup>®</sup> Broad Spectrum** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (1.6 ae/gal) + dicamba (0.4 lb ae/gal)]. Used to control weeds POST in fallow and reduced tillage systems for selected counties in Nebraska. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-507. 05/2003. {IIB1 + IVA2}.

**Fallow Star**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (1.1 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.5 lb ae/gal)]. Controls or suppresses emerged weeds in fallow and reduced tillage small grain. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-63. 06/2001. {IIB1 + IVA2}.

**Far-Go**<sup>®</sup> [triallate (10% or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE control of downy brome and other grass weeds in winter wheat and garbanzo bean. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-292 or 524-145. 01/2000. {IIIC3}.

**Fenoxaprop.** Active ingredient in Acclaim Extra, Fusion, Puma EC and Whip 360. {IA1}.

**Field Master**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor (2.1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate (0.56 lb ae/gal)]. For PP or PRE control of weeds in no-till and minimum tillage systems in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Also POST in Roundup Ready corn. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-497. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1 + IIB1}.

**Finale**<sup>®</sup> [glufosinate (1.0 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control of emerged weeds in turf and noncrop areas. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 482-1229. 07/2001. {VIII1}.

**Finesse**<sup>®</sup> [chlorsulfuron (62.5%) + metsulfuron (12.5%)]. For selective broadleaf weed control in barley, wheat and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-445. 08/2001. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Finesse<sup>®</sup> Grass & Broadleaf** [chlorsulfuron (25%) + flucarbazonesodium (44% ae)]. For selective grass and broadleaf control in wheat. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-718. 09/2006. {IIA2 + IIA3}.

**Fire Power**<sup>™</sup> [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal) + oxyfluorfen (0.25 lb ai/gal)]. For control of weeds in dormant trees and fallow systems. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-520. 01/2002. {IIB1 + VIA1}.

**FirstRate**<sup>®</sup> WDG [cloransulam methyl (84% ai/gal)]. For PRE and POST broadleaf weed control in soybean. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-275. 11/2002. {IIA3}.

**Five Star**<sup>™</sup> [2,4-D isooctyl ester (5 lb ae/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in field and sweet corn, popcorn, grain sorghum, sorghum-sudan grass, wheat, oat, barley and rye. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-49. 10/1999. {IVA1}.

**Flexstar**<sup>®</sup> [fomesafen (1.88 lb ai/gal)]. POST broadleaf weed control in soybean east of U.S. 281. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1101. 10/2003. {VIA1}.

**Fluazifop.** An active ingredient in Fusilade DX, Fusilade II and Fusion. {IA1}.

Flucarbazone. Active ingredient in Everest 70 WDG. {IIA3}.

**Flufenacet**. An active ingredient in Axiom DF, Define DF and SC, Domain and EPIC. {IVA4}.

**Flumetsulam.** An active ingredient in Accent Gold, Accent Gold WDG, Frontrow, Hornet WDG and Python; controls broadleaf weeds in corn and soybean. {IIA3}.

**Flumiclorac.** An active ingredient in Resource and Stellar; controls broadleaf weeds in corn and soybean. {VIA2}.

**Flumioxazin.** Active ingredient in Broad Star, Chateau, Gangster, Gangster V, Payload, SureGuard, Valor, Valor SX and Valor WP. {VIA2}.

Fluometron. Active ingredient in Cotoran. {VB1}.

Fluridone. Active ingredient in Avast! and Sonar A.S. Used for aquatic weed control. {VIIA}.

**Fluroxypyr.** Active ingredient in PastureGard, Spotlight, Starane, Starane + Estron, Starane + MCPA, Starane + Saber, Starane + Salvo, Starane + Sword, Surmount, Vista, WideMatch and WideMatch M. {IVA3}.

Fluthiacet methyl. Active ingredient in Cadet. {VIA4}.

Fluxofenim. Safener for sorghum seed. Called Concep III.

**Fomesafen.** An active ingredient in Flexstar<sup>®</sup>, Prefix, and Reflex. {VIA1}.

**Foramsulfuron.** An active ingredient in Option Corn Herbicide and Equip Corn Herbicide. {IIA2}.

**ForeFront**<sup>TM</sup> **R & P** [aminopyralid (0.33 lb/gal) + 2, 4-D amine (2.67 lb/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds on rangeland and permanent grass pastures. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-524. 12/2005. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Formula 40**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D acid (3.67 lb ai/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in corn, millet, small grains and sorghum. Nufarm T & S. EPA Reg. No. 228-357. 04/2004. {IVA1}.

Fosamine. Active ingredient in Krenite S. {VIIIA2}.

**Four Power Plus**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (0.5 lb) + 2,4-D amine (4 lb ae/gal)]. For selective broadleaf weed control in turfgrasses. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 34704-84-65783. 01/2000. {IVA2 + IVA2}.

**Frontier**<sup>®</sup> **6.0** [dimethenamid (6.0 lb ae/gal)]. For PRE or PPI grass weed control in corn and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 5969-147. 04/2000. {IIIB1}.

**Frontrow**<sup>TM</sup> [cloransulam (0.84 lb ai/gal) + flumetsulam (0.80 lb ai/gal)]. Co-pack product for POST broadleaf weed control in soybean. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-299. 11/2002.  $\{IIA3 + IIA3\}$ .

**FulTime<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [encapsulated acetochlor (2.4 lb) + atrazine (1.6 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PRE annual grass and broadleaf weed control in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-371. 08/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Fusilade**<sup>®</sup> **DX** [fluazifop (2 lb ai/gal)]. A selective POST herbicide for control of shattercane, volunteer corn and other grasses in soybean, fallow, nursery stock and ornamentals. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1070. 04/2002. {IA1}.

**Fusilade<sup>®</sup> II Turf** [fluazifop (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used for selective grass control in landscape areas, roadsides, nurseries, greenhouses, flower beds, ground covers, sports fields, golf courses and residential areas. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1084. 04/2002. {IA1}.

**Fusion**<sup>®</sup> [fluazifop (2 lb ai/gal) + fenoxaprop (0.56 lb ai/gal)]. For POST annual and perennial grass weed control in soybean and highway right-of-way. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1059. 02/2001. {IA1 + IA1}.

**Galigan<sup>®</sup> 2 E** [oxyfluorfen (2 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE broadleaf weed control in broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, nonbearing citrus, conifers and some deciduous trees. Makhteshim Agan. EPA Reg. No. 66222-28. 09/2002. {VIA1}.

**Gallery<sup>®</sup> 75 DF or Gallery T&V** [isoxaben (75% ai/gal)]. For PRE control of broadleaf weeds in established turf, landscape ornamentals, ornamental bulbs, Christmas trees and nonbearing orchards. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-145. 10/2000. {IIIE1}. *Not labeled in Nebraska.* 

**Gangster**<sup>®</sup> [cloransulam (84% ai/gal) {Gangster FR} + flumioxazin (51%) {Gangster V}]. A co-pack for PRE or burndown before crop emergence of grass and broadleaf weeds in soybean. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-131. 03/2003. {IIA3 + IVA2}.

**Garlon<sup>TM</sup> 3 A or Forestry Garlon 4 A** [triclopyr (3 or 4 lb ae/gal)]. For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on right-ofway, industrial sites and noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-37 [04/2003] or 62719-40. [02/2002]. {IVA3}.

**Genesis** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Same product as Glyhelm 41% marketed by Farm Advantage.

**Glean<sup>®</sup> FC** DF [chlorsulfuron (75%)]. POST broadleaf herbicide for small grains. Restrictions on crop rotations. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-522. 04/2004. {IIA2}.

**Glufosinate.** Active ingredient in Derringer, Finale, Ignite, Liberty, Liberty ATZ and Rely. {VIII1}.

**Gly-Flo** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn, Roundup Ready soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-312. 06/1999. {IIB1}.

**Glyfos**<sup>®</sup> **Aquatic** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (4 lb ae/gal or 2.4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of actively growing partially or fully emerged plants before seed head formation. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 4787-34. 07/2002. {IIB1}.

**Glyfos<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, canola, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 787-31. 07/2002. {IIB1}.

**Glyfos**<sup>®</sup> **Pro** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal)]. For professional use for weed control on industrial turf and ornamentals. Labeled for controlling undesirable vegetation by habitat management and natural crops including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Additional surfactant not required. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 6776-57. 06/2003. {IIB1}.

**Glyfos**<sup>®</sup> **X-TRA** [glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant not required. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 4787-23. 06/2003. {IIB1}.

**Glykamba**<sup>™</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (1.6 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of grass and broadleaf weeds in fallow and reduced tillage systems. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-30. 09/2003. {IIB1 + IVA2}.

**Glymix**<sup>TM</sup> **MT** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D amine (0.4 lb ae/gal)]. For annual and perennial weed control in noncropland and PP and POST harvest aid in corn, grain sorghum, soybean and fallow systems in selected counties. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. 62719-366. 06/2001. {IIB1 + IVA1}.

**Glyphogan** [glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready crops, other cropping systems, burndown and noncropland weed control. MANA. EPA Reg. No. 6222-105. 02/2005. {IIB1}.

**GlyphoMate**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (2.8 lb ae/gal or 3.8 lb ai/gal) + surfactant]. Labeled for most aquatic sites plus landscape plantings, turf renovations, nurseries, roadsides and fallow. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-847. 08/2003. {IIB1}.

**Glyphomax<sup>®</sup> XRT** [glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 lb ae/gal or 5.4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown, fallow cropland and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant not required. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No.62719-517. 10/2004. {IIB1}.

**Glyphos<sup>®</sup> Pro** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal)]. POST control of weeds in industry, turf and ornamental weed control. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-57. 04/2004. {IB1}.

Glyphosate. An active ingredient in Accord Concentrate, Accord SP, Aquamaster, AquaNeat, Backdraft, Backdraft SL, Buccaneer, Buccaneer Plus, Campaign, ClearOut 41, ClearOut 41 Plus, Cornerstone, Credit System Herbicide, Credit Duo, Credit Duo Extra, Credit Extra, Credit Master, Debit TMF, Durango, Eagre, Engame, Expert, Extra Credit 5, Extreme Herbicide, Fallow Master Broadspectrum, Fallow Star, Field Master, Fire Power, Gly-4, Gly-4 Plus, GlyFlo, Glyfos Herbicide, Glyfos Aquatic, Glyfos Pro, Glyfos X-TRA, Gly Pros Pro, Glymix MT, GlyphoMate, Glyphomax XRT, Glyphosate herbicide, Glyphosate Original, Glyphosate VMF, Glyphosate 4, Glyphosate 41%, Glypro, Glypro Plus, Gly Star, Gly Star 5, Gly Star Plus, Gly Star Pro, Halex GT, Honcho, Honcho Plus, Journey, Kleenup Pro, Landmaster BW, Mad Dog Glyphosate, Mirage Plus, One Step Herbicide, Prosecutor, Protocal, Quik PRO, Ranger Pro, Rattler, Rattler Plus, Razor Pro, Ready Master ATZ, Recoil, Rodeo, Roundup Original, Roundup Original II, Roundup Original Max, Roundup PowerMAX, Roundup Pro, Roundup Pro Concentrate, Roundup ProDry, Roundup ProMAX, Roundup UltraMax, Roundup UltraMax II, Roundup UltraDry, Roundup Ultra Max RT, Roundup WeatherMAX, RT Master, RT Master II, Sequence, Silhouette, Staple Plus, Supersate, Touchdown HiTech, Touchdown CT and Touchdown Total. {IIB1}.

**Glyphosate 4 Herbicide** [glyphosate, IPA (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For use in Roundup Ready cropping systems, pre-harvest on wheat, PP or PRE at crop planting time. FarmSaver.com. EPA Reg. No. 72167-23-73220. 12/2003. {IIB1}.

**Glyphosate 41**% [glyphosate, IPA (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Used as an aid to tillage, post harvest regrowth of sorghum, pasture renovation, before planting crops, preharvest aid and on Roundup Ready crops. Helms Agro. EPA Reg. No. 74530-4. 05/2003. {IIB1}.

**Glyphosate Herbicide** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Used for controlling weeds before desirable crop vegetation emerges or transplanted plants have been placed. Also may be used in dormant perennial grass, conifer release program, dormant rangeland for downy brome control and in ecofarming and other fallow reduced tillage systems. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-607. 10/2000. {IIB2}.

**Glyphosate Original** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready soybean, ecofarming systems, burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Griffin. EPA Reg. No. 352-607-1812. 04/2001. {IIB1}.

**Glyphosate VMF** [glyphosate (5.44 lb ai/gal)]. For control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees along electric power, pipeline and telephone rights-of-way. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-609. 03/2001. {IIB1}.

**Glypro**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (4 lb ae/gal or 5.4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in forests, noncrop sites and around aquatic sites. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-324. 02/2002. {IIB1}.

**Glypro<sup>®</sup> Plus** [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncropland and industry sites. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-322. 03/2001. {IIB1}.

**Gly Star**<sup>®</sup> **5** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (4 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For controlling weeds before planting crops. Must add NIS. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-59. 02/2003. {IIB1}.

**Gly Star**<sup>®</sup> **Original** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds preplant to corn, sorghum and soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Licensed for Roundup Ready corn and soybean. Additional surfactant optional. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-60. 03/2001. {IIB1}.

**Gly Star<sup>®</sup> Plus or Pro** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal) with Transtar technology]. For POST control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds in PP, PRE, preharvest and postharvest corn, sorghum and soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Also POST on Roundup Ready crops. Additional surfactant not required. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-61. 01/2002. {IIB1}.

**G-Max Lite**<sup>TM</sup> [dimethenamid-P (2.25 lb) + atrazine (2.75 lb ai/gal)]. Used for weed control in field, seed and sweet corn, popcorn and grain sorghum. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-200. 04/2004. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Goal**<sup>®</sup> **2XL** [oxyfluorfen (2 lb/gal)]. A PRE herbicide for soybean, onion and nursery stock. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 707-243. 07/2002. {VIA1}.

**Gramoxone Inteon.** [paraquat dichloride (2 lbs/gal)]. For weed, grass and harvest aid desiccant/defoliant herbicide. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1217. 2005. {VIB1}.

**Gramoxone<sup>®</sup> Super Tres** [paraquat dichloride (3 lb ai/gal)]. For weed, grass and harvest aid desiccant/defoliant herbicide. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 10182-372. 07/2001. RUP. {VIB1}.

**Grazon® P+D** [picloram (0.54 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (2.0 lb ae/gal)]. For woody and perennial weed control in range and permanent grass pastures. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-182. 03/2001. RUP. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Guardsman Max**<sup>®</sup> [dimethenamid-P (1.7 lb) + atrazine (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PRE or EPOST broadleaf and grass weed control in field, pop, sweet corn and grain sorghum. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-192. 04/2004. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

Habitat<sup>®</sup> Herbicide [imazapyr (2 lb ai/gal)]. For aquatic, shoreline and floating weed species including saltcedar and purple loosestrife. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 00241-00426. 04/2003. {IIA1}.

Halex GT<sup>TM</sup> [S-metolachlor (2.09 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate (2.09 lb ai/gal) + mesotrione (0.209 lb ai/gal)]. For postemergence control of grasses and broadleaves in glyphosate-tolerant corn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1282. 10/2007. {IIIB1 + VIIB1 + IIB1}.

Halosulfuron. Active ingredient in Manage, Permit, Priority, Sandea, Sempra, SedgeHammer and Yukon. {IIA2}.

Harass<sup>®</sup> [thifensulfuron (75%)]. For use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, fallow, soybeans and pre-plant or post-harvest burndown. 2007. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-77. {IIA2}.

HardBall<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D acid (1.74 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in crops and waste areas similar to other 2,4-Ds. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 05905-00549. 04/2004. {IVA1}.

**Harmony**<sup>®</sup> **Extra XP** [thifensulfuron (50%) + tribenuron (25%)]. For broadleaf weed control in barley, wheat (including durum), oat, triticale, and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-611. 04/2006. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

Harmony<sup>®</sup> Extra and Extra SG with TotalSol<sup>TM</sup> [thifensulfuron (33.33%) + tribenuron (16.67%)]. For broadleaf weed control in wheat (including durum), barley, oat, triticale and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-714. 07/2006. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

Harmony<sup>®</sup> GT XP [thifensulfuron (75%)]. For broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley, oat, soybean and fallow. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-446. 06/2006. {IIA2}.

