

2026

South Dakota Pest Management Guide

Wheat

A guide to managing weeds, insects and diseases.



**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**

Pesticide Recertification Information

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) is the lead agency administering the pesticide certification program required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). SDSU Extension partners with DANR to offer training programs. Those who apply pesticides for hire or as an employee that applies pesticides while performing work duties, must have a commercial applicator license. Existing applicators may complete recertification online.

Commercial Applicator Information: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/south-dakota-commercial-pesticide-applicator-certification-testing>

Private Applicator Information: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/applicator-training-pesticides>

Contact: Stephen Robertson, SDSU Extension Pesticide Education Field Specialist, stephen.robertson@sdstate.edu , (605) 688-5550

Safety First

Follow the Label. It is a violation of federal pesticide laws to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using.

Applicator Safety. The most serious risk of exposure is during handling and mixing the concentrated product. Use protective equipment specified on the label. Use chemical-resistant gloves, eye shield, long-sleeved clothing, rubber boots and appropriate respirator as required. In case of emergency, contact the Poison Control Center via 24-hour phone line:

Poison Control Center – 1-800-222-1222

Water Protection. Water quality is a public concern. Preventing spills and accidents reduces risk of groundwater and surface water contamination. Mix pesticides away from wells and water sources. Prevent back siphoning. Install anti-backflow devices in irrigation equipment used for pesticides. Triple rinse containers. Store pesticides properly. Identify high-risk areas such as coarse soils or areas where the water table is near the surface. Be aware of pesticide properties that increase the risk of contamination in the critical area. Some treatments have specific restrictions requiring buffer strips and border areas around wells, lakes and streams.

Trade names for pesticides are used in this publication to aid reader recognition. The common name is also listed and is used for pesticides that are available in many labeled products. Examples of other product names are listed where possible based on information available. As patents expire and marketing agreements are formed, additional products may be marketed. Be sure crop use and application directions are followed for the product being used.

This book was published by SDSU Extension. For more information in the fields of agriculture, farming and rural living available in print, electronically or on-line, visit extension.sdstate.edu.

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Information in this book is intended to be a guideline for label information and is not a label substitute. Pesticide products include herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. Pesticide product labels can change at any time and applicators must follow all label procedures. It is particularly important to be sure pesticide products are being applied in the correct environments (e.g. right-of-way, pasture, cropland, non-crop, etc.), environmental precautions are being followed (rate restrictions, applications on or near surface water or shallower water tables, applications near trees, etc.), and in accordance with grazing/haying restrictions.

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Contents

South Dakota 2026 Pest Management Guide – Wheat

Weed Control in Wheat, Small Grains and Millet.3

Eric Jones, *Assistant Professor and SDSU Extension Weed Management Specialist*
David Vos, *SDSU Ag Research Manager*
Jill Alms, *SDSU Ag Research Manager*
Leon J. Wrage, *SDSU Distinguished Professor Emeritus*
Paul O. Johnson, *former SDSU Extension Weed Science Coordinator*

Foliar Insecticides in Wheat 40

Philip Rozeboom, *SDSU Extension IPM Coordinator*
Adam Varenhorst, *Associate Professor and SDSU Extension Field Crop Entomologist*
Bradley McManus, *SDSU Extension IPM Specialist*
Patrick Wagner, *SDSU Extension Entomology Field Specialist*

Fungicide and Insecticide Seed Treatments in Wheat. 47

Madalyn Shires, *Assistant Professor and SDSU Extension Plant Pathologist*
Connie Strunk, *SDSU Extension Plant Pathology Field Specialist*
Bradley McManus, *SDSU Extension IPM Specialist*
Patrick M. Wagner, *SDSU Extension Entomology Field Specialist*
Adam Varenhorst, *Associate Professor and SDSU Extension Field Crop Entomologist*
Philip Rozeboom, *SDSU Extension IPM Coordinator*

Foliar Fungicides in Wheat. 59

Madalyn Shires, *Assistant Professor and SDSU Extension Plant Pathologist*
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Edited by Philip Rozeboom, *SDSU Extension IPM Coordinator*, Patrick Wagner, *SDSU Extension Entomology Field Specialist* and Adam Varenhorst, *Associate Professor and SDSU Extension Field Crop Entomologist*

oz = ounce
pt = pint
qt = quart
gal = gallon
lb = pound
gpa = gallon per acre
lb/gal = pound per gallon
fl oz/a = fluid ounce per acre
A = acre
L = liquid or EC
G = granule
DF = dry flowable (spray)
EC = emulsifiable concentrate
ai = active ingredient

Abbreviations Used

ae = acid equivalent
AMS = ammonium sulfate
COC = crop oil concentrate
MSO = methylated (processed) seed oil
NIS = non-ionic surfactant
PHI = pre-harvest interval
REI = restricted entry interval
SG = soluble granule
WDG = water dispersible granule
WSP = water soluble packet
XP = extruded paste
UAN = Urea+ammonium nitrate liquid fertilizer
%v/v = percent volume per volume

Weed Control in Wheat, Small Grains and Millet

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Herbicide Suggestions

Information in this publication is based on research by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and other research or observations. Herbicides are included only after the chemical is registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as to residue tolerances in crops used for food or feed.

This information provides a summary of herbicide uses and does not imply a guarantee. The label is the legal source of information.

Rates

Rates for most treatments are stated as the amount of product per acre; however, rates for, 2,4-D, dicamba, MCPA, bromoxynil, and glyphosate are stated as acid equivalent (ae) per acre. Refer to the charts provided to determine the amount required for the specific product being used.

Time to Apply

The time to apply most treatments is based on crop and/or weed growth stage.

Cost

The cost for low and high rates is listed. Cost of additives is not included. Prices vary. Consult your dealer for actual price.

Resistance Management

Refer to the table on the next page for a brief description of each herbicide site of action. Repeated use of similar herbicide modes of action over multiple years may result in herbicide resistant weed populations or shifts in populations toward species that are difficult or costly to control. Maintaining the efficacy of herbicide chemistries through herbicide rotations may be an effective long-term strategy to reduce weed control costs as herbicide patents expire and weed control technology becomes less expensive. To facilitate proper herbicide rotation, the herbicide site of action number is listed next to the herbicide products in this publication.

Buffers

Many labels now have buffer zone recommendations for applying herbicides. Check individual product labels for specific restrictions.

Group Numbers Associated with Herbicide Sites or Modes of Action

WSSA Group Number	Site or Mode of Action	Examples
1	ACCase inhibitor	fenoxaprop, clodinafop
2	ALS inhibitor	mesosulfuron, flucarbazone
3	Microtubule inhibitor	trifluralin
4	Growth regulator	2,4-D, dicamba
6	Photosynthesis inhibitor (contact)	bromoxynil
7	Photosynthesis inhibitor (urea)	propanil
8	Lipid synthesis inhibitor (thiocarbamates)	triallate
9	EPSP inhibitor	glyphosate
14	Cell membrane disrupter (PPO inhibitor)	carfentrazone, pyraflufen
22	Cell membrane disrupter (PS1 inhibitor)	paraquat
27	Bleacher (HPPD)	mesotrione

HERBICIDE TABLE OF CONTENTS

Accurate Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) . . .	21	Glyphosate Products (glyphosate) . . .	32
Affinity (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19	GoldSky (florasulam + fluroxypyr + pyroxsulam) . . .	27
Aggressor (quizalofop) . . .	31	Gramoxone (paraquat) . . .	32
Agility (dicamba + thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) . . .	21	GR1 or GR2 (pyroxsulam) . . .	25
Aim (carfentrazone) . . .	17, 33	Harmony SG (thifensulfuron) . . .	18
Ally (metsulfuron) . . .	20	Harmony Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19
Ally Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) . . .	21	Hat Trick (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA) . . .	14
Amber (triasulfuron) . . .	22	Helmquat (paraquat) . . .	32
Anthem Flex (pyroxa-sulfone + carfentrazone) . . .	35	Huskie (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil) . . .	16
Antik (carfentrazone) . . .	17, 33	Huskie Complete (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil + thien-carbazone) . . .	16
AquaPen (pendimethalin) . . .	6	Huskie FX (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) . . .	16
Argos (mesotrione) . . .	7	Incinerate (mesotrione) . . .	7
Audit 1:1/Audit 4:1 (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19	Irongate (flucarbazone + pyroxsulam) . . .	28
Avadex (triallate) . . .	6	Kochiavore (bromoxynil + fluroxypyr + 2,4-D) . . .	15
Axial XL (pinoxaden) . . .	30	Latigo (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	9
Axial Bold (pinoxaden + fenoxaprop) . . .	30	Longbow (carfentrazone) . . .	17, 33
Axial Star (pinoxaden + fluroxypyr) . . .	30	Luxxur (thribenuron + thien-carbazone) . . .	29
Banvel (dicamba) . . .	8	MCPA amine (MCPA amine) . . .	8, 37
Batalium Amped (flucarbazone + fluroxypyr + bromoxynil) . . .	28	MCPA ester (MCPA ester) . . .	8
Beam (fenoxaprop) . . .	29	Meso (mesotrione) . . .	7
Bellum (mesotrione) . . .	7	Meso Star (mesotrione) . . .	7
Beyond (imazamox) . . .	31	Mesotrione (mesotrione) . . .	7
Beyond Xtra (imazamox) . . .	31	MesoTryOne (mesotrione) . . .	7
Bite (clopyralid) . . .	12	Motif (mesotrione) . . .	7
Boomer (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA) . . .	14	MSM 60DF (metsulfuron) . . .	20
Brash (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	9	Nimble (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19
Bromoxynil products		Olympus (propoxycarbazone-sodium) . . .	24
Broclean, Brox, Maestro, Moxy . . .	15	OpenSky (pyroxsulam + fluroxypyr) . . .	26
Bromoxynil + MCPA products		Opti-DGA (dicamba) . . .	8
Bison, Bromac, Bromac Advanced, Brox M, Maestro		Oracle (dicamba) . . .	8
Advanced, Maestro MA, Vendetta, WildCard Xtra . . .	15	Orion (florasulam + MCPA ester) . . .	18
Bromoxynil + 2,4-D products		Osprey (mesosulfuron) . . .	25
Double Up B+D, Deadbolt . . .	15	Osprey Xtra (mesosulfuron + thien-carbazone) . . .	25
Buckle (triallate + trifluralin) . . .	7	Outlaw (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	9
Callisto (mesotrione) . . .	7	Outrider (sulfosulfuron) . . .	23
Carnivore (MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) . . .	15	Ozone 3.0 (flucarbazone) . . .	27
Cavallo (mesotrione) . . .	7	Panther SC (flumioxazin) . . .	34
Clarifier (dicamba) . . .	8	Paraquat (paraquat) . . .	32
Clarity (dicamba) . . .	8	Para-shot (paraquat) . . .	32
Clash (dicamba) . . .	8	Parazone (paraquat) . . .	32
Clean Slate (clopyralid) . . .	12	Parity (fenoxaprop) . . .	29
Cleansweep D (2,4-D + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) . . .	15	Patriot (metsulfuron) . . .	20
Cleansweep M (MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) . . .	15	Pavilion (pendimethalin) . . .	6
Colt AS (clopyralid + fluroxypyr) . . .	13	Parlay (MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) . . .	15
Colt+Salvo (fluroxypyr + 2,4-D) . . .	10	Peak (prosulfuron) . . .	23
Colt+Sword (fluroxypyr + MCPA) . . .	10	PerfectMatch (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + pyroxsulam) . . .	27
Comet (fluroxypyr) . . .	10	Permit (halosulfuron) . . .	9
Curtail (clopyralid + 2,4-D amine) . . .	14	Picloram (picloram) . . .	17
Curtail M (clopyralid + MCPA) . . .	14	Pin-Dee 3.3EC (pendimethalin) . . .	6
Detonate (dicamba) . . .	8	Pixxaro (fluroxypyr + halauxifen) . . .	11
Diablo (dicamba) . . .	8	Plotter (metsulfuron) . . .	20
Dicamba DMA (dicamba) . . .	8	Plotter Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) . . .	21
Discover NG (clodinafop) . . .	29	PowerFlex HL (pyroxsulam) . . .	25
Disha DMA (dicamba) . . .	8	Pre-Pare (flucarbazone) . . .	7
Doleac (dicamba) . . .	8	Prowl H20 (pendimethalin) . . .	6
Dolerity (dicamba) . . .	8	Quelex (florasulam + halauxifen) . . .	18
Double Check (fenoxaprop) . . .	29	Range Star (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	9
Edition (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19	Rapport (thifensulfuron + tribenuron) . . .	19
Everest 3.0 (flucarbazone) . . .	27	Rave (triasulfuron + dicamba) . . .	22
Explorer (mesotrione) . . .	7	Report Extra (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron) . . .	22
Express (tribenuron) . . .	20	Reviton (tiafenacil) . . .	33
Facet (quinclorac) . . .	34	Rezuvant (fluroxypyr + halauxifen + pinoxaden) . . .	11
Fancy (fluroxypyr) . . .	10	Rifle (dicamba) . . .	8
Far Reach (clopyralid + fluroxypyr) . . .	13	Rifle-D (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	10
Far-go (triallate) . . .	6	Rimfire Max (propoxycarbazone + mesosulfuron) . . .	24
Finesse (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron) . . .	22	Saddle-Up (dicamba + 2,4-D) . . .	9
Flagstaff (fluroxypyr) . . .	10	Sandea (halosulfuron) . . .	9
Flumi 51 (flumioxazin) . . .	34	Satellite HydroCap (pendimethalin) . . .	6
Flumi SX (flumioxazin) . . .	34	Scorch (dicamba + 2,4-D + fluroxypyr) . . .	12
Flurox (fluroxypyr) . . .	10	Sentrallas (fluroxypyr + thifensulfuron) . . .	12
Full Deck (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA) . . .	14	Sharpen (saflufenacil) . . .	33
Glean XP (chlorsulfuron) . . .	23		