**Harmony<sup>®</sup> SG with TotalSol**<sup>TM</sup> [thifensulfuron (50%)]. For use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, fallow, soybeans and pre-plant or post-harvest burndown. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-633. 08/2007. {IIA2}.

**Harness**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor + MON 13900 safener (7 lb ai/gal)]. Used PP or PRE for selective grass weed control in field, seed and silage corn, and popcorn. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-473. 01/2001. {IIIB1}.

Harness<sup>®</sup> 20 G [acetochlor (20%) + MON 13900 safener]. Used PP or PRE for selective grass weed control in field, seed, and silage corn and popcorn. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-487. 10/2002. {IIIB1}.

Harness<sup>®</sup> Xtra 5.6L [acetochlor (3.1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.5 lb ai/gal) + MON 13900 safener]. For PRE control of broadleaf and grass weeds in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-485. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

Harness<sup>®</sup> Xtra [acetochlor (4.3 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.7 lb ai/gal) + MON 13900 safener]. Used PRE for selective broadleaf and grass weed control in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-480. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Helosate Plus** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown, fallow cropland and noncropland weed control. EPA Reg No. 74530-4. Helm Agro US. 12/2004. {IIB1}.

Hexazinone. Active ingredient in Outstar, Velpar DF, Velpar L, Velpar AlfaMax MP and Westar. {VA2}.

**Hi-Dep**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D (3.8 lb ai/gal)]. For low volume aerial or ground application to control broadleaf weeds PRE in corn, sorghum, soybeans, pasture and rangeland. PBI/Gordon Corp. EPA Reg. No. 2217-703. 08/2005. {IVA1}

**Hoelon<sup>®</sup> 3 EC** [diclofop (3 lb ai/gal)]. Used PPI or POST for certain annual grasses on wheat. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-641. 10/2003. RUP. {IA1}.

Honcho<sup>®</sup> Herbicide [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-445-ZE. 11/2002. {IIB1}.

Honcho<sup>®</sup> Plus Herbicide [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-454. 02/2002. {IIB1}.

**Hornet**<sup>®</sup> **WDG** [flumetsulam (18.5%) + clopyralid (60.0%)]. For selective PP, PRE, or POST broadleaf weed control in field corn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-315. 12/2003. {IIA3 + IVA3}.

**Horsepower**<sup>TM</sup> [MCPA (3.8 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (0.38 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.38 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in ornamental lawns and turfgrasses. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-313. 07/1999. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA2}.

**Huskie**<sup>®</sup> [pyrasolfotole (3.3%) + bromoxynil (26.3%)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and triticale. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-1023. 08/2007. {VIIB2 + VC2}.

**Hyvar<sup>®</sup> X WP or Hyvar<sup>®</sup> X-L** [bromacil (80%) or (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used as a soil sterilant and for woody plant control. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-287 or 352-346. 12/2001 or 04/2003. {VA4}.

**Ignite<sup>®</sup> 280 SL** [glufosinate-ammonium (2.34 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective POST weed control in LibertyLink canola, corn, and soybeans. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-829. 05/2008. {VIIIA1}.

**Image**<sup>®</sup> **70 DG** [imazaquin (1.5 lb ai/gal or 70%)]. For weed control in zoysiagrass lawns and selected ornamentals. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-319. 09/2000. {IIA1}.

Imazamox. Active ingredient in Beyond, Clearcast, Clearmax and Raptor. {IIA1}.

**Imazapic.** Active ingredient in Journey, Oasis, Plateau, Impose, Cadre and Plateau DG Eco-Pac. {IIAI}.

Imazamethabenz. Active ingredient in Assert. {IIA1}.

**Imazapyr**. An active ingredient in Arsenal, Arsenal AC, Chopper, Habitat, Lightning, Sahara DG, One Step Herbicide and Topsite. {IIA1}.

Imazaquin. An active ingredient in Image and Scepter. {IIA1}.

**Imazethapyr.** An active ingredient in Extreme Herbicide, Lightning, Pursuit Herbicide, Pursuit DG and Pursuit Plus. {IIA1}.

Impact<sup>®</sup> [topramezone (2.8 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in corn. AMVAC. EPA Reg. No. 5481-524. 09/2005. {VIIB2}.

**Imperium.** [EPTC (5.6 lb/gal) + acetochlor (1.4 lb/gal)]. Used for weed control in field corn, production seed corn, silage corn and popcorn. Gowan. EPA Reg. No 10163-285. 09/2005. {IIIC3 + IIIB1}.

**Impose**<sup>™</sup> [imazapic (2 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE or POST control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds in range, pasture, CRP, and noncrop areas. Makhteshim. EPA Reg. No. 66222-141. 05/2007. {IIA1}.

**Intensity™ One** [clethodim (0.97 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, canola, potato, soybean, sunflower, sugarbeets and others. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-976. 2007. {IA2}.

**INTRRO** [alachlor (4.0 lb ai/gal)]. Use PRE and PPI for control of small seeded broadleaves and grasses in soybeans and grain sorghum. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-314. 12/2003. {IIIB1}

**Iodosulfuron.** An active ingredient in Equip and Autumn. {IIA2}.

**Isoxaben.** Active ingredient in Gallery 75DF, Gallery T&V and Snapshot 2.5 TG. {IIIE1}.

Isoxadifen. Safener in Option, Status, Laudis, and DuPont "Q" products.

**Isoxaflutole.** Active ingredient in Balance Pro and Epic for weed control in corn. RUP. {VIIB2}.

**Journey**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide**. [imazapic (0.75 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. For noncropland weed control, CRP and before planting native grasses or wildflowers and legumes. BASF Ag. EPA Reg. No. 00241-00417. {VIII2 + IIAI}.

**KambaMaster**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [dicamba, DMA (1.0 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (2.87 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control of CRP, fallow, sorghum, pastures, rangeland and wheat. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-34. 11/2002. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

Karmex<sup>®</sup> DF [diuron (80%)]. For annual weed control in alfalfa, asparagus, birdsfoot trefoil, grass seedling crops and red clover at low rates. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-692. 09/2006. {VB1}.

Karmex<sup>®</sup> IWC 4 L [diuron (80% or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For industrial use as a soil sterilant. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-692. 09/2006. {VB1}.

**Kerb<sup>™</sup> 50W or Kerb<sup>™</sup> Specialty Herbicide WS** [pronamide (50%)]. Use PRE or EPOST in alfalfa and other legumes, berry crops and fruit trees. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-397. 01/2003. RUP. {IIIA3}.

**Keystone<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [acetochlor (3.0 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.25 lb ai/gal) + dichlormid]. A PP and PRE herbicide for weed control in corn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-368. 08/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Keystone**<sup>®</sup> **LA** [acetochlor (4 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal) + dichlormid]. Used PRE for controlling grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn, production seed corn, silage corn and popcorn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-479. 02/2003. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

Kleenup<sup>®</sup> Pro [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal)]. For weed control of winter annual and tall fescue in dormant bermudagrass. UHS. EPA Reg. No. 524-445-65783. 08/2001. {IIB1}.

**Komeen**<sup>®</sup> [elemental copper (8%)]. For aquatic weed control in slow moving or quiescent water. Water may be used for fishing, swimming, drinking and watering livestock. Griffin. EPA Reg. No. 1812-312. 12/2002. {VIII2}.

**Krenite**<sup>®</sup> **S** [fosamine (4 lb ai/gal)]. A water soluble brush control agent that can be used on noncropland areas adjacent to water. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-395. 09/2001. {VIIIA2}.

**Krovar**<sup>®</sup> **I DF** [bromacil (40%) + diuron (40%)]. For control of annual weeds in noncropland. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-505. 10/2002. {VA4 + VB1}.

Lactofen. An active ingredient in Cobra, Phoenix and Stellar. {VIA1}.

Laddok<sup>®</sup> S-12 [bentazon (2.5 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.5 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in field, seed, silage and sweet corn, popcorn and grain and forage sorghum. Micro Flo Sipcam Agro. EPA Reg. No. 51036-415; 60063-18. 10/2003. RUP. {VC1 + VA1}.

Landmark<sup>®</sup> II MP DG [sulfometuron (56.25%) + chlorosufuron (18.75%)]. A PRE or EPOST herbicide for controlling weeds in noncrop areas. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-620. 12/2002. {UA2 + IIA2}.

Landmark<sup>®</sup> MP DG [sulfometuron (50%) + chlorosulfuron (25%)]. For PRE control of many weeds in noncrop sites. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-621. 12/2002. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

Landmaster<sup>®</sup> BW [glyphosate (0.9 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (1.5 lb ae/gal)]. Used primarily for weed control in no-till systems before planting. Monsanto; Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 524-351. 01/1997 or 42750-62. 06/2001. {IIB1 + IVA1}.

**Lariat**<sup>®</sup> [alachlor (2.5 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE for selective weed control in field and sweet corn, silage and popcorn and grain sorghum. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-329. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Lasso<sup>®</sup>** Herbicide [alachlor (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used PP or PRE for annual grass and some broadleaf weeds in corn, sorghum, soybean and dry edible bean. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-314. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1}.

Lasso<sup>®</sup> II G [alachlor (15%)]. Granular formulation of Lasso. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-296. 01/1997. RUP. {IIIB1}.

Laudis<sup>®</sup> [tembotrione (3.5 lb ai/gal)] For POST broadleaf and grass control in field corn, silage, seed corn, sweet corn, and popcorn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-860. 05/2008. {VIIB1}.

**Lescogran** [bentazon (4 lb ai/gal)]. For homeowner use in controlling broadleaf weeds and sedge in established turf. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 7969-45-10404. 10/2003. {VC1}.

**Lexar**<sup>®</sup> [*S*-metolachlor (1.74 lb) + atrazine at (1.74 lb) + mesotrione (0.224 lb ai/gal) + benoxacor safener]. For PRE control of weeds in field, seed and silage corn and yellow popcorn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1201. 8/2004. {IIIB1+ VIIB1 + VA1}.

**Liberty**<sup>®</sup> [glufosinate ammonium (1.67 lb ai/gal)]. Registered for use in herbicide-tolerant LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> corn, canola and soybean. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-660. 05/2003. {VIIIA1}.

**Liberty**<sup>®</sup> **ATZ** [glufosinate ammonium (10.0%) + atrazine (31.75%)]. For use in herbicide-tolerant LibertyLink<sup>®</sup> corn. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-668. 05/2003. RUP. {VIII1 + VA1}.

**Lightning**<sup>®</sup> WDG [imazethapyr (52.5%) + imazapyr (17.5%)]. Used for POST broadleaf and grass control in Clearfield<sup>®</sup> corn. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-377. 10/2003. {IIA1 + IIA1}.

Linuron. Active ingredient in Linex 4L and Lorox DF. {VB1}.

**Linex**<sup>®</sup> **4L** [linuron (4 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE grass and broadleaf weed control in field corn, grain sorghum, soybean and potato. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-677. 08/2006. {VB1}.

Londax<sup>®</sup> [bensulfuron (60%)]. For PRE use in rice. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 352-506. 12/2001. {IIA2}.

**Lontrel**<sup>®</sup> **Turf and Ornamental** [clopyralid (3 lb ae/gal)]. For selective POST control of broadleaf weeds in turf, sod farms and certain ornamental plantings. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-305. 03/2001. {IVA3}.

**Lorox**<sup>®</sup> **DF** [linuron (50%)]. For weed control in corn, potato, soybean and hybrid poplar. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-686. 09/2006. {VB1}.

**Low Vol 4 Ester Weed Killer** [2,4-D ester (3.8 lbs ai/gal)]. Low volatile formulation for broadleaf control in cereal crops and noncropland. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-124. 07/2004. {IVA1}.

**Lumax**<sup>®</sup> [S-metolachlor (2.68 lb ai/gal) + mesotrione (0.268 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.0 lb ai/gal)]. PRE herbicide for field corn, silage, seed corn, and grain sorghum. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1152. 07/2002. RUP. {IIIB1 + VIIB1 + VA1}.

**Maestro**<sup>TM</sup> **D** [bromoxynil, octanoic acid (2 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D, isoctyl (1.9 lb ae/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oat, triticale and rye. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-39. 01/2004. {VC2 + VA1}.

**Maestro™ MA** [bromoxynil, octanoic acid (2 lb ai/gal) + MCPA (2 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain broadleaf weeds in small grains, flax and CRP. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-28. 10/2003. {VC2 + VAI}.

**Makaze**<sup>™</sup> [glyphosate (4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds preplant to corn, sorghum and soybean, burndown and noncropland weed control. Licensed for Roundup Ready corn and soybean. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-890. 2006. {IIB}.

**Marksman**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (1.1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.1 lb ai/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in corn and sorghum. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-136. 11/2004. RUP. {IVA2 + VA1}.

**Matador™ Herbicide** [quizalofop P-ethyl (0.88 lb ai/gal)]. A burndown herbicide for annual grasses before or after planting soybean. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3183. 02/1997. {IA1}.

Matrix<sup>®</sup> DF [rimsulfuron (25%)]. Used PRE or POST for selective broadleaf and grass control in potato. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-556. 10/2003. {IIA2}.

**Maverick<sup>®</sup> WDG** [sulfosulfuron (75%)]. For selective control of several annual and perennial weeds in winter and spring wheat. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-500. 01/2002. {IIA2}.

**Maverick® PRO WDG** [sulfosulfuron (75%)]. For selective control of downy brome, Japanese brome, hairy chess, field pennycress and tansy mustard in winter wheat. For use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-525. 05/2003. {IIA2}.

MCPA. A phenoxy similar to 2,4-D for control of broadleaf weeds, but safer on oats and legumes. Active ingredient in Battleship, Bison, Bronate, Bronate Advanced, Bromox-2-2, Chaser Ultra, Cool Power, Curtail M, Dagger, Eliminate, Horsepower, Maestro MA, MCPA Amine, MEC Amine-D Turf Herbicide, Power Zone, Rhomene MCPA Broadleaf, Rhonox MCPA Ester Herbicide, Starane + MCPA, Starane + Sword, Sword, Three-Way Ester II, TriPower Selective herbicide, Triamine II and Triplet. {IVA1}.

**MCPA-4 Amine Agrilance, Agri Star<sup>®</sup> Solve<sup>TM</sup> MCPA ester** [Albaugh/Agri Star], Chiptox MCPA Ester. For POST broadleaf weed control in spring and fall-planted small grains, pastures, rangeland, CRP and turf. EPA Reg. No. 1381-104, 42750-22 and 11658-21-71368, respectively. 07/2003, 07/2002, or 05/2003. [IVA1].

**MCPP or mecoprop-p**. Active ingredient in herbicides. See mecoprop-p. {IVA1}.

**Mecoprop-p or MCPP.** Active ingredient in Bentgrass Selective, Power Zone, Pro-Mat Three Way SC, Strike 3, Three-Way Selective, Triamine II, Triamine, Trimec Bentgrass Broadleaf Herbicide, Trimec Classic, Trimec Plus, Trimec Turf and TriPower Selective Herbicide. {IVA1}. **Mesosulfuron-methyl.** Active ingredient in Olympus FLEX, Osprey and Silverado Wild Oat Herbicide; used for weed control in wheat. {IIA2}

**Mesotrione.** Active ingredient in Callisto, Camix, Halex GT, Lexar, Lumax and Tenacity. {VIIB1}.

**Metolachlor.** An active ingredient that was replaced by *S*-metolachlor. Only Me-Too-Lachlor, Me-Too-Lachlor II, Parallel, Parallel PCS, Stalwart C, Stalwart Extra and Trizmet II have metolachlor. It is used for grass control in corn, sorghum, soybean, nurseries and turfgrass. See *S*-metolachlor for *S*-metolachlor trade names. {IIIB1}.

**Me-Too-Lachlor** [metolachlor (8 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain weeds in pod crops, potato, safflower and soybean. Drexel. EPA Reg. No. 19713-548. 02/2004. {IIIBI}.

**Me-Too-Lachlor II** [metolachlor (7 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE control of weeds in field corn and popcorn. Drexel. EPA Reg. No. 19713-549. 02/2004. {IIIB1}.

**Metribuzin.** Used PRE or POST for annual weeds in corn, soybean, alfalfa and potato; often used in combination with other herbicides. An active ingredient in Axiom DF, Boundary, Domain, Metribuzin 4L and DF and Sencor 4 or DF. {VA2}.

**Metribuzin 4** [metribuzin (4 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain annual weeds in alfalfa, asparagus, carrots and tomato. Bayer Crop Science. EPA Reg. No. 264-735. 04/2004. {VA2}.

**Metribuzin DF** [metribuzin (75%)]. For control of certain annual weeds in soybean, field corn, potato, alfalfa, asparagus and carrots. Bayer Crop Science. EPA Reg. No. 264-738. 02/2004. {VA2}.

**Metsulfuron.** Active ingredient in Ally, Ally Extra, Ally XP, Blade, Cimarron Plus, Cimarron Max, Cimarron X-tra, Escort, Escort XP, Finesse, Pasture MD, Metsulfuron Methyl 60 DF and Oust Extra. {IIA2}.

**Metsulfuron Methyl 60DF**<sup>TM</sup> [metsulfuron (60%)]. For broadleaf weed control in wheat and fallow. FarmSaver. EPA Reg. No. 73220-3. 11/2002. {IIA2}.

**Micro-Tech**<sup>®</sup> [encapsulated alachlor (4 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in all types of corn, grain sorghum, soybean and types of dry bean except red kidney bean. Grain sorghum needs safened seed. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-344. 10/2002. RUP. {IIIB1}.

**Milestone**<sup>TM</sup> [aminopyralid (2 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds on rangeland, pastures, non-cropland and CRP. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-519. 08/2005. {IVA3}.

**Milestone<sup>®</sup> VM Plus** [aminopyralid (0.1 lb ae/gal) + triclopyr (1 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds on rangeland, pastures, non-cropland and CRP. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-572. 05/2007. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Millennium Ultra**<sup>TM</sup> [2,4-D DMA (3 lb ae/gal) + clopyralid (0.375 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.375 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in ornamental lawns and turfgrass. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-322. 02/2006. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA2}.

**Millennium Ultra**<sup>™</sup> **Plus** [2,4-D DMA (0.5 lb ae/gal) + clopyralid (0.6 lb ae/gal) + dicamba DAM (0.6 lb ae/gal) + MSMA (18%)]. For control of broadleaves and grasses in ornamental lawns and turfgrasses. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-382. 02/2005. {IVA1 + LVA3 + IVA2 + VIIIA1}.

**Mirage**<sup>®</sup> **Plus** [glyphosate, IPA (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. A nonselective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for many cropping systems and CRP. Also may be used on Roundup Ready crops. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 524-454-34704. 01/2003. {IIB1}.

**Monument**<sup>™</sup> **WG** [trifoxysulfuron (75%)]. For control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds in turf. 100-1134. 09/2003. {IIA2}.

**MON 13900 Safener**<sup>®</sup>. Used in Harness, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6 and Harness 20 G.

**Moxy**<sup>TM</sup> 2 E [bromoxynil (2 lb/gal)]. For weed control in alfalfa, corn, small grains and grain and forage sorghum. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 9779-346. 03/2001. {VC2}.

**Moxy**<sup>TM</sup> + **Atrazine Herbicide** [bromoxynil (1 lb/gal) + atrazine (2 lb/gal)]. Used for POST control of grass and broadleaf weeds in corn. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-50-1381. 01/2000. RUP. {VC2 + VA1}.

**MSMA** [monosodium methanearsonate]. Active ingredient in Millennium Ultra Plus, MSMA 6.6 Turf, MSMA Plus H.C., 912 Herbicide, 120 Herbicide and Trimec Plus. Used for selective crabgrass control in turf. {VIIIA1}.

**MSMA 6.6 Turf Herbicide** [MSMA (6.6 lb ai/gal)]. POST control of grass in turfgrass. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]; UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-111-65783; 34704-115. 03/2003. {VIIIA1}.

**MSMA Plus H.C.** [MSMA (6.6 lb ai/gal) + surfactant]. POST control of grass in turfgrass. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-164. 03/2000. {VIIIA1}.

**Napropamide.** Active ingredient in Devrinol 50 DF or 2G and Pre Pair {IIIB3}.

Naptalam. Active ingredient in Alanap L. {IIID1}.

NIC-IT<sup>™</sup> [nicosulfuron (2 lb ai/gal)]. For selective POST grass control in field corn, popcorn and sweet corn. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-74. 12/2007. {IIA2}.

Nicosulfuron. An active ingredient in Accent, Celebrity Plus, NIC-IT, Samson 45C, Steadfast and Steadfast ATZ. {IIA2}.

**Nimble**<sup>®</sup> [thifensulfuron (50%) + tribenuron (25%)]. For broadleaf weed control in barley, wheat (including durum), oat, triticale and fallow. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-78. 2007. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

Norflurazon. Active ingredient in Predict and Solicam. {VIIA1}.

**NorthStar**<sup>™</sup> WDG [primisulfuron (7.5%) + dicamba (39.9%)]. For POST control of broadleaf weeds in field corn and popcorn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-923. 06/2000. {IIA2 + IVA2}.

**Nortron<sup>®</sup> SC** [ethofumesate (4 lb/gal)]. A PPI, PRE, or POST herbicide for sugarbeets. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-613. 05/2003. {IIIC1}.

**Nuance**<sup>®</sup> [tribenuron (75%)]. A short residual POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley and fallow. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-73. 2007. {IIA2}.

**Oasis**<sup>®</sup> [imazapic (2 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D (4 lb ae/gal)]. For weed control, native grass release and turf growth suppression on roadsides and other noncrop areas. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-409. 10/2000. {IIA1 + IVA1}.

**OH2** [oxyfluorfen (2%) + pendimethalin (1%)]. For PRE control of weeds in containers and field grown ornamentals. Scotts. EPA Reg. No. 538-172. 01/2004. {VIA1 + IIIA1}.

**Olympus**<sup>®</sup> **70WDG** [propoxycarbazone-sodium (70%)]. For POST control of certain grasses [primarily *Bromus* species] and broadleaf weeds in wheat. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 00264-00809. 04/1004. {VIA3}.

**Olympus<sup>®</sup> FLEX** [propoxycarbazone-sodium (6.75%) + mesosulfuron methyl (4.5%)]. For POST control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in fall sown or winter wheat. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-833. 05/2005. {VIA3 + IIA2}.

**One Step**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [imazapyr (0.637 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate, IPA (1.53 lb ae/gal)]. POST control of most annual and perennial weeds, vines, brambles, hardwood brush and trees for forestry site preparation. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-414. 04/2003. {IIA1}.

**Option<sup>®</sup> Corn Herbicide** WDG [foramsulfuron (35%)]. A POST grass and broadleaf herbicide for use in field corn. Bayer; Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 264-685 or 264-685-1381. 05/2003. {IIA2}.

**Opti-Amine**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D amine (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-501. 02/2004. {IVA1}.

**Oryzalin.** Active ingredient in Oryzalin 4 A.S., Oryzalin 4 Pro, FarmSaver Oryzalin 4 A.S., Quali-Pro Oryzalin 4 Pro, Surflan A.S., Surflan AS Specialty, Surflan Dry Flowable and Surflan WDG Specialty. {IIIA1}.

**Oryzalin 4 A.S.** [oryzalin (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE for the control of many annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in citrus, fruit and nut trees, berries, vineyards and Christmas tree plantations. MANA. EPA Reg. No. 72167-17-66222. 03/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Oryzalin 4 Pro** [oryzalin (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE for control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in landscape ornamentals, Christmas tree plantations, noncropland and industrial sites, established warm-season turf (including bermudagrass, buffalograss, and zoysiagrass) and tall fescue. Vegetation Management. EPA Reg. No. 72167-15-74477. 03/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Osprey** WDG [mesosulfron methyl (4.5%)]. For control of grass and broadleaf weeds in winter wheat. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-802. 03/2004. {IIA2}.

**Oustar**<sup>®</sup> DG [hexazinone (63.2%) + sulfometuron (11.8%)]. For weed control in the establishment of loblolly, slash and longleaf pines. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-603. 09/2002. {VA2 + IIA2}.

**Oust**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** DG [sulfometuron (75%)]. A noncropland herbicide that also provides suppression of perennial grasses at lower rates. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-401. 03/1998. {IIA2}.

**Oust**<sup>®</sup> **Extra** [sulfometuron (56.25%) + metsulfuron (15%)]. For controlling many annual and perennial weeds in conifer plantations and noncrop areas. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-622. 04/2003. {IIA2 + VA2}.

**Oust**<sup>®</sup> **XP** DG [sulfometuron (75%)]. For control of weeds in industrial sites and forest sites. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-601. 08/2002. {IIA2}.

**Outlaw**<sup>TM</sup> [dicamba (1.09 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D acid (1.45 ai/gal)]. For control of annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush control in pastures, rangeland, grass for silage or hay, wheat and fallow. Albaugh/Agri Star. 05/2003. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

**Outlook**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [dimethenamid-p (6 lb ai/gal)]. For PP and PRE use in field, seed and sweet corn, popcorn, dry edible bean, grain sorghum and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-156. 10/2003. {IIIB1}.

**Outrider**<sup>TM</sup> WDG [sulfosulfuron (75%)]. For PRE and POST control of many annual and perennial weeds on noncrop areas. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-500. 01/2002. {IIA2}.

**Overdrive**<sup>®</sup> WG [diflufenzopyr (0.20 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.5 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in noncropland areas, pasture, hay and rangeland. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-150. 04/2000. {IIID2}.

**Oxabetrinil.** A seed protectant [Concep II] for reducing corn and sorghum injury from metolachlor.

**Oxadiazon.** An active ingredient in Pre Pair, Ronstar G, Ronstar 0.95% plus fertilizer and Ronstar WSP. {VIII}.

**Oxyfluorfen.** Active ingredient in Fire Power, Galigan, Goal 2XL, OH2 and Rout. {VIA1}.

**Paramount**<sup>®</sup> DF [quinclorac (75%)]. Used for weed control in fallow systems, grass grown for seed, preplant wheat and preplant and in-crop for grain sorghum. Controls field bindweed. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-113. 01/2004. {IVA4}.

**Paraquat**. Active ingredient in Boa, Cyclone Max, Gramoxone Inteon, Gramoxone Max, Gramoxone Super TRES and Starfire. RUP. {VIB1}.

**Parallel** [metolachlor (7.8 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain weeds in pod crops, potato, safflower and soybean. Makhteshim Agan. EPA Reg. No. 66222-87. 09/2004. {IIIBI}.

**Parallel PCS** [metolachlor (8 lb ai/gal)]. For control of certain weeds in pod crops, potato, safflower and soybean. Makhteshim Agan. EPA Reg. No. 66222-86. 09/2004. {IIIBI}.

**PastureGard**<sup>®</sup> [triclopyr (1.5 lb ae/gal) + fluroxypyr (0.5 lb ae/gal)]. For control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland and perennial grass pastures, fence rows, nonirrigated ditchbanks and around farm buildings. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-477. 04/2004. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Pasture MD<sup>™</sup>** [Co-pack of dicamba (1 lb/gal) + 2,4-D amine (2.87 lb/gal) + metsulfuron (60%)]. For selective control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in pastures and rangeland or brush control. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-41. 09/2004. {IV2 + IVA1 + IIA2}.

**PastureMaster**<sup>TM</sup> [2,4-D, DMA (1 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (1.0 lb ae/gal)]. For brush and broadleaf weed control in pastures and rangelands. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-295-71368. 02/2001. IVA1 + IVA2.

**Pathfinder<sup>®</sup> II** [triclopyr (0.75 lb ae/gal)]. Ready to use for control of woody plants in right-of-way, etc. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-176. 10/2002. {IVA3}.

**Pathway**<sup>®</sup> [picloram (3%) + 2,4-D acid (11.2%)]. For controlling unwanted trees via cut surface in noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-31. 06/1998. RUP. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Payload**<sup>®</sup> WDG [flumioxazin (51%)]. For maintaining ground weed control in noncrop areas. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-120. 01/2004. {VIA2}.

**Peak**<sup>®</sup> **CP WDG** [prosulfuron (57%)]. PRE and POST for broadleaf weed control in grain sorghum, cereals and proso millet. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-763. 02/2002. {IIA2}.

Pelargonic Acid. Active ingredient in Scythe. {VIC1}.

**Pendant**. [pendimethalin (37.4%)]. For control of most annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 241-337-1381. 12/2004. {IIIA1}.

**Pendimax**<sup>®</sup> **3.3** [pendimethalin (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. Equivalent to Prowl. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 68156-6-62719. 10/1999. {IIIA1}.

**Pendimethalin.** An active ingredient in Corral, Pendant, Pendimax 3.3, Pendulum Aqua Cap, Pendulum 2G, Pendulum WDG, Pendulum 3.3 EC, Pentagon WDG, PRE-M 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide, Prowl 3.3 EC, Prowl H20, Pursuit Plus, and Stealth. {IIIA1}.

**Pendulum<sup>®</sup> AquaCap<sup>™</sup>** [microencapsulated pendimethalin in an aqueous carrier (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. Used PRE in noncrop areas, ornamental plantings and nonresidential turf. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-4160. 10/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Pendulum<sup>®</sup> 2 G** [pendimethalin (2%)]. For use in turfgrass, ornamentals, landscape or ground maintenance. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-375. 04/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Pendulum<sup>®</sup> 3.3 EC** [pendimethalin (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. For use in turfgrass, ornamentals, landscape or noncrop areas. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-341. 04/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Pendulum<sup>®</sup> WDG** [pendimethalin (60%)]. For use in turfgrass, ornamentals, landscape or noncrop areas. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-340. 04/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Pennant Magnum<sup>®</sup>** [*S*-metolachlor (7.62 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in nurseries, warm-season turfgrasses and landscape planting. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-950. 09/2001. {IIIB1}.

**Pentagon<sup>®</sup> WDG** [pendimethalin (60%)]. For weed control in selected crops including sunflower. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-268. 02/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Permit**<sup>®</sup> WSG [halosulfuron (75%)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in field and seed corn, grain sorghum, dry beans and fallow ground. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-465. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 81880-2-10163. 05/2003. {IIA2}.

**Phenmedipham**. An active ingredient in Betamix Herbicide, Phen-Des 8+8, Progress Herbicide and Spin-Aid. {VA3}.

**Phen-Des 8+8** [phenmedipham (8%) + desmedipham (8%)] For postemergence weed control in sugarbeets. United Phosphorous Incorporated [UPI]. EPA Reg. No. 264-621-70506. 06/2002. {VA3}.

**Phoenix**<sup>TM</sup> [lactofen (2.0 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for broadleaf control in soybean. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 639-18. 07/2002. {VIA1}.

**Phenoxy 088**<sup>™</sup> [2,4-D acid + 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester (2.8 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control. Labeled for PP, PRE and POST in corn, POST in sorghum and PP in soybean. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-36-9779. 01/1998. {IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Picloram.** An active ingredient in Grazon P+D, Pathway, Surmount, Tordon K, Tordon 22K, Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon RTU. {IVA3}.

Pinoxaden. An active ingredient in Axial. {IA}.

**Plateau® DG** [imazapic, ammonium (2lb ai/gal) or EcoPac (70%)]. For PRE or POST control of selected grass and broadleaf weeds in range, pasture, wildflower and native grass establishments, crown vetch and noncrop areas. DG is in water-soluble packets. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-365. 04/2006. {IIA1}.

**Poast**<sup>®</sup> [sethoxydim (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. A POST herbicide for control of volunteer corn and grass weeds in alfalfa, soybean and other broadleaf crops. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-88. 04/1999. {IA2}.

**Poast Plus**<sup>®</sup> [sethoxydim (1.0 lb ai/gal)]. A combination of sethoxydim + Dash surfactant. A POST herbicide for control of shattercane, volunteer corn and other grass weeds in alfalfa, soybean and other broadleaf crops. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-88-51036. 10/2002. {IA2}.

**Power Zone**<sup>®</sup> [carfentrazone (0.04 lb ai/gal) + MCPA (2.2 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.44 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. POST broadleaf control in turf. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-834. 09/2001. {VIA3 + VIA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Pramitol® 25E** [prometon (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used primarily for seasonlong control of annual and perennial weeds in noncropped areas. UAP Loveland; Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 66222-22-34704; 66222-22-9779. 01/2003. {VA1}.