Sinder (<i>clopyralid</i>)	13
Sotrion (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Spitfire (<i>dicamba + 2,4-D</i>)	9
Spur (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Stranixa Ultra (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Starane Flex (<i>fluroxypyr + florasulam</i>)	11
Starane NXT (<i>fluroxypyr + bromoxynil</i>)	11
Starane Ultra (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Stark Ultra (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Stave (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Stave Pro (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Stealth (<i>pendimethalin</i>)	6
Sterling Blue (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
Stigmata (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Stinger HL/Stinger (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Strut (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
Tacoma (<i>fenoxaprop</i>)	29
Talinor (<i>bicyclopyrone + bromoxynil</i>)	17
Taquet (<i>tribenuron</i>)	20
Tarzac (<i>pyroxsulam + halauxifen</i>)	26
Tolvera (<i>bromoxynil + tolpyralate</i>)	17
Topeka (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
T-Pac (<i>thifensulfuron + tribenuron</i>)	19
Treaty (<i>thifensulfuron</i>)	18
Treaty Extra (<i>thifensulfuron + tribenuron</i>)	19
Treflan (<i>trifluralin</i>)	6
Triflurex (<i>trifluralin</i>)	6
Triumph (<i>picloram</i>)	17
Trivant (<i>bromoxynil + fluroxypyr + 2,4-D</i>)	15
Trump Card (<i>fluroxypyr + 2,4-D</i>)	10
Truslate (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Truslate Pro (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	13
Trust (<i>trifluralin</i>)	6
T-Square (<i>thifensulfuron + tribenuron</i>)	19
Tuscany, Tuscany SC (<i>flumioxazin</i>)	34
2,4-D ester and amine	8
Valor SX, Valor EZ (<i>flumioxazin</i>)	34
Varro (<i>thiencarbazone</i>)	28
Varsity (<i>flumioxazin</i>)	34
Victory (<i>tribenuron</i>)	20
Vida (<i>pyraflufen</i>)	33
Vios FX (<i>Fluroxypyr + thiencarbazone</i>)	12
Vision (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
Volta (<i>thifensulfuron</i>)	18
Voucher (<i>fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	10
Weedmaster (<i>dicamba + 2,4-D</i>)	9
Weld (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	13
Whiplash (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
WideARmatch (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + halauxifen</i>)	13
WideMatch (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Wolverine Advanced	
(<i>fenoxaprop + pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil</i>)	29
Yukon (<i>dicamba + halosulfuron</i>)	9
Zidua, Zidua SC (<i>pyroxsulfone</i>)	35
Herbicide Tolerant Wheat	31
Burndown and Post-Harvest	32-35
Perennial Weeds After Harvest	36
Small Grains Seeded with Alfalfa	37
Weed Response to Herbicides Table	38
Abbreviations Used	2

Oat Herbicides

Affinity products (<i>thifensulfuron + tribenuron</i>)	19
Aim (<i>carfentrazone</i>)	17, 33
Antik (<i>carfentrazone</i>)	17, 33
Argos (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Bite (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Bromoxynil Products	15, 37
Boomer (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	14
Callisto (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Carnivore (<i>MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr</i>)	15
Clean Slate (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12

Cleansweep D (<i>2,4-D + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr</i>)	15
Cleansweep M (<i>MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr</i>)	15
Colt AS (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Colt+Sword (<i>fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	10
Comet (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Curtail M (<i>clopyralid + MCPA</i>)	14
Dicamba Products (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
Far Reach (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Flagstaff (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Full Deck (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	14
Glean (<i>chlorsulfuron</i>)	23
Harmony products (<i>thifensulfuron</i>)	18
Hat Trick (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	14
Longbow (<i>carfentrazone</i>)	17, 33
MCPA	8
Mesotrione Products (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Orion (<i>florasulam + MCPA ester</i>)	18
Parlay (<i>MCPA + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr</i>)	15
Peak (<i>prosulfuron</i>)	23
Picloram	17
Scorch (<i>dicamba + 2,4-D + fluroxypyr</i>)	12
Sentrallas (<i>fluroxypyr + thifensulfuron</i>)	12
Sharpen (<i>safinufenacil</i>)	33
Sinder (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Spur (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Starane Flex (<i>fluroxypyr + florasulam</i>)	11
Starane NXT (<i>fluroxypyr + bromoxynil</i>)	11
Starane Ultra (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Stave Pro (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Stigmata (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Stinger (<i>clopyralid</i>)	12
Triumph (<i>picloram</i>)	17
Trivant (<i>bromoxynil + fluroxypyr + 2,4-D</i>)	15
Truslate (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Truslate Pro (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	13
2,4-D amine	8
Voucher (<i>fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	10
Weld (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA</i>)	13
WideMatch (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Whiplash (<i>clopyralid + fluroxypyr</i>)	13

Millet herbicides

Aim (<i>carfentrazone</i>)	17, 33
Argos (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Callisto (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Comet (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Dicamba Products (<i>dicamba</i>)	8
Explorer (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Incinerate (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Meso Star (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Mesotrione Products (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Motif (<i>mesotrione</i>)	7
Peak (<i>prosulfuron</i>)	23
Permit (<i>halosulfuron</i>)	9
Sandea (<i>halosulfuron</i>)	9
Scorch (<i>dicamba + 2,4-D + fluroxypyr</i>)	13
Sharpen (<i>safinufenacil</i>)	33
Starane Ultra (<i>fluroxypyr</i>)	10
Trump Card (<i>fluroxypyr + 2, 4-D</i>)	10
2,4-D amine	8
Yukon (<i>dicamba + halosulfuron</i>)	9

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, TRITICALE, MILLET and OATS (not planted with legumes)

TREFLAN (*trifluralin*) Site of Action: 3

(\$4.10-13.05)

1-1.5 pt Treflan 4L (0.5-0.75 lb ai)

5-7.5 lb Treflan TR-10 10G (0.5-0.75 lb ai)

Trifluralin is available in additional brand products, including **Trust**, **Triflurex**, and others.

TARGET WEED: FOXTAIL

Spring application after planting, shallow incorporated. Incorporate 1 to 1.5 inches deep with two flexline or spike-tooth harrowing. Plant seed 2 to 3 inches deep. Does not control wild oats. Better crop tolerance than fall-incorporated application. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa. Do not plant oats or sorghum the following year. Do not apply where Treflan or Sonalan was applied at a rate greater than 0.5 lb ai the previous season.

Spring preplant incorporated. Barley only. Spray or granules. Use 1 pt Treflan 4L or 5 lb per acre Treflan 10G. Incorporate within 24 hours. Incorporated with a second pass before planting; for granules allow at least 7 days before the second pass.

Fall-Applied, preplant incorporated. Granules preferred. Apply after September 1. Granules may be applied into standing stubble. Incorporate within 24 hours. Make second incorporation in the spring before planting. Consistent foxtail control. Crop tolerance may be adequate; however, some stand reduction may be noted in certain conditions. Note precautions as for spring application.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, and BARLEY: Apply liquid in spring after planting and incorporate shallowly or apply in the fall and incorporate. Apply granules in fall and incorporate. May be applied in the spring preplant and incorporated before planting for barley only. Not for winter wheat or rye.

5-10 lb Treflan TR-10 10G (0.5-1 lb ai)

(\$8.70-17.40)

FALLOW: Use for foxtail control during the fallow period. Plant hard red spring, or durum wheat, and barley the following spring. Incorporate within 24 hours. Complete the second incorporation whenever escaping weeds make it necessary. Plant seed 2 inches deep.