**Pramitol 5PS** [prometon (5%) + simazine (0.76%) + sodium chlorate (40%) + sodium metaborate (40%)]. Soil sterilant. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 66222-23-34704. 02/2002. {VA1+ VA1 + VIII + VIII}.

**Predict**<sup>®</sup> [norflurazon (78%)]. For control of grass and broadleaf weeds in field-grown nursery stock and noncropland. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-849. 02/2001. {VIIA1}.

**Preen Garden Weed Preventer** [trifluralin (1.47%)]. For weed control in garden flowers, bulbs, roses, shrubs, trees and vegetables. Lebanon Seaboard. EPA Reg. No. 961-280. 10/2005. {IIIA1}.

**Prefar**<sup>®</sup> **4-E** [bensulide (4 lb/gal)]. Used PRE for grass and broadleaf weeds in cantaloupe, cucumber and watermelon. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 10163-220. 10/2002. {IIIC2}.

**Prefix**<sup>TM</sup> [S-metolachlor (46.4%) + fomasafen (10.2%)]. For grass and small-seeded broadleaf control in soybeans. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1268. 04/2007. {IIIB1 + VIB1}.

**Pre-M 3.3 EC Turf Herbicide**<sup>TM</sup> [pendimethalin (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. For PRE control of weeds in lawns, established lawn ornamentals and non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 241-360-10404. 12/2002. {IIIA1}.

**Pre Pair**<sup>®</sup> [napropamide (4%) + oxadiazon (2%)]. Selective control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in continuous field-grown nursery stock, ground covers, shade houses and landscape ornamentals. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA Reg. No. 34704-771-65783. 11/1999. {IIIB3}.

**Primisulfuron**. An active ingredient in Beacon, Exceed, NorthStar and Spirit. {IIA2}.

**Princep<sup>®</sup> 4 L or Princep<sup>®</sup> Caliber 90<sup>®</sup>** WDG [simazine (4 lb ai/gal or 90%)]. A long lasting PRE for corn and shelterbelts. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-526 or 100-603. 06/2001. {VA1}.

**Priority**<sup>TM</sup> [halofuron (50%) + carfentrazone (12.5%)]. For controlling broadleaf weeds in field corn, seed corn, popcorn, silage corn, sweet corn and grain sorghum. Tenkoz. EPA Reg. No. 33906-17-55467.02/2004. {IIA2 + VIA3}.

**Prism**<sup>®</sup> [clethodim (0.94 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for selective control of grass weeds in dry bulb onion, soybean and sugarbeets. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-78. 01/2002. {IA2}.

**Prodiamine.** Active ingredient in Barricade 65 WG or 4L, Crabgrass Preventer, Endurance and Pro-Mate Barricade. {IIIA1}.

**Prograss**<sup>®</sup> [ethofumesate (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. For grass and broadleaf weed control in ornamental turf. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 432-941. 10/2003. {IIIC1}.

**Progress<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [phenmedipham (7%) + desmedipham (7%) + ethofumesate (7%)]. For POST control of weeds in sugarbeets. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-632. 02/2002. {VA3 + VA3 + IIIC1}.

**Pro-Mate<sup>®</sup> Three Way SC** [2,4-D (16.5%) + dichlorprop (8.1%) + mecoprop (8.2%)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in turf. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 2217-740-5905. 08/2003. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Pro-Mate<sup>®</sup> Barricade<sup>®</sup> 0.22% Plus Fertilizer** [prodiamine (0.22%)]. For PRE use in controlling broadleaf and grass weeds in established turfgrasses [excluding golf course putting greens]. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-543. 10/2003. {IIIA2}.

**Pro-Mate<sup>®</sup> Dimension 0.22% Plus Fertilizer** [dithiopyr]. EPA Reg. No. 5905-538. 03/2003. {IIIA2}.

**Pro-Mate<sup>®</sup> Turf Fertilizer**. Contains Team<sup>®</sup> Pro 0.86% [benefin (0.43%) + trifuralin (0.43)]. A granular fertilizer containing herbicides for PRE control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established turf and established landscape ornamentals. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 62719-289-5905. 2002. {IIIA1 + IIIA1}.

**Prompt**<sup>®</sup> **5 L** [bentazon (2.5 lb) + atrazine (2.5 lb ai/gal)]. POST control of weeds in athletic fields and lawns containing Bermuda grass or zoysia. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-363. 12/2000. RUP. {VC1 + VA1}.

**Prometon.** An active ingredient in Pramitol 25E and Pramitol 5PS. {VA1}.

Pronamide. Active ingredient in Kerb. {IIIA1}.

Propanil. Active ingredient in Stam and Stampede. {VB2}.

**Propel**<sup>™</sup> [dimethenamid-P (6 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PRE control of annual grasses and broadleaves. Rosen's Inc. EPA Reg. No. 7969-156-32938. 01/2006. {IIIB1}.

**Propel**<sup>TM</sup> **ATZ** [dimethenamid-P (1.7 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PRE control of most annual grasses and many annual broadleaves in corn and sorghum. Rosen's Inc. EPA Reg. No. 7969-192-32938. 01/2006. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Propel<sup>™</sup> ATZ Lite** [dimethenamid-P (2.25 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.75 lb ai/gal)]. For selective PRE control of most annual grasses and many annual broadleaves in corn and sorghum. Rosen's Inc. EPA Reg. No. 7969-200-32938. 01/2006. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

Propoxycarbazone. Active ingredient in Olympus.

**Prosecutor**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal)]. POST weed control in industrial, turf and ornamental areas. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 524-536-10404. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

Prosulfuron. Active ingredient in Peak CP and Spirit. {IIA2}.

**Protocal**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-326. 01/1997. {IIB1}.

**Prowl**<sup>®</sup> **3.3 EC** [pendimethalin (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE or EPOST on corn and PP or PRE on soybean and sunflower. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-337. 04/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Provl**<sup>®</sup> **H**<sub>2</sub>**0** [pendimethalin (3.8 lb ai/gal)]. A water-based formulation for use in controlling weeds in alfalfa, edible bean, corn, soybean and sunflower. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-418. 04/2003. {IIIA1}.

**Puma<sup>®</sup> 1 EC** [fenoxaprop-ethyl (1.0 lb ai/gal)]. For selective control of emerged green and yellow foxtail, millet, barnyardgrass and wild oats in wheat and barley. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-666. 03/2003. {IA1}.

**Pursuit**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [imazethapyr (2 lb ai/gal)]. For PP, PRE or POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in alfalfa, pea, dry bean, Clearfield<sup>®</sup> corn and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-310. 10/2003. {IIA1}.

**Pursuit<sup>®</sup> Plus EC** [imazethapyr (0.2 lb ai/gal) + pendimethalin (2.7 lb ai/gal)]. Used PPI to control broadleaf and grass weeds in Clearfield<sup>®</sup> field corn and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-331. 05/2005. {IIA1 + IIIA1}.

**Pursuit**<sup>®</sup> **SC or Pursuit**<sup>®</sup> **DG** [imazethapyr (2 lb ai/gal or 70%)]. Used POST for controlling broadleaf and grass weeds in alfalfa, Clearfield<sup>®</sup> corn, dry edible bean, pea and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 2412-310 or 241-350. 10/2003 or 01/2004. {IIAI}.

Pyraflufen. Active ingredient in ET. {VIA1}

**Pyramin SC or DF** [pyrazon (4.5 lb/gal or 65%)]. Used PRE for control of broadleaf weeds in red table beet and sugarbeets. BASF or Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 7969-108 or 7969-81. 04/2000 or 06/2001. {VA5}.

Pyrasolfotole. Active ingredient in Huskie. {VIIB2}.

Pyrazon. Active ingredient in Pyramin SC and DF. {VA5}.

Pyrithiobac sodium. Active ingredient in Staple and Staple Plus.

**Python<sup>®</sup> WDG** [flumetsulam (80%)]. For broadleaf weed control in field corn and soybean. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-277. 08/2001. {IIA3}.

**QuickSilver**<sup>®</sup> or **QuickSilver IVM** [carfentrazone-ethyl (1.9 lb ai/gal)]. For commercial use only on rights-of-way, utility and industrial sites and fence rows. Nufarm; FMC T&O. EPA Reg. No. 279-3772. 10/2003. {IVA3}.

**QuikPRO**<sup>TM</sup> [glyphosate ammonium salt (73.3%) + diquat dibromide (2.9%)]. For use in noncrop and non-timber areas to control unwanted vegetation. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-535. 10/2001. {IIB1 + VIB1}.

Quinclorac. Active ingredient in Drive and Paramount. {IVA4}.

Quizalofop. Active ingredient in Assure II and Matador. {IA1}.

 $Q4^{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}}}$  [quinclorac (0.5 lb ae/gal) + sulfentrazone (0.06 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D (0.88 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.1 lb ae/gal)]. For POST grassy and broadleaf weed control in established turf. PBI Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-886. 01/2007. {IVA4 + VIA3 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Radius<sup>TM</sup> Herbicide.** [flufenacet (3.57 lbs ai/gal) + isoxaflutole (0.43 lbs ai/gal)]. For PRE use in field and silage corn for control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-852. 04/2005. {IIIB2 + VIIA2}.

**Rage D-TECH<sup>®</sup>** [carfentrazone ethyl (0.13 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D ester (5.92 lb ai/gal)]. For broadleaf control in grass crops including corn, sorghum, small grains, and grass pasture. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3316. 09/2007. {VIA3 + IVA1}.

**Ranger Pro**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal)]. Broadspectrum, POST herbicide for industrial, turf and ornamental weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-517. 01/2004. {IIB1}.

**Range Star**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (1 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D amine (2.87 lb ae/gal)]. For weed control in pastures, rangeland, wheat and sorghum. Albaugh/Agri Star. EPA Reg. No. 42750-55. 03/2000. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

**Raptor**<sup>®</sup> [imazamox (1 lb ai/gal)]. Used for selective POST grass and broadleaf weed control in alfalfa and soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-379. 04/2006. {IIA1}.

**Rascal**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in noncrop areas, fallow and reduced tillage systems including ecofarming and ecofallow, as a harvest aid in grain sorghum, dormant pastures and Roundup Ready crops. Additional NIS may be added. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-60-1381. 11/2003. {IIB1}.

**Rascal<sup>®</sup> Plus** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in noncrop areas, fallow and reduced tillage systems including ecofarming and ecofallow, as a harvest aid in grain sorghum, dormant pastures and Roundup Ready crops. Additional NIS not required. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-61-1381. 01/2005. {IIB1}.

**Rattler<sup>®</sup>** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in noncrop areas, fallow and reduced tillage systems including ecofarming and ecofallow and as a harvest aid in grain sorghum and dormant pastures. Requires extra NIS. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 524-455-5905. 01/2001. {IIB1}.

**Rattler**<sup>®</sup> **Plus** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in noncrop areas, fallow and reduced tillage systems including ecofarming and ecofallow, as a harvest aid in grain sorghum, dormant pastures and Roundup Ready crops. May need extra NIS. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 524-455-5905. 02/2003. {IIB1}.

**Rave<sup>™</sup> WDG** [triasulfuron (8.8%) + dicamba (50%)]. Used POST for controlling broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, fallow, CRP and pastures. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-927. 03/2001. {IIA2 + IVA2}.

**Razor<sup>®</sup> Pro Herbicide** [IPA glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. Broad spectrum, postemergence professional herbicide for industry, forestry, turf, vegetative management and ornamental weed control. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-366. 10/2002. {IIB1}.

**Ready Master**<sup>®</sup>**ATZ** [glyphosate, IPA (1.5 lb ae/gal or 2.0 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used for POST weed control in Roundup Ready corn and fallow with residual weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-509. 01/1999. RUP. {IIB1 + VA1}.

**Reclaim**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [clopyralid (3 lb ae/gal)]. For control of mesquite and associated woody species on rangeland and permanent grass pastures in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-83. 10/2002. {IVA3}.

**Recoil**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (2.13 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D (1.67 ai/gal)]. For control of nonselective weeds in cereal crops, preplant sorghum, soybean and corn + POST harvest for small grain and corn. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-35. 12/2003. {IIB1 + IVA1}.

**Redeem<sup>®</sup> R&P** [triclopyr (2.25 lb ae/gal) + clopyralid (0.75 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland and permanent grass pastures. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-337. 05/2003. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Reflex**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [fomesafen (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for selective POST broadleaf weed control in soybean east of U.S. 281. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-993. 01/2003. {VIA1}.

**Reglone**<sup>®</sup> **Desiccant** [diquat (2 lb ai/gal)]. Used to desiccate seed crops of alfalfa, clover, grain sorghum and soybean; also used for potato. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1061. 04/2000. {VIB1}.

**Rely**<sup>®</sup> [glufosinate (1 lb ai/gal)]. For control of emerged weeds in apples, grapes and tree nuts and for potato vine desiccation. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-652. 04/2001. {VIII1}.

**Remedy**<sup>®</sup> **Ultra** [triclopyr (43.46% ae per 4 lb/gal)]. For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures and CRP acres. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-552. 04/2006. {IVA3}.

**Report**<sup>™</sup> [chlorsulfuron (75%)]. POST broadleaf herbicide for small grains. Restrictions on crop rotations. 01/2008. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-81. {IIA2}.

**Report<sup>™</sup> Extra** [chlorsulfuron (62.5%) + metsulfuron (12.5%)]. For use on wheat, barley, and fallow. 06/2008. Cheminova. EPA Reg. No. 67760-82. {IIA2}.

**Require**<sup>™</sup>**Q**[rimsulfuron (6.25%) + dicamba (52.94%) + isoxadifen (safener)]. For POST grass and broadleaf control in field corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-761. 01/2008. {IIA2 + IVA2}.

**Resolve**<sup>TM</sup> **DF** [rimsulfuron (25%)]. For POST grass and broadleaf weed control in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-556. 01/2005 {IIA2}

**Resolve**<sup>TM</sup> **Q** [rimsulfuron (18.4%) + thifensulfuron (4%) + isoxadifen (safener)]. For POST grass and broadleaf control in field corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-759. 12/2007. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Resource**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [flumiclorac (0.86 lb/gal)]. For selective POST broadleaf weed control [especially velvetleaf] in soybean and corn. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-82. 07/2002. {VIA2}.

**Reward<sup>®</sup>** AccuGel<sup>™</sup> Aquatic Herbicide [diquat dibrome (16.6%)]. For control of aquatic weeds in still water. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1194 A-L1. 06/2004. {VIB1}.

**Rezult<sup>®</sup> Herbicide** [bentazon (5 lb ai/gal) + sethoxydim (1 lb/gal)]. Sold as a co-pack for POST broadleaf and grass weed control in dry bean and soybean and POST weed control in POST protected corn. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-112. 04/1999. {VC1}.

**Rhomene<sup>®</sup> MCPA Broadleaf** [MCPA, DMA (3.7 lb ae/gal)]. Used for selective POST control of many broadleaf weeds in wheat, oat, barley, rye, flax, established grassland and noncrop areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-143-71368. 06/2005. {IVA1}.

**Rhonox<sup>®</sup> MCPA Ester** [MCPA ester (3.7 lb ae/gal)]. Used for control of broadleaf weeds in flax, pasture, rangeland, turf and noncrop areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 11685-21-71368. 05/2003. {IVA1}

**Rifle**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (4 lb ai/gal)]. For broadleaf control in corn, sorghum, small grains, pasture, hay, rangeland, turf and others. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-861. 2006. {IVA2}.

**Rifle-D**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (1 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D (2.88 lb ai/gal)]. For use on CRP, fallow, sorghum, pasture, rangeland, and others. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-869.2006. {IVA2 + IVA1}.

**Rifle Plus**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba (1.1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.1 lb ai/gal)]. For use in corn, grain sorghum, and fallow. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-860. 2006. RUP. {IVA2 + VA1}.

**Rimsulfuron.** An active ingredient in Basis, Matrix, Resolve DF, Resolve Q, Require Q, Shadeout, Steadfast and Steadfast ATZ. {IIA2}.

**Rodeo**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (4 lb ae/gal)]. Special formulation of glyphosate for aquatic weed control. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-324. 05/2002. {IIB1}.