PENDIMETHALIN PRODUCTS (*pendimethalin*) Site of Action: 3

(\$11.30-24.25)

1.5-3 pt Prowl H2O, AquaPen or Satellite HydroCap 3.8L (0.71-1.42 lb ai)

1.8-3.6 pt Pavilion 3.3EC, Pin-Dee 3.3EC or Stealth 3.3L (0.74-1.5 lb ai)

Selective herbicide for the control of most annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds. Use rates are dependent on soil texture. Emerged weeds will not be controlled, tank-mix with other labeled herbicides to control emerged weeds. The addition of an adjuvant is not necessary when applied alone but may be recommended with tank-mixes. Follow adjuvant directions on tank-mix labels.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for aerial application and 10 gpa for ground application. Do not apply more than 3 pt (3.8L) or 3.6 pt (3.3L) per season. Do not apply within 60 days of grain or straw harvest, within 28 days of hay harvest, or within 11 days of forage harvest. Rotation intervals are dependent on rate of pendimethalin applied, see label for specific restrictions.

WHEAT (SPRING OR WINTER): AquaPen, Pavilion and Stealth only. Preemergence or delayed preemergence. Plant wheat at least 1 inch deep.

WHEAT (SPRING OR WINTER), or TRITICALE: Postemergence: Apply from the first leaf stage but before flag leaf is visible. Plant wheat at least 0.5-1 inch deep.

FALLOW: Apply to stubble following harvest. Do not make more than one application during a fallow period before planting fall cereal crops. Allow at least 4 months between application and planting with at least 12 inches precipitation.

FAR-GO or AVADEX (*triallate*) Site of Action: 8

(\$17.95-28.15)

1-1.5 qt Far-go 4L (1-1.5 lb ai) 10-15 lb Avadex 10G (1-1.5 lb ai)

TARGET WEED: WILD OAT

SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Spring Application. Control is fair to very good. Spray formulation preferred. Incorporate immediately into the top 2 inches of soil either before seeding or after planting with two harrowings. Use Far-go at 1 qt for spring and durum wheat or 1.5 qt for barley and triticale. Apply Avadex 10G at 10-12.5 lb for spring wheat or durum and apply 12.5-15 lb for barley or triticale. Use the low rate when seeding wheat with a press drill. Best wheat tolerance when applied after planting.

10-15 lb Buckle 13G (1.3-2 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL**

Intended for residual control of wild oats, green and yellow foxtail, and downy brome (cheatgrass) suppression in winter wheat, durum wheat, and barley. Best results if granules are incorporated within 24 hours after application to a depth not exceeding 3-4 inches.

BARLEY: Spring Application. Apply 10-12.5 lb/A for barley or barley/pea mix. To incorporate, use equipment such as a culti-harrow but not disc implements. A second incorporation at a right angle may improve efficacy.

WINTER WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY: Fall Application. Apply 10-12.5 lb/A for barley or durum wheat or 12.5-15 lb/A for winter wheat. If incorporating with a single pass in the fall, a second incorporation must be performed in the spring during seedbed preparation. Avoid working the soil in the spring any deeper than fall tillage. If no spring work is anticipated, two incorporations must be completed in the fall. Buckle may be applied at 10 lb/A in the fall prior to planting spring wheat in Corson, Dewey, Harding, Perkins, and Ziebach counties. Average soil temperature from 0-2 inches deep must be less than 40 degrees F at the time of application. Do not plant wheat deeper than 1.5-2 inches and delay planting until soil is 45 degrees F or warmer. There is a risk of crop injury on hilltop soils. Crop rotation restriction is 12 months for peas and lentils and 16 months for sorghum, proso millet, corn, or oats.

PRE-PARE (*flucarbazone*) Site of Action: 2

(\$3.95-7.95)

0.15-0.3 oz Pre-Pare 70WDG (0.006-0.013 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: CHEATGRASS SUPPRESSION, FOXTAILS, WILD OATS**

Intended to be tank-mixed with a burndown herbicide such as glyphosate to improve control of downy/Japanese brome (cheatgrass) and mustards, while providing residual control and suppression for wild oat and foxtail, respectively. SDSU trials have demonstrated good wild oat and green foxtail control when Pre-Pare was applied prior to spring wheat emergence, but a postemergence grass herbicide may be needed to control escapes in dense weed infestations. In some SDSU trials, grass escapes did not reduce wheat yield. Pre-Pare contains the same active ingredient (flucarbazone) as Everest 3.0. Activity may be reduced if there is no rain within 7-10 days after application.

Do not apply over coarse textured soils with low organic matter (less than 1%) and high pH (above 8). Do not apply preplant or preemergence ahead of durum wheat. Do not apply more than a total of 0.027 lb a.i. Pre-Pare or Pre-Pare followed by Everest 3.0. Do not apply Pre-Pare as a preplant or preemergence ahead of Batalium herbicide in the same crop. Do not mix, load, or clean spray equipment within 33 feet or spray within 50 feet of a well head or standing water, such as marshes, ditches, ponds, lakes, etc.

For foliar activity, add NIS at 0.25% v/v. Addition of liquid nitrogen fertilizer up to 50% of spray solution in spring applications or AMS at an equivalent of 1.5 lb N/A to the NIS may increase activity. If mixing with glyphosate, use only approved adjuvants for glyphosate. Recommended carrier is 5-10 gpa for ground applications or 3 gpa for aerial applications.

Rotation restriction is 9 months for barley, canola, dry edible beans, flax, safflower, soybeans (6 months for STS soybeans), sunflowers; 11 months for corn or field peas; or 24 months for lentils or mustard. Risk for carryover may increase after prolonged cool or dry soil conditions.

WINTER or SPRING WHEAT: Apply preplant or preemergence. 0.2-0.3 oz for winter wheat or 0.15-0.3 oz spring wheat depending on pH and OM.

MESOTRIONE PRODUCTS (*mesotrione*) Site of Action: 27

(\$3.75-17.65)

3-6 oz Callisto, Argos, Bellum, Carabiner, Cavallo, Explorer, Incinerate, Meso, Meso Star, Mesotrione, MesoTryOne, Motif, Seeker or Sotrion 4L (0.094-0.19 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: LAMBSQUARTERS, PIGWEEDS, SEVERAL OTHERS**

For oats and pearl millet only. Controls several common broadleaf weed species, such as kochia, lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, common ragweed, and velvetleaf.

If weeds are emerged at the time of application, add a NIS (0.25% v/v) or COC (1% v/v). Using COC rather than NIS may increase the risk of crop injury. In addition to NIS or COC, UAN (28%N, 2.5% v/v) or AMS (8.5 lb/100 gal. spray solution) may be added for improved weed control, but it is not required. The addition may increase the risk of oat injury. Do not make more than one application per year. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa by ground. Do not apply by air. Rotate to corn, flax, pearl millet, oats, and sorghum anytime; wheat, barley, and rye 4 months; alfalfa, canola, peas, soybeans and sunflowers 10 months; and most other crops 18 months.

OAT: Apply 6 fl oz/A for preemergence applications or 3 fl oz/A for postemergence (after weed and oat emergence) applications. Do not apply both pre and postemergence and make only one application per year. Apply to weeds less than 5 inches tall. Postemergence applications may result in temporary oat injury, which may include leaf bleaching, leaf burn, or stunting. Tank-mixing with other herbicides or pesticides (particularly those with EC formulations) may increase the risk of foliar oat injury. Do not graze or feed forage within 30 days or harvest for 50 days after application.

PEARL MILLET: Apply up to 6 oz/A after planting but prior to millet emergence. Tolerance has been good in SDSU trials.

0.25-0.5 lb ae MCPA amine or MCPA ester (0.25-0.5 lb ae)**TARGET WEEDS: SOME BROADLEAVES**

Selective, translocated herbicide for annual broadleaves. Equal to 2,4-D on wild mustard, lambsquarters, and Canada thistle control. Weeds must be small; early spraying is important. Less effective than 2,4-D on larger weeds. Kochia and wild buckwheat control is usually unsatisfactory. Excellent crop tolerance at a wide range of stages. Avoid spraying at boot to heading. Most situations require 0.33 to 0.5 lb ae per acre. Ester forms have appeared slightly more effective on some species. Apply by air or ground. Do not graze dairy or slaughter animals on treated areas for 2 weeks after treatment

WINTER WHEAT, RYE: Apply in the spring after tillering but before early boot. MCPA is not widely used alone because other treatments frequently give better control of weed problems.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY: Apply from the 5-leaf to early boot stage. Frequently used in combination treatments.

OAT: Apply at the 3-4 leaf stage. Excellent crop tolerance.

2,4-D AMINE or 2,4-D ESTER Site of Action: 4**0.25-0.5 lb ae 2,4-D amine or 2,4-D ester (0.25-0.5 lb ae)****TARGET WEEDS: BROADLEAVES**

Selective, translocated herbicide for several annual and perennial broadleaved weeds. Best choice for field bindweed. Very good control of several annual broadleaves but less effective for kochia or wild buckwheat. Good crop tolerance at proper growth stage. Avoid treating at boot to heading. Better crop tolerance with amine.

Ester formulation is usually used at slightly lower rate than the amine formulation. Rates of 0.33 lb ester or 0.5 lb ae amine per acre have been satisfactory for most general broadleaved problems. Rate of 0.25 lb ae per acre will control small susceptible weeds such as wild mustard. Use maximum rate for perennial weeds. Some labels allow rates to 0.75 lb ae per acre for improved perennial control if some crop injury can be tolerated. Apply by air or ground. Label does not support preplant applications. Do not graze dairy or slaughter animals on treated areas for 2 weeks after application.

Harvest aid application of 1 lb ae per acre may be made after the dough stage. Do not use straw for feed.

WINTER WHEAT, RYE: Apply in spring when crop is fully tillered until early boot. Do not apply in fall.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY: Apply from the 5-leaf to early boot stage after crop has tillered. Earlier treatment may reduce the number of tillers.

OAT: Apply only 2,4-D amine at 0.25-0.33 lb ae/A at the 3-4 leaf stage. Do not apply at boot or heading. Crop tolerance is marginal and varies among varieties. Considerable yield reduction is possible. Weak on wild buckwheat and kochia. Higher rates for larger weeds or perennials.

MILLET: Apply 2,4-D amine 3.8L at 0.5-1 pt/A from 5-leaf to early boot stage after crop tillering. Earlier treatment may reduce the number of tillers.