**Ro-Neet**<sup>®</sup> **6 E** [cycloate (6 lb ai/gal)]. Used PPI in sugarbeets, table beet and spinach for controlling annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds. Monterey; Helm Agro. EPA Reg. No. 73767-5-56077; 7376-5-4530. 09/2001. {IIIC3}.

**Ronstar**<sup>®</sup> **G** [oxadiazon (2%)]. For PRE weed control in turf and ornamental shrubs, vines and trees. Applied by commercial nursery, turf or landscape personnel only. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 432-886. 08/2003. {VIII}.

**Ronstar<sup>®</sup> 50 WSP** [oxadiazon (50%)]. For selective PRE control of annual weeds in turf including buffalograss and ornamentals. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 432-893. 07/2001 {VIII}.

**Ronstar 0.95% Plus Fertilizer** [oxadiazon (0.95%) + 20-2-20 fertilizer]. For use in ornamental gardens, parks, golf courses and lawns. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 10404-63. 06/2002. {VIII}.

**Roundup Original**<sup>®</sup> or **Roundup Original II**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. NIS at 0.5% v/v may be added to improve weed control. Used for PP burndown in corn and soybean and POST for Roundup Ready corn and soybean. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-445 or 524-454. 02/2004 or 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Roundup Original**<sup>®</sup> **Max Herbicide** [glyphosate, potassium (4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. A POST nonselective herbicide for broad spectrum control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready crops and many cropping systems. EPA Reg. No. 524-539. 05/2003. {IIB1}.

**Roundup PowerMAX**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, potassium salt (4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. Selective broad-spectrum weed control in Roundup Ready crops. Nonselective, broad-spectrum weed control for many agricultural systems and farmsteads. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-549. 01/2007. {IIB1}.

**Roundup Pro**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal) + surfactant]. A POST nonselective translocated herbicide for annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-475-2A. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Roundup Pro<sup>®</sup> Concentrate** [glyphosate, isopropylamine (5 lb ai/gal)]. For use in industry, turf and ornamental weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-529AA. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Roundup ProDry**<sup>TM</sup> [glyphosate, ammonium salt (71% or 64.9% ae w/w)]. For weed control in noncrop areas. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-505-AA. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Roundup PROMAX**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, potassium salt (4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. Broad-spectrum postemergence herbicide for non-crop, industrial, turf and ornamental weed control. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-579. 01/2008. {IIB1}.

**Roundup WeatherMAX**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, potassium (4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. Selective control of weeds in Roundup Ready crops. Nonselective control of weeds in other cropping systems. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-537. 06/2003. {IIB1}.

**Rout**<sup>®</sup> [oxylfuorfen 2% + oxyzalin 1%]. For PRE control of weeds in containers, field-grown and landscape ornamentals, cut flowers and foliage crops. Scotts. EPA Reg. No. 58185-27. 12/2003. {VIA1 + IIIA1}.

**RT3** [glyphosate, potassium salt [(4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial weeds in fallow systems, before crop emergence, or pasture, range and CRP. Restricted to counties in western Nebraska. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-544. 01/2008.

**RT Master<sup>®</sup> II** [glyphosate, potassium (4.5 lb ae/gal or 5.5 lb ai/gal)]. Labeled for controlling emerged weeds before Roundup Ready crops as there is no 2,4-D in RT Master II. Not labeled for crop use. The red dye in RT Master was replaced with a blue dye. Designed for use in fallow. *Restricted to counties in western Nebraska*. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-539. 01/2004 {IIB1}.

**Saber**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D dimethylamine (3.8 lb ai/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in small grain, corn and grain sorghum. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-803. 04/1999. {IVA1}.

**Sahara<sup>®</sup> DG** [imazapyr (7.78%) + diuron (62.22%)]. For control of all plants where bare ground is desired. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-372. 04/2001. {IIA1 + VB1}.

**Salvo**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D, isooctyl (5 lb/gal)]. A low volatile ester. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-609. 07/2001. {IVA1}.

**Samson™ 4 SC** [nicosulfuron (0.33 lb ai/gal)]. For POST grass control in corn. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 71512-16-70506. {IIA2}.

**Sandea<sup>®</sup> WP** [halosulfuron (75%)]. A selective POST herbicide for control of some broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in sweet corn. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 10163-254. 02/2003. {IIA2}.

**Savage<sup>®</sup> WP** [2,4-D (95%)]. Water soluble crystals of dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-606. 05/2002. {IVA1}.

**Scepter**<sup>®</sup> **70DG** [imazaquin (70%)]. A PPI, PRE or POST grass and broadleaf weed control herbicide for soybean. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 241-306. 04/2001. {IIA1}.

**Scythe<sup>®</sup>** [pelargonic acid (4.2 lb ai/gal)]. For burndown and aquatic weed control. Also labeled to mix with glyphosate. Dow AgroSciences. Mycogen. EPA Reg. No. 62719-342 or 53219-7. 05/2002 or 04/1998. {VIC1}.

**SedgeHammer**<sup>™</sup> [halosulfuron-methyl (75%)]. For control of nutsedge in turfgrass and landscaped areas. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 81880-1-10163. 07/2005.

**Select**<sup>®</sup> [clethodim (2 lb/gal)]. Used POST for annual and perennial grasses in alfalfa, canola, potato, soybean, sunflower, sugarbeets and others. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-3. 07/2002. {IA2}.

**Select Max**<sup>™</sup> [clethodim (0.97 lb ai/gal)]. Used POST for volunteer corn plus annual and perennial grasses in soybeans only. More flexible adjuvant requirements than Select. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-132. 03/2005. {IA2}.

**Sempra**<sup>®</sup> [halosulfuron-methyl (75%)]. Use for POST broadleaf weeds and nutsedge control in field and sweet corn, popcorn, grain sorghum and turf sod. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 524-465. 01/2001. {IIA2}.

**Sencor**<sup>®</sup> **4** L or DF [metribuzin (4 lb ai/gal or 75%)]. Trade name for metribuzin used for weed control in alfalfa, corn, potato, soybean and fallow. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 3125-314 [09/2000] or 3125-325. [11/2000]. {IIA2}.

**Sequence**<sup>®</sup>**Herbicide** [glyphosate (2.25 lb ae/gal) + *S*-metolachlor (3 lb ai/gal)]. Foliage and PRE control of weeds in soybean, corn, cotton and sorghum before planting. Labeled for use with Roundup Ready soybeans. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1185. 03/2004. {IIB1 + IIIB1}.

**Sethoxydim**. Active ingredient in Conclude Xact, Manifest, Poast, Poast Plus, Rezult and Vantage for grass control in alfalfa, soybean and other broadleaf crops. {IA2}.

**Shadeout**<sup>®</sup> DF [rimsulfuron (25%)]. PRE or POST for broadleaf and grass weed control in tomato. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-556. 10/2000. {IIA2}. *Not labeled in Nebraska.* 

**Shotgun**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D (1.0 lb/gal) + atrazine (2.25 lb/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in sorghum and corn. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-728. 05/1999. RUP. {IVA1 + VA1}.

Siduron. Active ingredient in Tupersan {VB1}.

**Silhouette**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate (3 lb ae/gal or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds for burndown and noncropland weed control. Additional surfactant optional. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 524-445-1381. 2001. {IIB1}

Silverado<sup>™</sup> Wild Oat Herbicide [mesosulfuron (2%)]. For control of wild oat in wheat including durum. Bayer Crop Sciences. EPA Reg No. 264-801. 03/2004. {1/A2}

**Simazine.** An active ingredient in Pramitol 5PS, Princep 4L, Princep Caliber 90, Simazine 4L and 90 DF, Simazat and Sim-trol. Used for aquatic weed control, corn, shelterbelts and soil sterilants. {VA1}.

**Simazat**<sup>™</sup> **4L Herbicide** [atrazine (2 lb ai/gal) + simazine (2 lb ai/gal)]. For control of weeds in corn and Christmas tree plantations. Drexel. EPA Reg. No. 19713-171. 08/2002. {VA1}. RUP.

**Simazine 4L or 90 DF** [simazine (4 lb ai/gal or 90%)]. Used for weed control in fruit and nut crops, corn and shelterbelts. Winfield Solutions; UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 9779-296 or 9779-295; 34704-687 or 34704-686. Drexel 19713-252. 08/2002 or 10/2002; 02/2003 or 10/1999; 02/2004. {VA1}.

**Sim-trol 90 DF** [simazine (90%)]. For weed control in certain crops and ornamental plantings. Sipcam. Agro. EPA Reg. No. 35915-12-60063. 12/2003. {IVA1}.

**Sinbar<sup>®</sup>** WP [terbacil (80%)]. Used in dormant season for control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in established alfalfa. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-317. 11/1999. {VA4}.

*S*-metolachlor. Active ingredient in Bicep II Magnum FC, Bicep II Magnum, Bicep Lite II Magnum, Boundary, Camix, Cinch, Cinch ATZ, Cinch ATZ Lite, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum, Dual II G Magnum, Dual II Magnum SI, Expert, Halex GT, Lexar, Lumax, Pennant Magnum, Prefix and Sequence. More active isomer than metolachlor found in Dual. {IIIB1}.

**Snapshot**<sup>®</sup> **2.5 TG** [trifluralin (2.0%) + isoxaben (0.5%)]. For PRE control of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in landscape ornamental and ground covers. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-175. 05/2000. {IIIA1 + IIIE1}.

**Sodium chlorate.** An active ingredient in Pramitol 5PS and Sodium Chlorate Weed Killer. {VIIIA2}.

**Sodium Chlorate Weed Killer** [sodium chlorate (6 lb/gal)]. Used as a desiccant in corn, dry edible bean, sorghum, soybean or sunflower. Simplot. EPA Reg. No. 7001-342. 08/1999. {VIIIA2}.

Sodium metaborate. An active ingredient in Pramitol 5PS. {VIIIA2}.

**Solicam<sup>®</sup> DF** [norflurazon (78.6%)]. Used PRE for controlling weeds in asparagus, grapes and fruit trees. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-849. 10/2002. {VIIA3}.

**Sonalan<sup>®</sup> HFP or 10G** [ethalfluralin (3 lb ai/gal or 10%)]. Use PPI for annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in corn, dry edible bean, soybean and sunflower. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-188 [12/1998] or 62719-184. 06/1999. {IIIA1}.

**Sonar**<sup>TM</sup> **A.S.** [fluridone (4 lb ai/gal)]. For a quatic weed control. SePRO. EPA Reg. No. 67690-4. 12/2002 {VIIA}

**Sonic**<sup>™</sup> [cloransulam methyl (0.08 lb ai/lb product) + sulfentrazone (0.62 lb ai/lb product)]. For residual foundation weed control in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 279-3246-62719. 10/2006. {IIA3 + VIA3}

**Spartan**<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (75% or 4 lb ai/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in sunflower. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3189 or 279-3220. 10/2003 or 10/2003. {VIA3}.

**Spartan Advance**<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (0.56 lb ai/gal) + glyphosate (3.0 lb ae/gal)]. For PRE broad spectrum weed control in soybeans and sunflower and fallow. FMC. EPA Reg. No. 279-3334. 04/2008. {VIA3 + IIB}.

**Speed Zone**<sup>TM</sup> [carfentrazone-ethyl (0.05 lb) + 2,4-D ethylhexylester (1.53 lb) + dicamba (0.14 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control in turf. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 0217-838. 09/2001. {VIA3 + IVA2}.

**Spike<sup>®</sup> 80 DF or 20 P** [tebuthiuron]. Used for total vegetation and selective brush control in grassland and noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-107 or 62719-121. 09/1999 or 08/2000. {VB1}.

**Spin-Aid**<sup>®</sup> [phenmedipham (1.1 lb ai/gal)]. For POST weed control in spinach and red beet. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-616. 08/1995. {AV3}.

**Spirit**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** WDG [prosulfuron (14.2%) + primsulfuron (42.8%)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in field corn and popcorn. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-911. 05/1999. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Spotlight**<sup>™</sup> [fluroxypyr (1 lb/gal)]. For POST control of annual and perennial broadleaf and woody brush in established turf, including residential lawns. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-308. 12/2003. {IVA3}.

**Spyder<sup>™</sup>** DG [sulfometuron (75%)]. For PRE and POST control of grasses and broadleaf weeds in conifers and hardwood site preparation and release areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-408. 02/2004. {IIA2}.

Stalwart<sup>TM</sup> C [metolachlor (7.8 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in field corn and popcorn. Sipcam Agro. EPA Reg. No. 60063-22. 02/2005. {IIIB1}.

**Stalwart**<sup>™</sup> **Xtra** [atrazine (3.1 lb ai/gal) + metolachlor (2.4 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in field corn and popcorn. Sipcam Agro. EPA Reg. No. 60063-23. 01/2004. {VA1 + IIIB1}.

**Stam**<sup>™</sup> [propanil (4 lb ai/gal)]. A rice herbicide. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-19-392. 08/2002. {VIA4}.

**Stampede<sup>TM</sup> 80 DF** [propanil (80%)]. Contact herbicide for POST control of green and yellow foxtail, wild millet, in spring wheat, spring barley and oat. *Not labeled in Nebraska*. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 707-226. 09/1993. {VIA4}.

**Starane**<sup>®</sup> [fluroxypyr (1.5 lb ae/gal)]. POST for controlling kochia and other broadleaf weeds in small grain, corn and grain sorghum. Dow AgroSciences, UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 62719-286. 01/2004. {IVA3}.

**Starane NXT cp**<sup>®</sup> [fluroxypry (1.5 lb ae/gal) + bromoxynil (2.0 lb ae/gal)]. Used POST for broadleaf weed control in wheat, barley and oats. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-536. 03/2006. [IVA3+ VC2].

**Starane<sup>®</sup> + Esteron** [fluroxypyr (0.75 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D ester (3 lb ae/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds and volunteer potato in small grain, especially kochia. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-306. 02/2002. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Starane<sup>®</sup> + MCPA** [fluroxpyr (0.71 lb ae/gal) + MCPA (2.84 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, especially kochia and volunteer potato in small grain. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 62719-307. 12/2003. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Starane<sup>®</sup> + Saber<sup>®</sup>** [fluroxypyr (0.5 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D amine (2.0 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf control in small grains, especially for kochia. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 62719-333. 02/2003 {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Starane**<sup>®</sup> + **Salvo**<sup>®</sup> [fluroxypyr (0.75 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D ester (3 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in small grains, especially for kochia. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 62719-306. 02/2003. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Starane<sup>®</sup> + Sword** [fluroxypyr (0.71 lb ae/gal) + MCPA (2.84 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in small grain, especially for kochia. Dow AgroSciences, UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 62719-307. 05/2001. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Starfire**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [paraquat (1.5 lb ai/gal)]. A weed, grass and harvest aid herbicide. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 10182-103. 08/2001. RUP. {VIB1}.

**Status**<sup>®</sup> [diflufenzopyr (16%) + dicamba (40%) + isoxadifen (safener)]. Used POST to control broadleaf weeds in corn. BASF. EPA Reg. No. 7969-242. 2007. {IIID2 + IVA2}.

**Steadfast**<sup>®</sup> DG [nicosulfuron (50%) + rimsulfuron (25%)]. For POST broadleaf and grass control in field corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-608. 05/2003. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Steadfast<sup>®</sup> ATZ** [nicosulfuron (2.7%) + rimsulfuron (1.3%) + atrazine (85.3%)]. For weed control in corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 390-919. 07/2004. RUP. {IIA1 + IIA1 + VAI}.

**Stealth™** [pendimethalin (3.3 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE or EPOST on corn and PP or PRE on soybean and sunflower. UAP. EPA Reg. No. 34704-868. 2006. {IIIA1}.

**Stellar**<sup>®</sup> [flumiclorac (0.7 lb) + lactofen (2.4 lb/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in soybean. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-92. 07/2002. {VIA2 + VIA1}.

**Sterling**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba, dimethylamine (4 lb ae/gal)]. For PP, PRE, or POST broadleaf weed control in field corn, seed corn, popcorn and silage corn; grain sorghum and small grains. Some varieties are more sensitive. Also for pasture, hay, rangeland and noncropland. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 51036-289-9779. 03/2000. {IVA2}.

**Sterling<sup>®</sup> Plus** [dicamba, potassium (1.1 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.1 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in corn, grain sorghum and fallow systems. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 51036-307-9779. 04/2001. RUP. {IVA2 + VA1}.