DICAMBA PRODUCTS Site of Action: 4 **RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE****2-4 oz dicamba 4L (0.06-0.12 lb ae)**

Dicamba is available in several products including **Banvel, Clarifier, Clarity, Clash, Detonate, Diablo, Dicamba, Disha DMA, Doleac DMA, Dolerity DGA, Opti-DGA, Oracle, Rifle, Sterling Blue, Strut, Vision**, and others.

TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Excellent broadleaved weed control, including wild buckwheat and kochia. Use lower rates for small susceptible weeds under favorable growing conditions. Use higher rates for best kochia control. Application time is usually too early for maximum perennial weed control. Crop stage is critical. Late applications may cause injury. Lower rates improve crop tolerance and may be adequate if conditions are favorable; however, even the lower rates should not be applied past recommended crop stages. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa for ground and 1 gpa for air.

For lactating dairy animals, do not graze for 7 days and do not harvest hay for 37 days after application. There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating animals. Wait 22 days to plant wheat, barley, oat and other grasses per 8 oz of dicamba.

Labeling allows preharvest application in winter and spring wheat and barley. Apply 8 oz after crop is in hard dough stage; allow at least 7 days before harvest. May tank mix with other herbicides labeled for preharvest such as 2,4-D. Do not graze or feed straw from treated fields. Test germination if crop is used for seed purposes.

WINTER WHEAT: Apply in the spring before jointing stage of crop. Not for rye.

SPRING WHEAT, DURUM: Apply at the 3-4 crop leaf stage for best tolerance. Do not apply if the crop exceeds the 6-leaf stage. Durum is slightly less tolerant than hard red spring.

BARLEY: Apply 2-3 oz before barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage. Poor crop tolerance. See dicamba labels for other tank-mix partners. Tank-mixing with 2,4-D is not recommended for early season applications.

TRITICALE: Apply dicamba at 2-4 oz per acre. Apply prior to jointing for winter types and prior to 6-leaf stage for spring types. Tank-mix with bromoxynil for better performance. Disha DMA, Oracle and Rifle not labeled for triticale.

OAT: Apply at the 3-4 oat leaf stage. Do not apply after the 4-leaf stage. Crop tolerance is adequate within the narrow application window. Adding MCPA improves mustard control. Do not tank-mix with 2,4-D.

PROSO MILLET: Apply 4 oz with 0.375 lb ae 2,4-D at the 2-5 leaf crop stage. Crop tolerance is marginal. Banvel, Diablo, Disha DMA, Doleac DMA, Oracle and Rifle are not labeled for proso millet.

OTHER TANK-MIXES – WHEAT: Rates of dicamba 4L are 2-3 oz in most situations. A rate of 3 fl oz dicamba 4L + 0.25-

0.38 lb ae MCPA or 0.25-0.38 lb ae 2,4-D amine suggested for most situations; ester forms not recommended. MCPA in the combination gives best crop safety. Dicamba 4L at 2-4 oz may be used in two-way tank-mixes with other herbicides including Ally, Ally Extra, Amber, Express, Finesse, Harmony Extra, Peak, bromoxynil, bromoxynil + MCPA, Curtail, and Stinger. These combinations control additional weeds and improve control of weeds less susceptible to dicamba. Dicamba 4L at 3-4 oz may be tank-mixed with reduced rates of other herbicides including Ally (0.05 oz); Amber (0.14 oz); Express; and Finesse (0.16 oz) per acre. Reduced rate combinations are suggested for small weeds under good conditions.

SPECIAL THREE-WAY TANK-MIXES – WHEAT: Dicamba 4L at 3-4 oz per acre may be used in 3-way combinations. These mixtures have potential where there is concern for resistant weeds and a need for broad spectrum control.

Several combinations include dicamba 4L + 2,4-D + one of the following: Ally 60XP, Amber, Finesse, or tribenuron 75DF.

DICAMBA + 2,4-D PRODUCTS (*dicamba* + *2,4-D*) Site of Action: 4 + 4

(\$2.50-8.70)

1.5-2 pt Outlaw 2.54L (0.2-0.27 + 0.27-0.36 lb ae)
0.5-1.33 pt Spitfire 3.57L (0.031-0.08 + 0.19-0.51 lb ae)
0.5-1.33 pt Brash, Range Star, Rifle-D, Weedmaster 3.9L (0.06-0.17 + 0.18-0.48 lb ae)
0.5-1 pt Saddle-Up 4L (0.063-0.125 + 0.188-0.375 lb ae)
0.5-1.2 pt BurnMaster 4.07L (0.063-0.15 + 0.192-0.46 lb ae)
1.25 pt Latigo 4.2L (0.28 + 0.38 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: BROADLEAVES

For general broadleaf weed control. Several broadleaf herbicide tank-mix options, such as Aim (0.3 oz), Ally (0.05-0.1 oz), bromoxynil (1-1.5 pt), Curtail (2-2.67 pt), and others.

Harvest aid application in wheat up to 1.33 pt/A Brash, Outlaw, Range Star, Rifle-D, Spitfire, Weedmaster, up to 1.2 pt BurnMaster, up to 1.25 pt/A Latigo or up to 2 pt/A Outlaw when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the nodes (joints) are no longer green. Wait 7 days after application until harvesting. Do not use on wheat being grown for seed.

WHEAT: Apply 0.5-1 pt Brash, BurnMaster, Range Star, Rifle-D, Saddle-Up, Spitfire, Weedmaster, 1.5 pt Outlaw, or 1.25 pt Latigo after tillering but before the 6-leaf stage in spring wheat and from tiller to before jointing in winter wheat.

PERMIT or SANDEA (*halosulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$12.20-30.60)

0.5-0.66 oz Permit or Sandea 75DF (0.023-0.03 lb ai)

Halosulfuron is a selective herbicide for the control of annual broadleaf weeds. Apply to actively growing weeds. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground, 5 gpa for air. Add NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or COC/MSO at 1% v/v may be used with Permit but may cause crop injury. May also add UAN at 2-4 qt/A or AMS at 2-4 lb/A with Permit.

Do not exceed 0.66 oz in a year. Do not harvest grain or straw for 50 days or hay for 37 days. Rotation interval is 1 month for corn, 2 months for most small grains, forage grasses and sorghum, 9 months for soybeans, clovers, and peas 15 months canola, 18 months sunflower. Check label for other crops.

PROSO MILLET: Apply postemergence from 2 leaf stage to before heading. If applied during stressful conditions, a temporary stature reduction may occur 7-10 days following application.

YUKON (*dicamba* + *halosulfuron*) Site of Action: 4 + 2

(\$12.50-16.65)

3-4 oz Yukon 67.5WG (0.1-0.14 + 0.023-0.031 lb ai)

Provides more broad spectrum control of broadleaf weeds than halosulfuron alone. Apply to actively growing weeds. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground, 5- gpa for air. Add NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or COC at 1% v/v, or MSO at 1% v/v. COC or MSO may cause crop injury at higher Yukon rates. May also add UAN at 2-4 qt/A or AMS at 2-4 lb/A.

Do not exceed 4 oz/A Yukon in a year. Do not harvest grain or straw for 50 days or hay for 37 days. Rotation interval is 1 month for corn, 2 months for most small grains and sorghum, 9 months for soybeans, 15 months for canola, 18 months for sunflower. Check label for other crops.

PROSO MILLET: Apply postemergence to 3-5 leaf millet. If applied during stressful conditions, a temporary stature reduction may occur 7-10 days following application.

STARANE ULTRA, FANCY, FLAGSTAFF, FLUROX, STARK ULTRA, STAVE, STRANIXA ULTRA (\$9.30-12.35)
(*fluroxypyr*) Site of Action: 4

0.3-0.4 pt Starane Ultra, Flagstaff, Flurox, Stark Ultra, Stave or Stranixa Ultra 2.8L (0.11-0.14 lb ae)
0.5-0.66 pt Fancy 1.6L (0.1-0.13 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Starane Ultra is a translocated postemergence herbicide used to control certain broadleaf weeds. Fluroxypyr provides an alternative mode of action to control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia biotypes. Labeling also includes cocklebur, sunflower, common ragweed, and Venice mallow. Mustard, Russian thistle, pennycress, wild buckwheat, and other broadleaves may require tank-mix partners. Starane has been tested extensively in SDSU tests; kochia control has been excellent and crop tolerance very good. Weeds should be actively growing at the time of application.

Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Do not graze or harvest forage within 7 days of application. Rainfast 1 hour after application.

Allow at least 40 days after application before harvesting grain or straw. Only wheat, barley, oats, corn or sorghum may be planted in treated fields within 120 days of application.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, OATS, TRITICALE and BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf crop stage up to and including flag leaf. Follow crop stage guidelines for the most restrictive product when tank-mixing.

COMET (*fluroxypyr*) Site of Action: 4 (\$5.40-7.05)

0.5-0.66 pt Comet 1.5L (0.09-0.12 lb ae)

Comet is a translocated postemergence herbicide used to control certain broadleaf weeds. Fluroxypyr provides an alternative mode of action to control ALS-resistant kochia biotypes. Apply to actively growing weeds 8 inches or less. Rates vary depending on weed sizes.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Do not harvest forage or graze treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest grain and straw or within 14 days before cutting hay. Avoid drift or contact to susceptible broadleaf plants and crops.

WHEAT, OATS, and BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf crop stage up to and including flag leaf. Do not apply more than 1 application or 1 1/3 pt per growing season.

MILLET: Apply from the 2-leaf to early boot stage. Apply before weeds are 4 inches tall. Allow 14 days between applications. Do not apply more than 2 applications or 1 1/3 pt per growing season.

COLT + SALVO or TRUMP CARD (*fluroxypyr* + 2,4-D) Site of Action: 4 + 4

1-1.33 pt Colt + Salvo 3.75 L (0.093-0.125 + 0.375-0.5 lb ai)
1.25-2 pt Trump Card 3.31 L (0.01-0.165 + 0.41-0.66 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Adding 2,4-D with Starane improves control of some broadleaf weed species, such as lambsquarters, mustard pigweed, prickly lettuce, and wild buckwheat. Colt + Salvo rates are 1 to 1.33 pt/A. The high rate is equivalent to 6 oz Starane Ultra and 1 pt 2,4-D ester. Trump Card use rates provide slightly higher amounts of active ingredient. For example, Trump Card rates are 1.25-2 pt/A. The high rate is equivalent to 8 oz/A Starane Ultra and 1.3 pt/A 2,4-D ester.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, and BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf crop stage up to and including flag leaf.

MILLET: Trump Card only Apply from 2-leaf to pre-boot stage. Apply 10-12 oz or up to 16oz if weeds are large do not graze for seven days or hay for 14 days or harvest for seed or straw for 40 days. Remove grazing animals two days before slaughter..

COLT + SWORD or VOUCHER (*fluroxypyr* + MCPA) Site of Action: 4 + 4

1.125-1.5 pt Colt + Sword 3.55L (0.1-0.13 + 0.4-0.53 lb ai)
1.125-1.5 pt Voucher 3.24L (0.09-0.12 + 0.37-0.49 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Adding MCPA to Starane increases activity on broadleaf weeds such as lambsquarters mustards, and pigweed. Adding MCPA is generally not as effective as 2,4-D, but MCPA often has greater crop safety which is particularly important for sensitive crops such as oats. The high rate of Colt + Sword is equivalent to 6 oz Starane Ultra + 1 pt MCPA ester 4.

Minimum carrier for ground applications is 8 gpa or 3 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Adjuvants may improve control during stressed environmental conditions (e.g., drought, cool temperatures, etc.). Do not cut for hay for 14 days or harvest grain or straw for 40 days.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, and OATS: Apply from the 3-leaf crop stage up to and including flag leaf. Apply to small (less than 8 inches tall), actively growing weeds.

STARANE FLEX (fluroxypyr + florasulam) Site of Action: 4 + 2**(\$9.55)****13.5 oz Starane Flex 0.875L (0.088 lb ae + 0.004 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, BUCKWHEAT, MUSTARDS**

Starane Flex is a premix of fluroxypyr (e.g., Starane) and florasulam (e.g., Orion). Adding florasulam improves control of some annual broadleaf weed species, such as wild buckwheat, mustard species, and others.

Minimum carrier rate is 8 gpa for ground applications or 3 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 4 hours after application. Adjuvants only needed during adverse conditions, such as when weeds are slightly stressed, kochia is very small, low carrier volumes are used, the tank-mix partner requires an adjuvant, etc. Do not apply during severe stress, such as drought, cold temps, etc., as that can increase the risk of crop injury. Crop rotation intervals are 3 months to corn or sorghum, 9 months for soybeans, sunflower, alfalfa, safflower, lentils, peas, dry beans, chickpeas, and canola, and 12 months for all other crops not listed on the label.

WHEAT (including DURUM), BARLEY, OATS, RYE, TRITICALE: Apply to small (less than 4 inches tall), actively growing weeds when the crop is between the 3-leaf and flag leaf emergence growth stages.

STARANE NXT (fluroxypyr + bromoxynil) Site of Action: 4 + 6**(\$12.15-23.80)****14-27.4 oz Starane NXT 2.9L (0.06-0.12 + 0.25-0.5 lb ae)****TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, BUCKWHEAT, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Starane NXT may control similar weeds as Starane (fluroxypyr) alone, plus additional weed species such as wild buckwheat, lanceleaf sage, and several mustard species. Rates depend on the targeted weed species to be controlled.

Minimum spray volume is 8 gpa for ground application or 3 gpa for aerial application. A NIS or COC may improve control when using low carrier volumes, applying during adverse growing conditions (cool temperatures, low humidity, or drought), or when applying to small, heavily pubescent kochia. Do not graze, harvest straw or grain for 45 days. Any crop may be replanted in treated fields 120 days after application.

FALL or SPRING SEEDED WHEAT (including DURUM), BARLEY, OATS and TRITICALE: Apply after the 3-leaf growth stage but prior to flag leaf emergence..

PIXXARO EC (fluroxypyr + halauxifen) Site of Action: 4 + 4**(\$8.50)****6 oz Pixxaro EC 2.43EC (0.11 + 0.005 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, WILD BUCKWHEAT, PIGWEED SPECIES, LAMBSQUARTERS, OTHER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES**

Intended for greater kochia control and broader weed control spectrum than fluroxypyr alone. Provides more fluroxypyr than other premix products, such as WideMatch and PerfectMatch. Relative to fluroxypyr alone, the addition of Arylex (halauxifen) provides control of kochia and additional broadleaf weed species such as pigweed species and lambsquarters. Pixxaro EC only suppresses Canada thistle and mustard species, so tank mix partners may be needed.

Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Adjuvants not necessary, but may improve activity during adverse growing conditions, small heavily pubescent kochia, or low carrier volumes.

Crop rotation interval is 14 days for field corn, oats, sorghum; 4 months for soybeans, millet, sunflower; 9 months for alfalfa, many pulse crops, camelina, safflower, and 15 months for crops not listed on the label.

SPRING WHEAT (including DURUM), WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY, or TRITICALE: Apply from the 2 leaf wheat stage up to flag leaf emergence. Best control may occur when weeds are < 4 inches tall and actively growing.

REZUVANT (fluroxypyr + halauxifen + pinoxaden) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 1**(\$21.85)****16.4 oz Rezuvant 1.32 (0.11 + 0.004 lb ae + 0.054 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: FOXTAILS, WILD OATS, ITALIAN RYEGRASS, KOCHIA, WILD BUCKWHEAT, PIGWEED SPECIES, LAMBSQUARTERS, OTHER ANNUAL GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES**

Rezuvant controls the same broadleaf weeds as Pixxaro EC plus additional grass weeds. Intended for greater kochia control and broader weed control spectrum than fluroxypyr alone. Provides more fluroxypyr than other premix products, such as WideMatch and PerfectMatch. Relative to fluroxypyr alone, the addition of Arylex (halauxifen) provides some additional kochia activity and control of additional broadleaf weed species such as pigweed species and lambsquarters. Rezuvant only suppresses Canada thistle and mustard species, so tank mix partners may be needed.

Do not tank mix with 2,4-D. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Adjuvants not necessary, but may improve activity during adverse growing conditions, small heavily pubescent kochia, or low carrier volumes.

Crop rotation interval is 4 months for canola, corn, millet, oats, sorghum, soybean, sunflower; 9 months for alfalfa, many pulse crops, camelina, safflower; 10 months for potato; and 15 months for crops not listed on the label.

SPRING WHEAT (excluding DURUM), WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY: Apply from the 2 leaf wheat stage up to flag leaf emergence. Best control may occur when weeds are < 4 inches tall and actively growing.

SENTRALLAS (*fluroxypyr* + *thifensulfuron*) Site of Action: 4 + 2

7-14 oz Sentrallas 1.56L (0.07-0.14 + 0.014-0.027 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Sentrallas is a postemergence herbicide used to control certain broadleaf weeds. Fluroxypyr provides an alternative mode of action to control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia populations. Labeling also includes control of cocklebur, sunflower, common ragweed, and Venice mallow. Mustard, Russian thistle, pennycress, wild buckwheat, and other broadleaves may require tank-mix partners. Kochia control has been excellent and crop tolerance very good. Apply to actively growing weeds.

Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Add NIS 0.06-0.25%v/v or COC at 1%v/v and 2-4qts/A UAN or 2 lb/A AMS.

Allow at least 45 days after application before harvesting grain or 30 days for hay or forage for 7 days. Do not graze or harvest forage within 7 days of application. All crops may be planted in treated fields 120 days after application.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, and BARLEY: Apply 7-14 oz Sentrallas from the 2-leaf crop stage to before flag leaf. Follow crop stage guidelines for the most restrictive product when tank-mixing.

OATS: Apply 7-9 oz Sentrallas from the 3 leaf crop stage up to jointing. Do not apply to Ogle, Porter, or Premier varieties. Follow crop stage guidelines for the most restrictive product when tank-mixing..

SCORCH (*dicamba* + *2,4-D* + *fluroxypyr*) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 4

0.5-1.3 pt Scorch 4.77L (0.063-0.163 + 0.19-0.49 + 0.047-0.122 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Scorch controls annual broadleaf weed species such as wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, pigweed, kochia, Russian thistle, and others. Higher rates increase risk of crop injury. Minimum carrier is 2 gpa for air or 10 gpa for ground applications. Do not add surfactants or oils postemergence. For millet; may graze 7 days and harvest for hay 37 days after application. For all other crops listed; do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity and preharvest interval is 40 days.

WINTER WHEAT: Apply up to 1.3 pt in the fall after tillering. Cold and wet weather may increase risk of crop injury.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE: Apply 0.5-1 pt in the spring after tillering to before jointing stage.

PROSO MILLET: Apply 1 pt to 2-5 leaf millet before weeds are 4 inches. May cause crop injury.

VIOS FX (*fluroxypyr* + *thiencarbazone*) Site of Action: 4 + 2

13.7 oz Vios FX (0.105 lb ae 0.004 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES AND GRASSES

Controls annual broadleaf weed species such as kochia, mustard, pigweed, and ragweed. Partial control of wild buckwheat, common lambsquarters, Russian thistle. Controls annual weeds such as barnyardgrass, green and yellow foxtail and wild oat. Partial control of Japanese brome and Persian dandel. Do not exceed 13.7 oz/A in a single application and make only one application per year. Minimum carrier volume is 10 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast is 1 hour after application. May be tank-mixed with many broadleaf and grass herbicides, refer to label for specific mix restrictions. Mixing with products containing dicamba may reduce grass control. May be tank mixed with Stratego (propiconazole and trifloxystrobin) for disease control. Do not apply with fungicides containing tebuconazole. Tank mixing is allowed with certain insecticides, refer to the label for certain restrictions.

Wheat can be planted 3 months after application, soybean can be planted 4 months after applications, and other crops can be planted 9 months after application. Do not harvest or forage within 7 days after application. Do not harvest for hay within 30 days after application. Do not harvest wheat for grain or straw 60 days after applications.

SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT: Apply at the 2-leaf stage to just prior of the jointing stage. Apply to actively growing weeds for best results.

STINGER HL, BITE, CLEAN SLATE, SINDER, SPUR or STIGMATA (*clopyralid*) Site of Action: 4 **(\$4.40-6.60)**

0.15-0.2 pt Stinger HL 5L (0.09-0.125 lb ae)

0.25-0.33 pt Stinger, Bite, Clean Slate, Sinder, Spur or Stigmata 3L (0.09-0.12 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: CANADA THISTLE, SOME ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Especially effective for Canada thistle; also controls annual broadleaves such as sunflower and cocklebur. Very good crop tolerance. Use the high rate for Canada thistle. Stinger may be tank-mixed with bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, 2,4- D, Ally, or Express for improved control of other species. Commercial premix of Curtail generally preferred for use in small grain. Plant

barley, canola, corn, flax, oats, or wheat anytime; 10.5 months for alfalfa, grain sorghum, or safflower; 10.5 months for dry beans, soybean, and sunflower (for soils with > 2.0 % O.M. and 15 inches total rainfall 12 months after application); for most other crops 18 months and conduct a field bioassay. Do not harvest hay from treated fields..

WINTER WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, OAT, and BARLEY: Apply at 3-leaf to early boot crop stage.