**Stinger**<sup>®</sup> [clopyralid (3 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in canola, sugarbeets, sweet corn and popcorn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-73. 03/2001. {IVA3}.

**Storm**<sup>®</sup> [bentazon (2.67 lb) + acifluorfen (1.33 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in soybean. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 70506-59. 06/2006. {VC1 + VIA1}.

**Stout**<sup>™</sup> [nicosulfuron (67.5%) + thifensulfuron-methyl (5.0%)]. POST grass and broadleaf weed control in field corn. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-667. 2005. {IIA2}.

**Strategy** [ethalfluralin (1.6 lb) + clomazone (0.51 lb ai/gal)]. For selective control of annual grass and broadleaf weeds in cucumber, melon, pumpkin, squash and watermelon. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34704-836. 07/2003. {IIA1 + VIIC}.

**Strike**  $3^{\text{TM}}$  [2,4-D, DMA (2.44 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.63 lb ae/gal) + DMA dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control for turfgrasses, including use on sod farms. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 14774-02. 01/1999. {IVA2 + IVA3 + VA2}.

Strike 3 Ultra<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D ,DMA (2.9 lb) + clopyralid (0.15 lb ae/gal) + dichlorprop (0.75 lb ae/gal)]. POST control of broadleaf weeds on golf courses, parks and ornamental turfgrass. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 228-374-1381. 07/2001. {IVA2 + IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Sulfentrazone.** An active ingredient in Spartan and Authority First. {IVA3}.

**Sulfometuron**. Active ingredient in Landmark MP, Landmark II MP, Oust, Oust Extra, Oust XP, Oustar and Westar. {IIA2}.

**Sulfosulfuron.** Active ingredient in Maverick and Maverick Pro for control of downy brome in winter wheat, Outrider for noncropland, and Spyder and Certainty for selective grass and broadleaf control in some warm-season turfs. {IIA2}.

**Supersate**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, isopropylamine (41%)]. For POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in Roundup Ready corn and soybean, burndown, fallow cropland and noncropland weed control. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 524-445-34704. 11/2004. {IIB1}.

**SureGuard™ WDG** [flumioxazin (51%)]. For PRE control of weeds in containers and field-grown ornamentals, conifers and deciduous trees. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-120. 01/2004. {VIA2}.

**SureStart**<sup>TM</sup> [acetochlor (3.75 lb ai/gal) + dichlormid safener + flumetsulam (0.12 lb ai/gal) + clopyralid (0.38 lb ai/gal)]. For residual foundation weed control in herbicide-tolerant corn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-570. 03/2007. {IIIB1 + IIA3 + IVA3}.

Surflan<sup>®</sup> A.S. or Surflan A.S. Speciality [oryzalin (4 lb ai/gal)]. Used PRE for annual grass and broadleaf weeds in fruit, nut and Christmas trees, turf and ornamentals. Dow AgroSciences; United Phosphorus. EPA Reg. No. 62719-112 or -113; 70506-43 or -44. 05/2002. {IIA1}.

**Surge**<sup>®</sup> [sulfentrazone (0.06 lb ai/gal) + 2,4-D (1.4 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.5 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. For POST broadleaf control in established turf. PBI Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-867. 04/2008. {VIA3 + IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Surmount**<sup>™</sup> [fluroxypyr (0.67 lb ae/gal) + picloram (0.67 lb ae/gal)]. For control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland and perennial grass pastures, fence rows, nonirrigated ditchbanks and around farm buildings. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-480. 10/2004. {IVA3 + IVA3}.

**Surpass**<sup>®</sup> **EC or 20 G** [acetochlor (6.4 lb ai/gal or 20%) + dichlormid safener]. Used PRE for control of annual grass weeds in corn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-367 or 370. 08/2003. {IIIB1}.

**Sutan** +<sup>®</sup> **6.7-E** [butylate (6.7 lb ai/gal)]. PPI herbicide for annual grass control in field corn, sweet corn, popcorn and silage corn. Helm Agro. EPA Reg. No. 73637-3-74530. 07/2003. {IIIC3}.

**Sword**<sup>™</sup> [MCPA (5.2 lb/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in small grains and pastures. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 228-267-34704. 10/2001. {IVA1}.

**SWB<sup>™</sup> 2,4-D LV4** [2,4-D, 2-ethythexl (3.76 lb ae/gal)]. Used to control broadleaf weeds in cereal crops, corn, sorghum, soybean, weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures and rights-of-way. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 42750-22-9779. 19/2004. {IVA1}.

**Synchrony**<sup>®</sup> **XP** [chlorimuron (21.5%) + thifensulfuron (6.9%)]. For PRE, PPI, burndown and POST broadleaf control in soybean. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-648. 01/2006. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**Tahoe<sup>TM</sup> 3 A or 4 E** [triclopyr (3 or 4 lb ae/gal)]. For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rights-of-way, forests and wildlife openings, including grazed areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-384 or 228-385. 02/2003. {IVA3}.

**Targa.** [quizalofop (0.88 lb ai/gal)]. A POST grass herbicide for use in canola, dry bean, snapbean, soybean and sugarbeets. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 33906-9-81880. 01/2005. [IA1].

**Team<sup>®</sup> Pro Fertilizer with 0.86% Team<sup>®</sup>** [benefin (0.43%) + trifuralin (0.43%)]. A granular fertilizer containing herbicides for PRE control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in established turf and established landscape ornamentals. Verdicon [formerly United Horticultural Supply]. EPA No. 62719-289. 06/2001. {IIIA1 + IIIA1}.

**Teamwork**<sup>™</sup> [carfentrazone (40% w/w)]. For early POST control of broadleaf weeds in field and seed corn, popcorn, silage corn, grain sorghum, soybean, barley, oat and wheat. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 279-3194-1381. 08/2000. {VIA3}.

Tebuthiuron. Active ingredient in Spike 80W or 20 P. {VB1}.

**Telar<sup>®</sup> DF** [chlorsulfuron (75%)]. For weed control in noncrop and industrial sites. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-522. 12/2002. {IIA2}.

**Tembotrione**. Active ingredient in Laudis. Used to control grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn. {VIIB1}.

**Tenacity**<sup>®</sup> [mesotrione (4 lb ai/gal)]. For selective weed control in turf and lawns. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1267. 01/2008. {VIIB1}.

Terbacil. Active ingredient in Sinbar. {VA4}.

Thifensulfuron. An active ingredient in Ally Extra, Basis, Harmony Extra, Harmony GT, Harmony GT XP, Synchrony STS, TNT Broadleaf, and Unity WDG. {IIA2}.

Thiobencarb. Active ingredient in Bolero. {III3C}

**Three-Way Selective Herbicide** [2,4-D (2.38 lb) + mecoprop (0.63 lb) + dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 10404-43. 10/2003. {IVAI + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Three-Way**<sup>TM</sup> **Ester II** [MCPA (3 lb) + triclopyr (0.3 lb) + dicamba (0.3 lb ae/gal)]. Used for POST control of broadleaf weeds in turfgrass. Lesco. EPA Reg. No. 228-317-10404. 10/2003. {IVA1 + IVA3 + IVA1}.

**TNT Broadleaf** [thifensulfuron-methyl (50%) + tribenuron-methyl (25%)]. For broadleaf control in wheat, barley, oat, triticale, and fallow. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 10163-300. 03/2008. {IIA2 + IIA2}.

**TopNotch**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor (3.2 lb ai/gal) + dichlormid safener]. An encapsulated form of acetochlor for selective PRE weed control in field, seed and silage corn and popcorn. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-369. 03/2003. {IIIB1}.

Topramezone. Active ingredient in Impact. {VIIB2}.

**Topsite**<sup>TM</sup> **G** [imazapyr (0.5%) + diuron (2.0%)]. Controls many annual and perennial weeds in noncrop areas. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 228-308-34704. 02/1996. {IIA1 + VB1}.

**Tordon**<sup>®</sup> **101 Mixture** [picloram (0.54 lb) + 2,4-D (2.0 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines on noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-5. 05/2003. RUP. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Tordon**<sup>®</sup> **22K or Tordon**<sup>®</sup> **K** [picloram (2 lb ae/gal)]. A POST herbicide for annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. Residues may last for several years in the soil. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-6. 01/2005. RUP. {IVA3}.

**Tordon**<sup>®</sup> **RTU** [picloram (3.0%) + 2,4-D TPA (11.2%)]. For control of unwanted trees via cut surface treatments in forest and noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-31. RUP. 06/2003. {IVA3 + IVA1}.

**Touchdown**<sup>®</sup> [glyphosate, diammonium (3 lb ae/gal or 3.75 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control and POST in glyphosate-tolerant corn or soybean. An NIS surfactant may be added. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1117. 10/2003. {IIB1}.

**Touchdown<sup>®</sup> CT** [glyphosate, potassium (4.17 lb ae/gal or 5 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in crop, fallow, cropland and pastures. Not registered on Roundup Ready crops. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No.100-1212 11/2004. {IIB1}.

**Touchdown<sup>®</sup> HiTech** [glyphosate, potassium (5 lb ae/gal)]. For nonselective foliar systemic control of weeds in Roundup Ready crops, fallow, cropland and pastures. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1182. 02/2004. [IIB1].

**Touchdown<sup>®</sup> Pro** [glyphosate, diammonium (3 lb ae/gal or 3.75 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control in turf, industrial and noncropland uses. Contains IQ Technology. Additional surfactant optional. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1121. 01/2002. {IIB1}.

**Touchdown<sup>®</sup> Total** [glyphosate, potassium (4.17 lb ae/gal) or IQTM Technology (5 lb ai/gal)]. For nonselective weed control and POST in glyphosate-tolerant corn or soybean. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-1169. 12/2003. {IIB1}.

**Tralkoxydim.** Active ingredient in Achieve; used for summer annual grass control in wheat and barley. {IA2}.

**Transline**<sup>®</sup> [clopyralid (3 lb ae/gal)]. For selective control of broadleaf weeds in noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-259. 07/1999. {IVA3}.

**Treflan<sup>®</sup> HFP or TR-10** [trifluralin (4 lb/gal or 10%)]. Used PPI or PRE [sprinkler irrigation] in corn, dry edible bean, soybean, several vegetables and nursery stock for annual grass and broadleaf weed control. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-250 or 131. 02/2003 or 02/2003. {IIIA1}.

Triallate. An active ingredient in Far-Go. {IIIC3}.

**Triamine**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D (1.24 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.63 lb ae/gal) + dichloprop (0.6 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in commercial lawns. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-178. 09/2003. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Triamine**<sup>®</sup> **II** [Amine MCPA (1.27 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.63 lb ae/gal) + dichlorprop (8.34 lb ae/gal)]. For use in golf courses, parks, highways and turf lawns for control of broadleaf weeds. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-206. 09/2003. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Triasulfuron.** An active ingredient of Amber, Fuego and Rave {IIA2}.

**Tribenuron.** An active ingredient of Ally Extra, Ally Extra SG, Express with TotalSol, Harmony Extra XP, Harmony Extra SG with TotalSol, and TNT Broadleaf. {IIA2}.

**Triclopyr.** An active ingredient in Battleship, Chaser 2 Amine, Chaser Turf Herbicide, Confront, Cool Power, Crossbow, Eliminate, Garlon 3A or 4A, Horsepower, PastureGard, Pathfinder II, Redeem R&P, Remedy, Tahoe 3A, Three-Way Ester II, Triclopy 4 Ester R&P and Turflon Ester. {IVA3}.

**Triclopy 4 Ester R&P** [triclopyr (4 lb ae/gal)]. For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in rangeland, permanent grass pastures and CRP. Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 51036-377. 10/2003. {IVA3}.

**TriCor<sup>™</sup> DF** [metribuzin (75%)]. For control of certain annual weeds in soybean, field corn, alfalfa, barley, and winter wheat. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 70506-103. 05/2008. {VA2}.

**Trifluralin.** An active ingredient in AgriStar Trifluralin 4EC, Bayonet, Cornbelt Trifluralin, Preen, Pro-Mate Turf Fertilizer, Snapshot 2.5 TG, Team Pro, Treflan HFP or 10 G, Trifluralin HF Clean Crop, Triflurex HFP, Trillin 5A and Trust. {IIIA1}.

Trifluralin 4 EC Agri Star<sup>®</sup>, Cornbelt<sup>®</sup> Trifluralin EC or HelenaTrifluralin 4 EC [trifluralin (4 lb ai/gal)]. For PPI control of weeds in established alfalfa, pea, canola, potato and soybean. Albaugh/Agri Star, Van Diest, or Helena. EPA Reg. No. 42750-32, 1812-355-11773 or 5905-519. 10/1999, 03/1999, or 05/2003. {IIIA1}.

**Trifluralin HF Clean Crop** [trifluralin (4 lb ai/gal)]. May be used under paved surfaces at higher rates. UAP Loveland. EPA Reg. No. 34706-792. 07/2003. {IIIA1}.

**Triflurex**<sup>®</sup> **HFP** [trifluralin 4 lb (ai/gal)]. For PPI weed control in established alfalfa, asparagus, most dry and fresh bean or pea, chicory, many vegetables, trees and soybean. Makhteshim Agan. EPA Reg. No. 66222-46. 09/2004. {IIIA1}.

Triflusulfuron. Active ingredient in Monument and Upbeet. {IIA2}.

**Trillin<sup>®</sup> 5.** A 4L formulation of trifluralin. Tri Corp. EPA Reg. No. 1812-353. 09/1999. {IIIA1}.

**Trimec**<sup>®</sup> **Broadleaf Herbicide**. *Bentgrass formula* [mecoprop, DMA (0.71 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D, DMA (0.44 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.18 lb ae/gal)]. For POST control of broadleaf weeds in lawns. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-529. 09/2001. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Trimec Classic** [2,4-D (1.98 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (0.53 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.21 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in warmand cool-season grasses by lawn care professionals. PBI/Gordon Corp. EPA Reg. No. 2217-543. 11/2003 {IVA1 + IVA2}.

 $\label{eq:started_st$ 

**Trimec**<sup>®</sup> **Turf Herbicide** [2,4-D (2.44 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop (1.3 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in lawns. PBI/Gordon. EPA Reg. No. 2217-517. 10/2000. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Triplet<sup>®</sup> SP** [2,4-D (2.38 lb ae/gal) + MCPA (0.63 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.22 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control in turfgrasses. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-312. 12/2000. {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}.

**Tri-Power®** Selective Herbicide [MCPA (3.1 lb ae/gal) + mecoprop-p (0.6 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (0.3 lb ae/gal)]. For selective broadleaf weed control in lawns. Nufarm Turf and Specialty. EPA Reg. No. 228-262. 09/1999 {IVA1 + IVA1 + IVA2}

**Trizmet II Herbicide** [atrazine (2.1 lb ai/gal) + metolachlor (2.4 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in field corn and popcorn. Drexler. EPA Reg. No. 19173-517. 09/2003. RUP. {VA1 + VA1}

**Trust**<sup>®</sup> **4 EC or 10 G** [trifluralin (4 lb ai/gal or 10%)]. For PPI control of weeds in established alfalfa, canola, pea, potato and soybean. Winfield Solutions. EPA Reg. No. 9779-303 or 1381-16. 03/2003 or 09/2001. {IIIA1}.

**Tupersan**<sup>®</sup> [siduron (50% w/w)]. For control of annual grasses in turfgrasses. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 10163-213. 12/1999. {VB1}.

**Turf Weed & Brush Control** [iso-octyl ester of 2,4-D and dichlorprop 1.83 and 1.87 lb ae/gal]. For controlling mixed brush and perennial broadleaf weeds on both crop and noncrop plants plus lawns, golf courses and parks. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-167. 08/2005. {IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Turflon<sup>®</sup> Ester** [triclopyr (4 lb ae/gal)]. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in ornamental turf. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-258. 08/2002. {IVA3}.

**Turret**<sup>®</sup> [2,4-D, solventless (5.5 lb ai/gal)]. For control of broadleaf weeds in crop and noncrop areas. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-95-71368. 03/2006. {VA1}

**Ultra Blazer**<sup>®</sup> [acifluorfen (2 lb ai/gal)]. A POST herbicide for broadleaf weed control in soybean. Ultra Blazer has less leaf burn than Blazer. UPI. EPA Reg. No. 70506-60. 07/2006. {VIA1}.