WIDEMATCH, COLT AS, FAR REACH, STAVE PRO, TRUSLATE or WHIPLASH (\$11.60-15.45)
(*clopyralid + fluroxypyr*) Site of Action: 4 + 4

1-1.33 pt WideMatch, Colt AS, Far Reach, Stave Pro, Truslate, or Whiplash 1.5L (0.09-0.12 + 0.09-0.12 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

WideMatch is a premix containing 0.75 lb clopyralid (Stinger) plus 0.75 lb fluroxypyr (Starane) per gallon. It controls several annual and perennial broadleaved weeds, including clover, curly dock, dandelion, kochia, common and giant ragweed, thistles, and biennial wormwood. Weak on mustards and common lambsquarters. Wild buckwheat must be treated early. Crop tolerance is excellent.

Rates are 1 to 1.33 pt per acre. The low rate is suggested for small, susceptible weeds. The 1 pt rate provides the equivalent of 3.8 oz Stinger and 4.1 oz Starane Ultra. Minimum carrier is 8 (10 for Widematch) gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Additives are not required but may improve control under difficult conditions. For wheat, liquid fertilizer up to 50% of the total volume may be used. Rainfast 6 hours after application. Do not graze treated areas or harvest forage for 7 days or cut hay for 14 days or harvest grain or straw for 40 days. Avoid spreading manure or using hay or straw from treated areas for mulching or use on land to be planted to susceptible broadleaf crops.

Barley, grasses, oats, corn, and wheat can be planted anytime. Avoid planting flax and canola for 120 days; alfalfa, sorghum, safflower, sunflower, field peas, dry beans, and soybeans for 10.5 months; chickpeas and lentil for 18 months.

WHEAT (WINTER, SPRING, DURUM), OATS, and BARLEY: Apply from the 3-leaf through flag leaf emergence crop stage.

WIDEARMATCH (*clopyralid + fluroxypyr + halauxifen*) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 4 (\$12.10)

14 oz WideARmatch 1.88L (0.09 + 0.11 + 0.004 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

WideARmatch is a premix containing 0.82 lb clopyralid, 1.02 lb fluroxypyr and 0.04 lb halauxifen per gallon. Controls several annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, including clover, dandelion, horseweed, lambsquarters, kochia, curly dock, common and giant ragweed, and several thistles. Provides suppression of pennycress, Russian thistle and wild mustard. Crop tolerance is excellent.

Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Additives are not required but may improve control under adverse conditions (i.e., hot and dry). Liquid fertilizer may be used as the carrier at up to 50% of the total volume. Do not apply more than 30 lbs of N per acre. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Do not apply more than once per season. Do not graze treated areas for 7 days or harvest grain for 60 days. Do not harvest hay. Allow 7 days before transferring grazing livestock to sensitive broadleaf crops.

Barley, triticale and wheat can be planted anytime. Rotation interval is 14 days for corn and oats; 4 months for canola and millet; 9 months for flax; 10.5 months for rye and sorghum; 10.5 months with >7 inches precipitation for alfalfa, dry bean, field peas, soybean, sunflower, and safflower and 18 months for most other crops.

WHEAT (including DURUM), TRITICALE and BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf up to flag leaf emergence crop stage.

WELD or TRUSLATE PRO (*clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA*) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 4 (\$11.65-23.30)

1-2 pt Weld or TruSlate Pro 2.9L (0.063-0.125 + 0.08-0.16 + 0.22-0.44 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Weld contains similar active ingredients as WideMatch (clopyralid + fluroxypyr), but Weld contains slightly less clopyralid relative to fluroxypyr. However, Weld also contains MCPA to enhance control of common lambsquarters and mustard species.

Rates are 1 to 2 pt per acre. Apply 1-1.5 pt/A to weeds less than 4 inches tall. The 1.5-2 pt/A rate is intended for kochia. Add additional herbicides as tank-mix partners to control difficult species, high weed densities, larger weeds, difficult growing conditions, etc.

Rotation restriction is 120 days for canola, brassica species, flax, and turnips; 10.5 months for sorghum, safflower, soybeans, sunflowers, dry beans, alfalfa (18 months for soybean, sunflower, dry beans, and alfalfa if less than 15 inches rainfall and soil O.M. < 2%); 18 months for lentils and peas. There is no rotation restriction for corn. Minimum carrier rate is 8 gpa for ground applications or 3 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 6 hours after application. Avoid spreading manure or using hay or straw from treated areas for mulching or use on land to be planted to susceptible broadleaf crops.

WHEAT (including DURUM), OATS, and BARLEY: Apply from the 3-leaf through flag leaf. Apply to actively growing weeds less than 4 inches tall.

HAT TRICK, BOOMER or FULL DECK (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + MCPA) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 4

1.5-2 pt Hat Trick 2.8L (0.09-0.12 + 0.09-0.12 + 0.3-0.5 lb ai)

1.5-2 pt Boomer 2.91L (0.04-0.05 + 0.09-0.12 + 0.4-0.6 lb ai)

1-1.5 pt Full Deck 3.71L (0.07-0.11 + 0.08-0.12 + 0.3-0.47 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: CANADA THISTLE, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

For slightly greater control of mustard species and lambsquarters relative to other clopyralid + fluroxypyr products or mixes. Apply Hat Trick at 1.5 pt/A to actively growing weeds that are less than 4 inches tall or 1.5-2 pt/A to weeds 4-8 inches tall or during adverse growing conditions. Risk of crop injury increases and weed control may decrease if extreme adverse conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures occur within 3 days of application. Weed control may decrease if foliage is wet at the time of application or if temperatures are less than 45°F or greater than 85°F during application. Rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Minimum carrier volume is 3 gpa for ground or aerial applications. Using at least 10 gpa may result in the best control. Adding NIS is not necessary but may be used during adverse growing conditions or for small pubescent kochia.

Rotation restriction is 120 days for brassica (mustard) crop species, 10.5 months for alfalfa, sunflower, safflower, soybeans, sorghum, and dry beans, and 18 months for lentils and peas. Do not allow livestock to graze or harvest treated fields for forage within 7 days of application. Do not cut for hay prior to 14 days after application or harvest for grain prior to 40 days after application.

WHEAT (including DURUM), BARLEY, OATS: Apply to actively growing weeds up to small grain jointing but prior to the boot stage.

CURTAIL (clopyralid + 2,4-D amine) Site of Action: 4 + 4

(\$16.90-22.50)

2-2.66 pt Curtail 2.38L (0.095-0.13 + 0.5-0.66 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: CANADA THISTLE, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Curtail contains 0.38 lb clopyralid + 2 lb ae 2,4-D amine per gal. Curtail has a supplemental 2(ee) label which allows for a reduced rate of 1.5 pt for annual weeds. Rates of 2 to 2.66 pt per acre are suggested for less susceptible annuals or

perennial weeds. Crop tolerance is good. Clopyralid gives excellent seasonal control of Canada thistle; also controls mustard, lambsquarters, sunflower, and cocklebur. Wild buckwheat control has been fair to good; kochia control is variable. Thistles should not exceed 6 inches or be past bud stage. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Do not harvest hay from treated fields. Rotation interval is 30 days for barley, corn, oats and wheat; 5 months for canola and flax; 10.5 months for alfalfa, dry beans, sorghum, safflower, soybeans and sunflower (for soils with > 2.0 % O.M. and 15 inches total rainfall 12 months after application); 18 months or a bioassay for most other crops. Carryover is possible in dry or cool conditions.

WINTER WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, and BARLEY: In spring after tillering up to jointing stage.

TANK-MIXES: Curtail may be tank-mixed with bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, or 2,4-D, Ally, Harmony Extra, and Express. Refer to each product for precautions and application directions.

CURTAIL M (clopyralid + MCPA) Site of Action: 4 + 4

(\$17.05-22.40)

1.75-2.3 pt Curtail M 2.77L (0.09-0.12 + 0.5-0.68 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: CANADA THISTLE, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Curtail M contains 0.42 lb clopyralid + 2.35 lb ae MCPA per gal. Apply 1.75 to 2.3 pt/A. Higher rates may be used during

adverse conditions, but risk of crop injury will increase. Curtail M provides control of several annual broadleaf species and Canada thistle. Minimum carrier is 2 gpa, but at least 10 gpa is recommended for adequate coverage. Do not harvest hay from treated fields. Do not harvest within 72 days of application. Do not graze for 45 days after application.

Crop rotation restriction is 30 days for barley, grasses, oats, or wheat; 60 days for field corn; 5 months for canola and flax; 10.5-18 months (depending on O.M. and rainfall) for alfalfa, dry beans, sorghum, safflower, soybeans, and sunflowers; and 18 months for lentils and peas. May be rainfast 6 hours after application.

WHEAT, OATS, and BARLEY: Apply after 3 leaves have unfolded but prior to the jointing stage. For Canada thistle control between jointing and the boot stage, apply only if the risk of crop injury is acceptable. Apply to weeds after emergence but smaller than 3 inches tall or wide.

TANK-MIXES: Do not tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba unless crop injury is acceptable.

BROMOXYNIL PRODUCTS (*bromoxynil*) Site of Action: 6
BROMOXYNIL + MCPA or 2,4-D Site of Action: 6 + 4

(\$8.00-18.25)

Trade Names	Concentration Per Gallon	Use Rates
Broclean, Brox, Maestro 2EC, Moxy	2 lb ae bromoxynil	1-2 pt/A
Bison, Brox M, Bromac, Maestro MA, Vendetta, WildCard Xtra	2 lb ae bromoxynil + 2 lb ae MCPA	1-1.5 pt/A
Bromac Advanced, Maestro Advanced	2.5 lb ae bromoxynil + 2.5 lb ae MCPA	0.8-1.6 pt/A
Double Up B+D	2 lb ae bromoxynil + 1.9 lb ae 2,4-D est	0.75-1.5 pt/A
Deadbolt	2.5 lb bromoxynil + 3.125 lb 2,4-D est	0.8-1.25 pt/A

TARGET WEEDS: WILD BUCKWHEAT, SUNFLOWER, SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Bromoxynil is a contact herbicide with excellent crop tolerance. Applications with 2,4-D or MCPA in a tank-mix or commercial premix may improve weed control in many situations. Bromoxynil/MCPA premix contains bromoxynil and MCPA ester. Broad-spectrum annual broadleaf control. Excellent wild buckwheat and good kochia control. Not for perennial or grass weeds. Weeds should be treated when 2 to 4 inches in height (1-4 leaf stage). Very good crop tolerance at a wide range of growth stages.

Rate of 0.25 lb bromoxynil + 0.25 lb ae MCPA per acre has been satisfactory for small weeds under favorable growing conditions. Use 0.38 lb ae per acre of each for larger weeds or less favorable conditions.