**UpBeet**<sup>®</sup> WDG [triflusulfuron (50%)]. POST control of broadleaf and grass weeds in sugarbeets. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-569. 08/2001. {IIA2}

**Unison**<sup>TM</sup> [2,4-D acid (1.74 lb/gal)]. For POST broadleaf weed control in cereal and corn crops, pastures and rangeland. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-542. 02/2004. {IVA2}.

**Unity<sup>TM</sup> WDG.** [thifensulfuron-methyl (75%)]. For use on wheat, barley, oat, triticale, fallow, corn, and soybean. Gowan. EPA Reg. No. 10163-294. 09/2007. {IIA2}.

**Valor<sup>®</sup> SX** or **Valor<sup>®</sup> WP** WDG or WP [flumioxazin (51%)]. Use PRE for broadleaf weeds and grass suppression in soybean. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-99 or 59369-98. 09/2002. {VIA2}.

**Valor®** XLT [flumioxazin (30%) + chlorimuron (10.3%)]. For selective PRE or burndown control of susceptible broadleaf weeds and suppression of certain annual grasses in soybeans. Valent. EPA Reg. No. 59639-117. 01/2007. {VIA2 + IIA2}.

**Vantage**<sup>®</sup> [sethoxidim (1.0 lb ai/gal)]. For selective EPOST control for annual and perennial weeds in turf, ornamental and noncrop areas. BASF or Micro Flo. EPA Reg. No. 7969-88-51036. 12/1999. {IA2}.

**Vanquish**<sup>®</sup> [dicamba diglycolamine (4 lb ai/gal)]. For selective broadleaf and brush control on noncropland and lawns. Syngenta. EPA Reg. No. 100-884. 06/2001. {IVA2}.

**Velpar<sup>®</sup> DF or Velpar<sup>®</sup> L** [hexazinone (75% or 2 lb ai/gal)]. Used for nonselective POST weed control on noncropland, Christmas tree plantings and alfalfa. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-581. [08/2001] or 352-392. [08/2001]. {VA2}.

**Velpar Alfa Max**<sup>TM</sup> **MP** [hexazinone (35%) + diuron (42.4%)]. For PRE broadleaf weed control in dormant alfalfa. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 352-634. 02/2004. {VA2 + VB1}.

**Veteran<sup>®</sup> 720 or Veteran 10 G** [2,4-D, DMA (1.9 lb ae/gal) + dicamba (1.0 lb ae/gal or dicamba 10%)]. Water soluble industrial herbicide for controlling broadleaf weeds. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-295 or 228-309. 05/2003. {IVA1 + IVA2 or IVA2}.

**Veteran<sup>®</sup> CST** [dicamba, DMA (1 lb ae/gal)]. For cut surface treatment to control undesirable trees. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-297. 06/2003. {IVA2}.

**Vista**<sup>®</sup> [fluroxypyr (1.5 lb ae/gal)]. Selective POST control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-308. 06/2005. {IVA3}.

**Vista<sup>®</sup> XRT** [fluroxypyr (2.8 lb ae/gal)]. For selective POST control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush in noncrop areas. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-586. 12/2007. {IVA3}.

**Volley**<sup>®</sup> [acetochlor (6.4 lb ai/gal) + safener]. Used PRE for control of annual grass weeds in corn. Tenkoz. EPA Reg. No. 55467-8. 12/2003. {IIIB1}.

**Volley**<sup>®</sup> **ATZ** [acetochlor (3.0 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (2.25 lb ai/gal) + safener]. A PP and PRE herbicide for weed control in corn. Tenkoz. EPA Reg. No. 55467-7. 01/2004. {IIIB1 + VA1}

**Volley**<sup>®</sup> **ATZ Lite** [acetochlor (4 lb ai/gal) + atrazine (1.5 lb ai/gal) + safener]. Used PRE for controlling grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn, production seed corn, silage corn and popcorn. Tenkoz. EPA Reg. No. 55467-6. 12/2003. {IIIB1 + VA1}.

**Weedar<sup>®</sup> 64** [2,4-D, dimethylamine (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in small grains, field and sweet corn, grain sorghum and preplant to soybean. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-1. 10/2003. {IVA1}.

**Weedmaster**<sup>®</sup> **Herbicide** [dicamba (1 lb ae/gal) + 2,4-D, dimethylamine (2.87 lb ae/gal)]. For use in barley, forage sorghum, oat, rye, sudangrass, wheat, pastures, rangeland and noncrop land. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 7969-133. 04/2004. {IVA2 + IVAI}.

**Weedone<sup>®</sup> 638** [2,4-D acid (1 lb) + 2,4-D ester (1.8 lb)]. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-3. 05/2003. {IVA1 + IVA1}.

**Weedone<sup>®</sup> LV4 EC** [2,4-D, isooctyl [2-ethylhexyl] (4 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in small grains, field and sweet corn, grain sorghum and preplant to soybean. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 228-139-71360. 01/2004. {IVA1}.

**Weedone<sup>®</sup> LV4 Solventless** [2,4-D, isooctyl (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control of weeds in small grains, field corn, grain sorghum and preplant to soybean. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368. 02/2004. {IVA1}.

**Weedone<sup>®</sup> LV6 EC** [2,4-D, isocotyl (5.4 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf control of weeds in small grain, field corn, grain sorghum and preplant to soybean. Nufarm. EPA Reg. No. 71368-11. 02/2004. {IVA1}.

Weed Rhap A-4D [2,4-D, DMA (3.8 lb ae/gal)]. For broadleaf weed control in small grain, field and sweet corn, grain sorghum, turf, established pastures and rangeland and fallow. Helena. EPA Reg. No. 5905-501. 02/2004. {IVA1}.

**Weedtrine**<sup>®</sup>-**D** [diquat (0.4 lb) + diquat (cation/gal or 0.7 lb salt/gal)]. Aquatic herbicide for use in and around still lakes, ponds and ditches. EPA Reg. No. 8959-9. 09/1998. RUP. {VIB1}.

**Westar**<sup>®</sup> [hexazinone (68.6%) + sulfomethuron (6.5%)]. For weed control in noncrop land plus conifers, especially Douglas fir. DuPont. EPA Reg. No. 00352-00626. 10/2003. {VA2 + IIA2}.

Whip<sup>®</sup> 360 [fenoxapro-p-ethyl (0.57 lb ai/gal)]. For weed control in rice. Bayer. EPA Reg. No. 264-647. 06/2002. {IA1}.

**WideMatch**<sup>®</sup> or **WideMatch**<sup>®</sup> **M** [fluroxypyr (0.75 lb ai/gal) + clopyralid (0.5 lb ai/gal) or co-pack of fluroxypyr (1.5) + clopyralid (0.42) + MCPA (2.35 lb ai /gal)]. For POST control of kochia, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat and more than 20 broadleaf weeds in small grains like wheat, durum, barley and oat. Dow AgroSciences. EPA Reg. No. 62719-00512 or EPA Reg. No. 62719-00513. 03/2004. {IVA3 + IVA3 + VA1}.

Yukon<sup>®</sup> WDG [halosulfuron (12.5%) + dicamba, sodium (55%)]. For selective control of broadleaf and nutsedge in corn and field corn grown for seed and grain sorghum. Monsanto. EPA Reg. No. 33906-11-524. 02/2002. {IIA2 + IVA2}.

## Weights and Measures

#### Volume

1 bushel = 35.24 liters 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic meters 1 cubic foot = 1728 cubic inches = 7.48 gallons 1 gallon = 231 cubic inches Volume of spire = D<sup>3</sup> x 0.5236

#### Weight

16 ounces = 1 pound = 453.6 grams 1 gallon water = 8.34 pounds = 3.78 liters 1 pint water = 1.04 lbs 1 short ton = 2,000 lbs 1 long ton = 2,240 lbs 1 cubic foot water = 62.43 lbs

#### **Liquid Measure**

1 milliliter = 1 cubic centimeter = 0.034 fluid ounces 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons = 29.58 milliliters 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint = 2 cups 1 quart = 2 pints = 32 fluid ounces 8 pints = 4 quarts = 1 gallon 1 gallon = 128 ounces = 3785 milliliters = 3.785 liters 1 cup = 16 tablespoons = 48 teaspoons = 236.5 ml 2 tablespoons = 1 oz = 29.58 ml 3 t = 1 T = 14.79 ml 1 qt = 0.946 liters = 946 milliliters 1 pt = 0.473 liters = 473 milliliters

#### **Dry Measure**

1 ounce = 28.3495 grams

#### Length

16.5 feet = 1 rod

320 rods = 1 mile

5280 feet = 1 mile = 1.61 kilometers

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters 3 feet = 1 yard = 91.44 centimeters

#### Area

43560 square feet = 1 acre = 160 square rods 1 acre = 0.405 hectare 640 acres = 1 square mile 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometer 1 square foot = 0.093 square meters 1 hectare = 2.47 acres 9 square feet = 1 square yard

#### Speed

88 feet per minute = 1 mph 1 mph = 0.477 meter/sec 1 mph = 1.61 km/h

#### Circles

Circumference = diameter x 3.1416Circle area = radius<sup>2</sup> x 3.1416

#### **Spraying Systems Microns**

 Very fine = 153 and less
 Coarse = 359 - 451

 Fine = 154 - 241
 Very coarse = 452 - 740

 Med = 242 - 358
 Ext. coarse = greater than 740

#### Fertilizer Facts — Weight at 60°F

10-34-0	11.40 lb	28-0-0	10.65 lb
11-37-0	11.60 lb	32-0-0	11.06 lb
7-21-7	11.00 lb	82-0-0	5.15 lb
28-0-0	10.65 lb	12-0-0-26	11.50 lb

#### Concentration

1 ppm = 1 sec in 12 days 0.013 ounces in 100 gallons or about 8/10 of 1 teaspoon in 1000 gallons 1 ppb = 1 sec in 32 years 0.013 ounces in 100,000 gallons or about 8/10 of teaspoon in 1,000,000 gal 1 ppt = 1 sec in 320 centuries

452 gpm = 1"/1 acre/1 hr

#### **Grain Information**

	Lbs/bu	Moisture %
Corn	56	15.5
Soybeans	60	13.0
Grain sorghum	56	14.0
Wheat	60	13.5
Sunflower	25	10.0
Oats	32	14.0

Cu ft x 0.8 = bushel of grain Cu ft x 0.4 = bushel of ear corn

1 horsepower = 550 ft lbs/sec = 33,000 ft lbs/min = 746 watts

#### **Rate Conversion**

1 bu/acre = 62.7 kg/ha @ 56 lb/bu crops 1 qt/acre = 2.33 l/ha 1 lb/acre = 1.12 kg/ha 1 gal/acre = 9.34 l/ha 1 kg/ha = 0.89 lb/acre 1 kg/ha = 0.015 bu/acre 1 l/ha = 0.107 gal/acre

# Weights and Measures (continued)

#### **Spray Volumes**

GPM	=	GPA x MPH x W*
(per nozzle)		5,940
GPA	=	5,940 x GPM (per nozzle)
		MPH x W*

 $W^{\ast}$  = Nozzle spacing (in boom spraying) or swath (in boomless spraying) in inches

#### Tractor Speeds

		Time Required in Seconds to Travel a Distance of:		
Speed in MPH	100 feet	200 feet	300 feet	
3.0	23.0	45.0	68.0	
3.5	20.0	39.0	58.0	
4.0	17.0	34.0	51.0	
4.5	15.0	30.0	45.0	
5.0	14.0	27.0	41.0	
6.0	11.0	23.0	34.0	
7.0	9.7	19.0	29.0	
7.5	9.0	18.0	27.0	
8.0	8.5	17.0	26.0	
9.0	7.6	15.0	23.0	
10.0	6.8	14.0	20.0	
12.0	5.7	11.0	17.0	
15.0	4.5	9.0	13.6	
20.0	3.4	6.8	10.2	

#### Length of Row Required For One Acre

Row Spacing	ow Spacing Distance		
(inches)	(yards)	(feet)	
24	7,260	21,780	
30	5,808	17,424	
36	4,840	14,520	
42	4,149	12,445	
48	3,630	10,890	

#### Rates of Flow For Calibrating Spray Tips

GPM	Seconds to Collect 1 qt	GPM	Seconds to Collect 1 qt
0.05	300	0.20	75
0.06	250	0.23	67
0.07	214	0.25	60
0.08	188	0.30	50
0.09	167	0.35	43
0.10	150	0.40	38
0.11	136	0.50	30
0.12	125	0.60	25
0.13	115	0.70	21
0.14	107	0.80	19
0.15	100	0.90	17
0.17	88	1.00	15

#### Converting Rate Per Acre To 1,000 Square Feet

1. Known facts and assumptions:

1 acre = 43,560 sq ft 2 lb = 32 fl oz; 1 pt = 16 fl oz; 1 qt = 32 fl oz 1 fl oz = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons Herbicide rate per acre from bulletin or label Hand sprayers apply about 1 gal per 1,000 sq ft

2. Convert herbicide rate per acre to ounces:

For example, 2 quarts per acre = 64 fl oz

3. Convert 64 fl oz per acre to fl oz per 1,000 sq ft

64 fl oz/43.56 sq ft = 1.50 fl oz

or 3 tablespoons per 1,000 sq ft

4. Add 3 tablespoons of the product to 1 gal of water and apply uniformly to 1,000 sq ft

#### Spot Treatment

For hand sprayers used for spot treatments, add 1 1/2 tablespoons of herbicide per gallon of water for each 1 quart per acre required broadcast. Apply to 1,000 sq ft. Application amounts are dependent upon spray pressure, walking speed during treatment and tip size. For powered handgun applications, mix broadcast rate in 100 gallons of water.

NOTE: Wettable powder herbicide rates would be determined by the same procedure; however, since volume or density of wettable powder herbicides varies, the calculated rate per 1,000 sq ft should be carefully measured by weighing on a precision scale.

## Weights and Measures (continued)

Pounds of active material per gal of	Pints of commerci	Pints of commercial product needed per acre to give the followin pounds of herbicide per acre	
commercial product	1/4 lb	1/2 lb	1 lb
2.00	1	2	4
2.64	3/4	11/2	3
3.00	2/3	11/3	2 2/3
3.34	3/5	11/5	2 2/5
4.00	1/2	1	2
5.00	2/5	4/5	12/3
6.00	1/3	2/3	11/3

#### Active Ingredient Per Gallon Conversions

#### **Metric Conversions**

Symbol	When you know	Multiply by	To find	Symbol
lb	pounds	0.454	kilograms	kg
pt	pints	0.473	liters	Ľ
qt	quarts	0.946	liters	L
floz	fluid ounces	28.4	milliliters	ml
А	acres	0.405	hectares	ha
ha	hectares	2.47	acres	А
gal	gallons	3.785	liters	L
Ľ	liters	0.264	gallons	gal
kg	kilograms	2.205	pounds	lb

## **Abbreviations**

ae - acid equivalent AF — acre foot ai - active ingredient AMS — ammonium sulfate cc — cubic centimeter COC — crop oil concentrate cu ft — cubic feet DAA — days after application DAP — days after planting DBP — days before planting DF - dry flowable DG — dispersible granules EC — emulsifiable concentrate EPOST — early postemergence EPP — early preplant ESO - esterified seed oil F — flowable fl oz — fluid ounce fb - followed by FPM — feet per minute ft — foot G — granules gal — gallon gal/A — gallons per acre, gpa, GPA

gm/A — grams per acre PPSA - preplant surface-applied GPA — gallons per acre GPH — gallons per hour GPM — gallons per minute PRE — preemergence PSI — lb/sq inch PT — Poast-tolerant IMI — imidazolinone pt - pint IMR - imidazolinone-resistant pt/A — pints per acre IR — imidazolinone-resistant qt — quart IT — imidazolinone-tolerant qt/A — quarts per acre, qpa lb — pound qt/100 — quarts/100 gal of spray solution lb/A — pounds per acre RPM — revolutions per minute l — liter RR — Roundup Ready® RR2 — Roundup Ready 2® LPOST — late postemergence SA — surface acres SG — soluble granules LL — Liberty-Link® ME - micro-encapsulated SM — surface mix ml — milliliter SP — soluble packet mph - miles per hour MSO - methylated seed oil STS - soybean tolerance to sulfonylurea NIS — nonionic surfactant T — tablespoon OM - organic matter tsp — teaspoon OP - organophosate insecticide UAN - urea-ammonium nitrate V/V — volume per volume OS - organosilicone surfactant oz - dry ounce WDG - wettable dispensable POST - postemergence WG - wettable granule WP — wettable powder PP — preplant W/V - weight per volume

More abbreviations can be found in the Dictionary Section starting on page 166.

# Looking for Green Students.



## Imagine...

a pastoral setting of gardens, woods, wheat fields, and prairie not far from coffee houses, restaurants, theaters, and museums. If this sounds too good to be true—think again. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln's East Campus is all that and more.

Built on a foundation of strong faculty leadership and the highest quality academic facilities, the **Department of Agronomy and Horticulture**—led by the Big Red Green Team—invites you to visit us to see a vision for the future with fresh thinking and an eye on our number one resource: our students.

To learn more, visit us on the Web: www.agronomy.unl.edu/looking/

You can also call (402) 472–2811 to talk with someone, or email us at agrohort@unl.edu.



# we're GREEN

These new opportunities allow our students to change the way we all think about our environment, our resources, and our world. Their talents are developing to meet the ever-changing needs of our community and planet. Check out these **GREEN** majors/options

#### Agronomy

Agroecology • Business • Crop Production • Integrated Crop Management • Research Careers • Soil Science

– Horticulture -

Landscape Design • Production • Science • Entrepreneurship

- Plant Biology ·

Biotechnology • Ecology & Management

#### **Turfgrass and Landscape Management**

Turfgrass Management • Landscape Management

## Take a look at some possible GREEN careers

PLANT BIOLOGY Field Biologist Plant Research Technologist	Educator Medical Professional Environmental Consultant Plant Ecologist	Horticultural or Agricultural Plant Breeder Genetic Engineer Ecosystem Manager
TURFGRASS & LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT Golf Course Superintendent Sports Turf Manager	Resort Grounds Manager Lawn Care Service Owner or Operator Sod Producer Sales or Technical Representative Landscape Management Contractor	Landscape Management Service Provid Botanical Garden or Arboretum Director or Manager Landscape Plant Grower Educator Field or Lab Researcher
AGRONOMY Crop Consultant Field or Lab Researcher Soil or Water Conservationist	Seed, Fertilizer, or Chemical Sales or Technical Representative Elevator or Co-op Manager Farmer or Rancher Educator	Farm Credit Banker Crop Insurance Adjuster Farmer Manager Plant Breeder Agricultural Communicator
HORTICULTURE Greenhouse Manager Nursery Manager Field or Lab Researcher	Landscape Designer Landscape Contractor Horticultural Entrepreneur Vineyard Manager Floral Designer	Plant Breeder Educator Plant Propagator or Grower Horticultural Communicator

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln does not discriminate on the basis of gender, age, disability, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.

# Nebraska Noxious Weeds

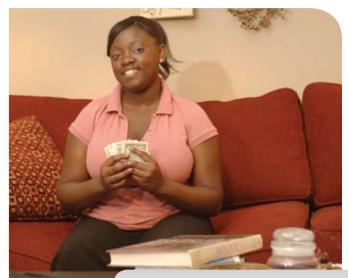


# Noxious weeds

compete with crops, rangeland and pastures, reducing yields and quality. Some noxious weeds are directly poisonous or injurious to man, livestock and wildlife. The losses resulting from noxious weed infestations can cost residents millions of dollars due to lost production or additional control costs. The business of noxious weed control is everyone's concern, and controlling them will benefit everyone.

Common reed, also known as phragmites, is featured in a new circular published by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Common Reed (EC166) is part of a series of Extension publications on the biology, identification, distribution, and control of Nebraska's noxious weeds. Also see Canada Thistle (EC171); Plumeless Thistle (EC172); Spotted and Diffuse Knapweed (EC173); Leafy Spurge (EC174); Purple Loosestrife (EC176); Musk Thistle (EC177) and Saltcedar (EC164).

Through a network of 83 offices serving all 93 Nebraska counties, extension is your front door to the University of Nebraska–Lincoln — no matter where you live or what you do. Your local extension educator, extension specialists and university researchers work together to bring unbiased, relevant and empowering information to families, farmers and ranchers, business and industry, communities, homeowners and young people across the entire state. Discoveries and findings rapidly make their way into the hands and minds of the people who need them — so you can apply this knowledge, make better decisions, achieve your objectives and improve your life.



Nebraska, EXTENSION

"I know how to save money for college."



"We know how to be better parents — in every sense of the word."



"We know how to build and program a robot."

Extension is committed to helping Nebraskans know how - and know now.

# **Crop Growth Stages**

### **Corn Growth Stages**

- Emergence (VE): Plant germinates, pushing coleoptile through soil surface.
- 2 leaf (V2): Two collars visible.

V2 2-Leaf

VE Emergence

- 4 leaf (V4): Four collars visible, growing point still below ground.
- 8 leaf (V8): Ear formation begins, growing point is above ground.
- 12 leaf (V12): Proper staging requires digging plant and splitting stem.
- Silking (R1): Silks are visible outside the husks; pollination occurs.
- Dough (R4): Endosperm milk turns thick and pasty.

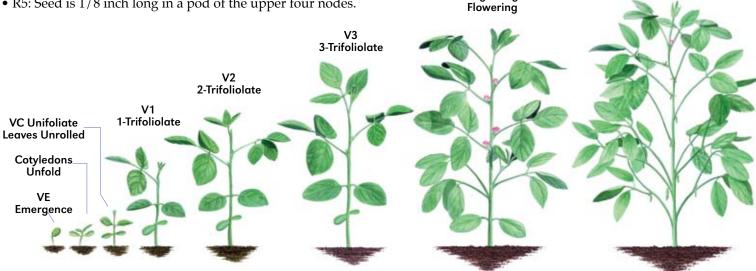
V4 4-Leaf

# Soybean/Dry Edible Bean Growth Stages

• Emergence (VE): Hypocotyl pulls cotyledons through soil surface, cotyledons provide nutrients and energy.

V8 8-Leaf

- Cotyledons (VC): Cotyledon leaves with unifoliate leaves unrolled.
- 1-Trifoliolate (V1): First node containing an unrolled trifoliolate leaf.
- R1: At least one flower on any node.
- R3: A pod 3/16 inch long on one of four uppermost nodes.
- R5: Seed is 1/8 inch long in a pod of the upper four nodes.



R1 Silking

> R3 Beginning

Pod

V12

12-Leaf

R1 Beginning



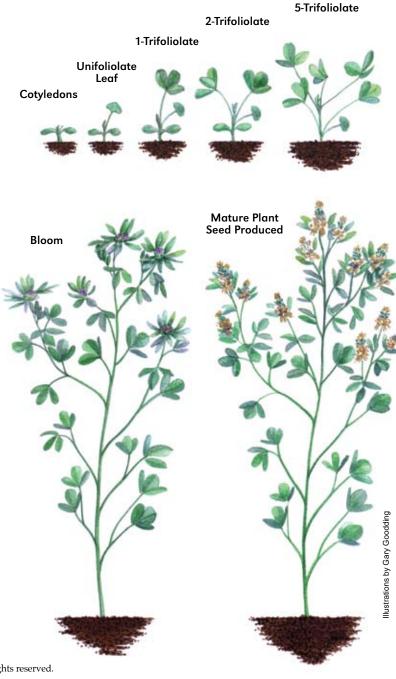
#### R5 Beginning Seed



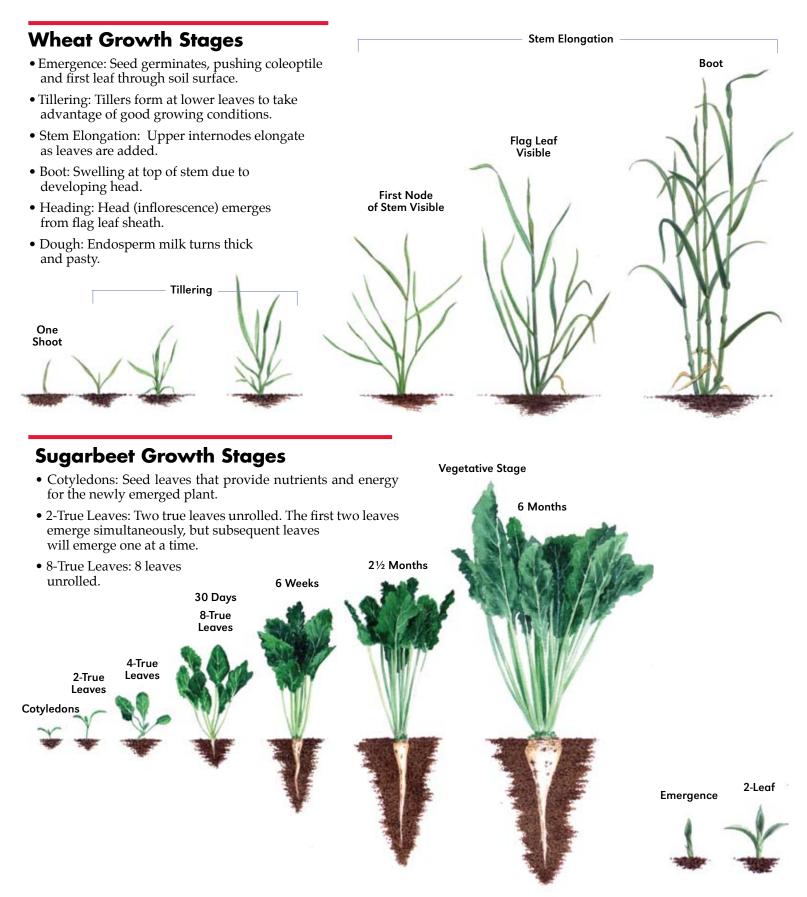
# Cotyledons: Provide nutrients and energy for the newly emerged plant.Unifoliolate leaf: The first true leaf has only one leaflet.

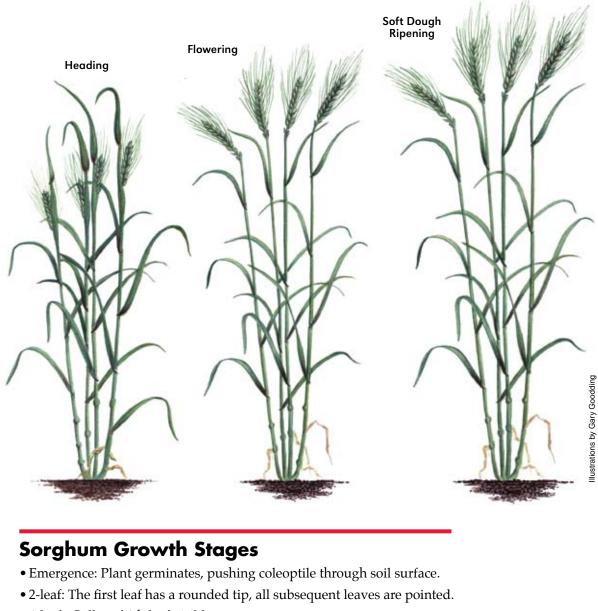
**Alfalfa Growth Stages** 

- 1-Trifoliolate: The second leaf to appear has three leaflets. All subsequent leaves have 3 or more leaflets.
- 5-Trifoliolate: Crown development is underway; lowermost buds pulled below ground.
- Bloom: Plant initiates flower development.
- Maturity: Pods with full seed development.

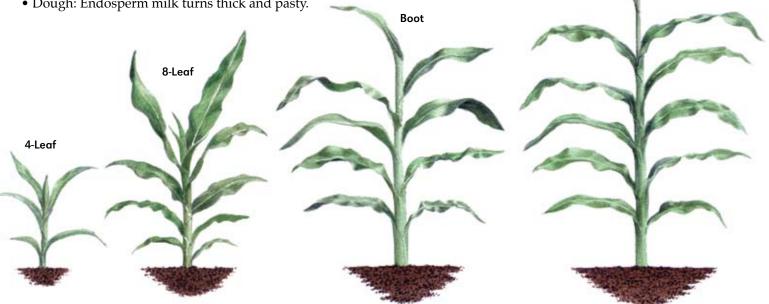


**Crop Growth Stages** 





- 4-leaf: Collar of 4th leaf visible.
- Boot: All leaves are fully expanded, swelling at the top of stem due to head.
- Heading: Panicle emerges from the flag leaf sheath.
- Dough: Endosperm milk turns thick and pasty.



© The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. All rights reserved.

Soft Dough

# **Weed Science Resources**

## **Extension Publications**

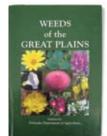
University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension offers a library of searchable on-line NebGuides and Extension Circulars and continues to add new publications regularly. These researchbased publications cover a range of information from family and small business to agricultural topics, including weed management, crop production, soil fertility, insect and disease management, tillage and equipment and farm and ranch economics. Browse by topic or use the search engine to locate the information you need 24/7 on the UNL Extension Publications Web site at *http://extension.unl.edu/publications*.

## Weeds of the Great Plains

Weeds of the Great Plains is a valuable resource for anyone involved in crop or range management in Nebraska. It includes pictures and useful information on many plants common to the Great Plains. Written by James Stubbendieck, Mitchell Coffin, and L.M. Landholt, and published by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, it is available for only \$25. It may be ordered by calling the State Department of Agriculture at (402) 471-2394 or by downloading a form available at http://www.agr.ne.gov/forms/nw11.pdf.



http://extension.unl.edu/publications



http://www.agr.ne.gov/forms/nw11.pdf

## WeedSOFT

WeedSOFT is transitioning to an Internet-based platform, available at *http://www.weedsoft.org*. Designed to be a valuable resource for both producers and educators, it will include tools to evaluate the impact of weeds on crop yield, calculate product amounts for tank-mixtures and select herbicides for pasture weeds.

## CropWatch

For research-based information directly tied to the current crop production season, visit CropWatch on-line. Written by Extension specialists and educators from across the state, CropWatch provides timely information on pest management and crop production for Nebraska. Issued almost weekly during the crop production season, readers can subscribe to an email alert and be notified whenever a new issue is posted. Visit *CropWatch at http://cropwatch.unl.edu* 



http://www.weedsoft.org



http://cropwatch.unl.edu

## Glyphosate, Weeds, and Crops

For information to maximize weed control in glyphosate-resistant cropping systems, visit *http://glyphosateweedscrops.org*. Content and publications have been prepared by the Glyphosate Stewardship Working Group, a collaboration of university weed scientists.

## Plant and Soil Sciences eLibrary

Visit *http://plantandsoil.unl.edu* to discover the premier on-line library for information and lessons on the science behind crop production. Written by professors and scientists at several universities, the content, illustrations and crop animations present information in an interesting and accessible format.

## **Pesticide Education Resources**

The web site *http://pested.unl.edu* is a one-stop resource for all the information you need to know on pesticide safety, applicator training, pesticide labels, IPM and building pest control.

## **Crop Production Clinics**

UNL's Crop Production Clinics have served Nebraska agriculture for over 30 years. At *http://cpc.unl.edu* you can find information on program locations, topics and registration, as well as research results from irrigation, entomology, plant pathology, soil science and weed science researchers.

## **UNL Weed Science**

Go to *http://weedscience.unl.edu* for the latest information on weed control research and news from weed scientists at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

### Agronomy and Horticulture Department

At *http://agronomy.unl.edu* you will find information for future students, meet UNL agronomy and horticulture faculty, and discover valuable educational programs and materials.

## Pesticide Label Resources

Labels for most herbicides registered in Nebraska are available online on the Crop Data Management Systems (CDMS) Web site at *http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/ LMDefault.aspx* or on the Greenbook Web site at *http:// www.greenbook.net/*. Manufacturer Web sites also may be consulted for label information. For a comprehensive list of pesticides labeled in Nebraska visit *http://www.kellysolutions.com/ne/pesticidindex.htm* 



http://glyphosateweedscrops.org/

## Plant and Soil Sciences eLibrary

http://plantandsoil.unl.edu



http://pested.unl.edu

http://cpc.unl.edu

University of Nebraska-Lincoln
WEED SCIENCE

http://weedscience.unl.edu





Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.

© 2008, The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska on behalf of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension. All rights reserved.