Good coverage required. Carrier rate is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Reduced carrier to 5 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air may result in reduced control.

Rates of bromoxynil 2L to 2 pt or 4L to 1 pt per acre may be used on winter wheat. Use high rates of MCPA for best perennial weed control. An additional 0.25 lb ae per acre MCPA may be added to the rates listed in the combination. MCPA provides better crop tolerance than combinations with 2,4-D. Some labels recommend a maximum of 1 pt per acre bromoxynil when tank-mixing with 2,4-D whereas 2 pt per acre bromoxynil may be applied when tank-mixing with MCPA. MCPA ester formulation suggested. Avoid treating during adverse growing conditions, such as cold temperatures. Tank-mixing with some EC formulated fungicides may increase the risk of leaf burn. Do not graze treated fields for 30-45 days depending on Label.

WINTER WHEAT, RYE: Apply bromoxynil in spring after crop green up but before the crop has reached boot stage. When tank-mixed with 2,4-D, apply from fully tillered up to jointing stage and with MCPA apply from 3-leaf to boot.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY: Apply bromoxynil at emergence to early boot stage. When tank-mixed with 2,4-D, apply from fully tillered up to jointing stage and with MCPA apply from 3-leaf to boot..

TRITICALE: Apply bromoxynil alone as for wheat.

OAT: When tank-mixed with 2,4-D, apply from fully tillered up to jointing stage and with MCPA apply from 3-leaf to boot. Some reports of floret abortion if applied after the 5-leaf stage. Lower rates preferred for best crop safety.

OTHER TANK-MIXES: Tank-mixes for special situations include bromoxynil or premix products with dicamba, Amber, Curtail, Express, Finesse, and Harmony Extra. Bromoxynil is also labeled for use with several herbicides for grass control but may antagonize some grass herbicides.

PREMIXES

CARNIVORE, CLEANSWEEP M or PARLAY (*bromoxynil* + *fluroxypyr* + *MCPA*)

(\$11.10-18.50)

Site of Action: 6 + 4 + 4

1-1.5 pt Cleansweep M, Carnivore or Parlay 4L (0.2-0.3 + 0.08-0.12 + 0.2-0.3 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: WILD BUCKWHEAT, KOCHIA, RUSSIAN THISTLE, PRICKLY LETTUCE, RAGWEED, LAMBSQUARTERS

Do not harvest for hay within 14 days after application; harvest forage or graze within 45 days; or harvest grain and straw within 40 days after application. Do not apply more than 2.4 pt/A per growing season. The risk for crop injury increases and weed control efficacy declines if applied during adverse growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperatures.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS: Apply after the 2-leaf stage up to flag leaf emergence. Best if applied when weeds are less than 8 inches tall. May apply 1 pt/A to weeds less than 4 inches tall or 1.5 pt/A to weeds 4-8 inches tall or during adverse growing conditions.

KOCHIAVORE, CLEANSWEEP D or TRIVANT (*bromoxynil* + *fluroxypyr* + 2,4-D)

(\$11.50-17.25)

Site of Action: 6 + 4 + 4

1-1.5 pt Cleansweep D or Trivant 4.25L (0.2-0.3 + 0.08-0.12 + 0.25-0.38 lb ae)

1-1.5 pt Kochiavore 4L (0.21-0.31 + 0.08-0.125 + 0.21-0.31 lb ae)

For control of several common broadleaf weed species, such as wild buckwheat, kochia, mustards, lambsquarters, prickly lettuce, common ragweed, and several others. Use the higher rate when weed densities are high or growing conditions are poor.

Do not graze or harvest forage within 45 days after application or harvest for hay within 14 days after application. Do not harvest grain or straw within 40 days. Do not feed straw to livestock. Do not apply more than 1.5 pt/A per growing season. The risk for crop injury increases and weed control efficacy declines if applied during adverse growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperatures..

WHEAT, BARLEY: Apply Kochiavore from 4 leaf to flag leaf.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE: Apply Cleansweep D or Trivant after full tiller but prior to jointing.

HUSKIE (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil) Site of Action: 27 + 6 **(\$12.05-16.40)**

11-15 oz Huskie 2.06L (0.028-0.038 + 0.15-0.21 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, MUSTARDS, PRICKLY LETTUCE, LAMBSQUARTERS, WILD BUCKWHEAT, OTHERS

Standard rate is 11 oz/A, but may use 13-15 oz/A for improved control of difficult weeds or Canada thistle suppression. May provide very good control of kochia, Russian thistle, prickly lettuce, lambsquarters, pigweed, mustards, and several other broadleaf weed species. Huskie may be tank-mixed with several grass and broadleaf herbicides.

Add nitrogen fertilizer and/or NIS to improve control. AMS at 0.5-1 lb/A is the preferred N source, but may use UAN at

1-2 qt/A. NIS may be added at 0.25-0.5% v/v. Combinations of NIS and either AMS or UAN may be added at these rates. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground applications (5 gpa with AMS under ideal conditions) or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Do not graze or harvest forage for 25 days or harvest straw or grain for 60 days.

Crop rotation restrictions are 7 days for wheat, barley and sorghum, 1 month for oats, rye, and triticale; 4 months for millet, corn and soybeans; 9 months for canola, chickpeas, dry beans, flax, field peas, safflower, and sunflowers, a field bioassay is needed before planting any crop not listed in carryover section.

WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, TRITICALE, and RYE: Apply from 1 leaf up to flag leaf emergence. Best if applied to young broadleaf weeds (1-6 inches tall) that are actively growing.

HUSKIE FX (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil + fluroxypyr) Site of Action: 27 + 6 + 4 **(\$15.95-21.30)**

13.5-18 oz Huskie FX 2.3L (0.027-0.037 + 0.15-0.20 + 0.063-0.084 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: KOCHIA, MUSTARDS, PRICKLY LETTUCE, LAMBSQUARTERS, WILD BUCKWHEAT, OTHERS

Apply 13.5-18 oz/A. Use 18 oz/A for improved control of difficult weeds. May provide very good control of kochia, Russian thistle, prickly lettuce, lambsquarters, pigweed, mustards, and several other broadleaf weed species. Huskie FX may be tank-mixed with several grass and broadleaf herbicides.

Add nitrogen fertilizer and/or NIS to improve control. AMS at 0.5-1 lb/A is the preferred N source, but may use UAN at

1-2 qt/A. NIS may be added at 0.25-0.5% v/v. Combinations of NIS and either AMS or UAN may be added at these rates. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Do not graze or harvest forage for 25 days or harvest straw or grain for 60 days.

Crop rotation restrictions are 7 days for wheat, barley and sorghum; 1 month for oats, rye, and triticale; 4 months for alfalfa, millet, corn and soybeans; 9 months for canola, chickpeas, dry beans, flax, field peas, safflower, and sunflowers. A field bioassay is needed before planting any crop not listed in carryover section.

WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, TRITICALE, and RYE: Apply from 2 leaf up to flag leaf emergence. Best if applied to young broadleaf weeds (1-6 leaf) that are actively growing.

HUSKIE COMPLETE (pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil + thienencarbazone) **(\$26.55)**

Site of Action: 27 + 6 + 2 **Restricted Use Pesticide**

13.7 oz Huskie Complete 2.39L (0.028 + 0.22 + 0.004 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES, GRASSES

Standard rate is 13.7 oz/A (do not apply more). Intended to control annual broadleaf weeds, similar to those controlled by Huskie, and annual grass weed species, such as wild oat, foxtails (green and yellow), and barnyardgrass.

Crop rotation restrictions are 3 months for wheat; 9 months for corn, barley, alfalfa, canola, dry beans, flax, oats, peas, soybeans, grain sorghum, and sunflowers; 18 months for lentils. All other crops require a bioassay. Minimum carrier rate is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast 1 hour after application. Adjuvants not necessary. Do not harvest forage for 25 days, hay for 30 days, and grain or straw for 60 days after application.

SPRING OR WINTER WHEAT (including DURUM): Apply from 1 leaf up to 60 days prior to harvest. Best if applied to young (1-6 inches tall), actively growing weeds.

13.7-18.2 oz Talinor 1.77L (0.033-0.044 + 0.156-0.208 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Controls several common broadleaf weed species, including wild buckwheat, maretail, kochia, lambsquarters, mustard,

waterhemp and others. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for aerial applications. Always add the surfactant CoAct+ (included in the copak) based on the rate of Talinor used. For a Talinor rate of 13.7, 16, or 18.2 oz/A add 2.75, 3.2 or

3.6 oz/A of CoAct+ respectively. May also add COC (1%v/v) or NIS (0.25%v/v), however COC is preferred. Do not add AMS as it may result in severe crop injury. May be tank-mixed with many broadleaf and grass herbicides.

Make only one application per year with a maximum of 18.2 oz/A Talinor or 0.5 lb/A bromoxynil or 0.045 lb/A bicyclopyrone. If an organophosphate or carbamate insecticide is tank-mixed with or applied within 7 days before or after Talinor severe crop injury may occur. Do not graze or harvest hay for 30 days. Allow 60 days before grain harvest. Do not feed straw to livestock for 60 days.

SPRING WHEAT, WINTER WHEAT, and BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf stage to pre-boot stage. Best results when weeds are actively growing.

TOLVERA (tolpyralate + bromoxynil) Site of Action: 6 + 27**11.0-14.7 oz Tolvera (0.0133-0.0178 lb ai + 0.134-0.179 lb ae)****TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES and GRASSES**

Controls several common broadleaf weed species, including wild buckwheat, maretail, kochia, lambsquarters, mustard, waterhemp and others. Green and yellow foxtail, barnyardgrass and large crabgrass are also controlled. Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for aerial applications. Use of COC, HSOC, or MSO at 0.5 to 1% v/v is advised. Rainfast is 1 hour after application. Only emerged weeds will be controlled. Applications with fluid fertilizer may result in crop injury. Except for AMS or UAN, do not apply with other nitrogen fertilizers at less than 5 lb N/A to minimize chances of crop injury. May be tank-mixed with many broadleaf and grass herbicides.

Make only one application per year with a maximum of 14.7 oz/A Tolvera (0.178 lb/A bromoxynil and 0.0178 tolpyralate lb/A). Corn, wheat and barley can be planted any time after application. Most crops can be planted 9 months after application. Refer to the label for specific crop rotation restrictions. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest. Do not harvest hay or graze until 21 days after application. Do not feed hay to livestock for 50 days after application.

DURUM, SPRING, and WINTER WHEAT: Apply to actively growing wheat from the 1-leaf stage to jointing stage. Winter wheat applications can be made in fall or spring. Best results when weeds are actively growing.

TRIUMPH + 2,4-D or MCPA (picloram + 2,4-D or MCPA) Site of Action: 4 + 4 **Restricted Use Pesticide****1-1.5 oz Triumph 2L + 0.25-0.5 lb ae MCPA (0.016-0.023 + 0.25-0.5 lb ai)****1-1.5 oz Triumph or 2L + 0.25-0.5 lb ae 2,4-D (0.016-0.023 + 0.25-0.5 lb ai)**

Selective translocated herbicide tank mix used primarily where wild buckwheat is the major problem, also good on sunflowers. Tank-mix helps with control of other small broadleaves. Not effective on kochia. Crop tolerance acceptable. May see some crop height reduction. Do not harvest for 50 days. Do not graze or feed forage for 14 days. Do not harvest hay from treated fields. Rotate only to barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum, grass or fallow the following year.

Minimum carrier is 2 gpa air, 5 gpa ground.

SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS: Apply from 3-5 leaf stage to early jointing. Best results when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage. Do not use the 2,4-D mix on oats.

AIM, ANTIK or LONGBOW (carfentrazone) Site of Action: 14**0.5-1 oz Aim EC, Antik EC or Longbow EC 2L (0.008-0.016 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Aim is a postemergence herbicide with contact activity on broadleaf weeds. Aim has provided good control of kochia. Aim

also has fair to good activity on wild buckwheat, pigweed, and black nightshade. Pennycress and wild mustard have also been controlled in SDSU tests. Weed response is rapid. Good coverage is important. Crop tolerance at the lower rate appears adequate; temporary leaf chlorosis may be noted. High moisture and humidity increase the risk of leaf speckling.

Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Add NIS at 2 pt/100 gal. Under stress conditions AMS at 2 to 4 lb or 28% N may be added at 2 to 4 gal/100 gal. Do not use Aim postemergence with COC, MSO, or silicone-based surfactants. Corn, wheat, barley, sorghum, oats, soybeans and other registered crops may be planted anytime; other crops may be planted after 12 months. Do not harvest for forage for 7 days after application. Do not apply more than 2 oz/A per season.

WINTER WHEAT: Apply from 4 inch to boot stage.

SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, RYE, OAT, TRITICALE, PROSO AND PEARL MILLET: Apply from 4 inch up to jointing stage.

TANK-MIXES: May mix Aim at 0.5-1 oz/A with 2,4-D at 0.25 lb ae/A or MCPA (ester or amine) at 0.375 lb ae/A. Aim may be tank-mixed with several other broadleaf or grass herbicides. Refer to other labels for specific instructions and restrictions.

ORION (*florasulam* + *MCPA ester*) Site of Action: 2 + 4

(\$12.05)

17 oz Orion 2.37L (0.004 + 0.311 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Controls several common broadleaves weed species, such as lambsquarters, pigweed, mustard, common ragweed, wild buckwheat, and several others.

Does not require an adjuvant. Minimum carrier volume is 3 gpa for air or 8 gpa for ground application. Preharvest interval is 60 days. Rainfast 4 hours after application. Rotation restrictions are less than 12 months for most crops. Crop may be grazed 7 days after application.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, OATS, RYE, TRITICALE: Apply from the 3-leaf crop growth stage to jointing. Results may be best when applied to small, actively growing weeds.

QUELEX (*florasulam* + *halauxifen*) Site of Action: 2 + 4

(\$5.15-7.05)

0.55-0.75 oz Quelex 20.4 WG (0.0034 + 0.0036 - 0.0047 + 0.0049 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: BROADLEAVES

Controls several broadleaf weed species, such as wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, pigweed, mustards, and several others. Tank mix partner may be needed to control other broadleaf weeds, such as kochia and Canada thistle.

Minimum carrier is 8 gpa for ground applications, 5 gpa for aerial applications. When applied alone, add NIS at 0.2- 0.5% v/v, or COC or MSO at 0.5-1.0% v/v. Adjuvant not required if mixing with another herbicide that is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester. Rainfast 4 hours after application. Do not apply more than 2.25 oz Quelex per year. Do not graze until 7 days after application or cut for hay until 21 days after application. Rotation intervals are 3 months for corn, soybean, millet, oats, sorghum, sunflower; 9 months for alfalfa, peas, dry beans, chickpeas, and safflower.

SPRING WHEAT, WINTER WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY and TRITICALE: Apply 0.75 oz between the 2-leaf stage and flag leaf emergence. Best results may occur when broadleaf weeds are 2-4 leaf stage and less than 4 inches tall and actively growing. For winter wheat, may be applied in fall or spring to emerged weeds. May also be applied as a preplant/preemergence burndown after weed emergence but prior to crop emergence at 0.55 – 0.75 oz per acre.

HARMONY 50SG, TREATY or VOLTA (*thifensulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$6.90-13.70)

0.45-0.9 oz Harmony 50SG (0.014-0.028 lb ai)

0.3-0.6 oz Treaty, Volta 75 WDG (0.014-0.028 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: MUSTARDS, ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Harmony controls several annual broadleaved weeds. Gives very good to excellent control of Russian thistle, wild sunflower, and buckwheat. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia. Weeds should be actively growing and free of moisture stress. Grass weeds are not controlled. Apply after weeds are emerged but less than 3 inches tall or across for best results. Crop tolerance is very good. Wheat, barley, and oats may be planted any time after application, any other crop may be planted 45 days after application. Do not graze or feed forage or hay from treated areas. Harvested straw may be used for bedding and/or feed.

Apply 0.3 to 0.6 oz 75DF or 0.45 to 0.9 oz 50SG per acre. Use 0.5 to 0.6 oz 75DF or 0.75-0.9 50SG per acre for most situations if wild buckwheat is a significant problem. Sequential treatments may be applied provided total amount applied does not exceed 0.047 lb ai/A. Add NIS at 0.25%-0.5% v/v (1 to 2 qt/100 gal) or COC (1% v/v or 2% under arid conditions). Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for flat fan nozzles on ground equipment; 10 gpa for flood nozzles on 30 in spacing, and higher volume for wider spacing. Minimum carrier is 2 gpa for air. May be applied in liquid nitrogen fertilizer carrier. Do not use Harmony plus malathion as crop injury will occur.

WINTER WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY, and TRITICALE: Postemergence after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

OAT: Rates are 0.45-0.6 oz/A. Apply after the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not apply to Ogle, Porter, or Premier varieties as injury can occur. Crops affected by drought or prolonged cold, wet conditions are less tolerant. Using a COC rather than NIS may increase the risk of crop injury. Do not make more than one application per season on oat.

TANK-MIXES: Harmony may be tank-mixed with dicamba, 2,4-D, Curtail, Express, Ally, or bromoxynil to control additional weed species. For specific tank-mix recommendations, refer to individual labels and sections in this guide for each product.

FALLOW: Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. May be tank-mixed with Fallowmaster, glyphosate+2,4-D, glyphosate+dicamba, 2,4-D, or dicamba.

PREMIXES

1:1 RATIO THIFENSULFURON: TRIBENURON PRODUCTS Site of Action: 2 + 2

(\$2.60-13.25)

0.4-1 oz Affinity BroadSpec, Audit 1:1, T-Pac, Edition BroadSpec, Rapport BroadSpec (0.006-0.016 + 0.006-0.016 lb ai)

Controls several broadleaf weeds species when applied alone, such as mustard species, pigweed species, lambsquarters, and wild buckwheat. A tank-mix partner is recommended for difficult-to-control weed species. For Canada thistle, apply 0.8 oz/A when thistle is 4-8 inches tall or add 2,4-D (0.5-0.75 pt/A of 4 lb ai/gallon product) or dicamba (2-4 fl oz/A Banvel or Clarity) for improved control. For common ragweed or lanceleaf sage, apply 0.4 to 0.8 oz/A Affinity BroadSpec plus 2,4-D ester (0.5-0.75 pt/A of 4 lb ai/gallon product). For kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce, apply in a tank-mix with fluroxypyr (e.g., Starane), dicamba, and 2,4-D or in a tank-mix with bromoxynil and 2,4-D. See label for more specific details regarding tank-mixes.

Add a NIS at 0.06-0.5% v/v. In addition to the surfactant, an ammonium nitrate fertilizer, such as 28% N or 32% N, may be added at 2 qt/A or spray grade ammonium sulfate at 2 lb/A or double these fertilizer rates under dry conditions. May use a COC at 1% v/v, or 2% v/v when conditions are dry. Select adjuvants that are authorized with the tank-mix partner.

Minimum carrier for ground application is 5 gpa for flat-fan nozzles or 10 gpa for flood nozzles. Minimum carrier for aerial application is 2-5 gpa. Do not graze or feed treated plants to livestock.

WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Apply after the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

OAT: Apply after the 3-leaf stage but prior to jointing. Do not apply on Ogle, Porter, or Premier varieties. Do not make more than one application per year. Risk of crop injury increases during stressful growing conditions (drought, flood, disease/insect damage, low fertility, etc.). Crop is most susceptible to injury during the 2-5 leaf stage.

2:1 RATIO THIFENSULFURON: TRIBENURON PRODUCTS Site of Action: 2 + 2

(\$6.90-13.75)

0.3-0.6 oz Treaty Extra, Nimble or T-Square 75WDG (0.009-0.019 + 0.005-0.009 lb ai) 0.45-0.9 oz Harmony Extra 50SG

Controls several common broadleaf weed species, such as mustards, pigweed and wild buckwheat, but add a tank-mix partner for most weed species. For Canada thistle 4-8 inches tall, apply 0.6 oz/A of 75DF or 0.9 oz/A 50SG with surfactant plus 2,4-D (0.25-0.38 lb ae/A). For common cocklebur, common ragweed, and lanceleaf sage, apply 0.4-0.5 oz/A of 75DF or 0.6-0.75 oz/A 50SG with 2,4-D (0.25-0.38 lb ae/A). For kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce less than 2 inches tall, apply with dicamba + 2,4-D or bromoxynil + 2,4-D. See label for additional tank-mix options.

Add a NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v. For ground applications, minimum carrier volume is 5 to 13 gpa depending on nozzles. Minimum carrier is 2 to 5 gpa for aerial applications. Do not graze or feed treated plants to livestock.

WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. May make 2 applications, but do not exceed 1 oz/A of 75DF or 1.5 oz/A of 50SG per crop season.

OAT: Apply after the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not apply more than 0.4 oz/A of 75 DF or 0.6 oz/A of 50SG. Do not make more than one application per crop season on oats. Do not use on Ogle, Porter, or Premier varieties.

4:1 RATIO THIFENSULFURON: TRIBENURON PRODUCTS Site of Action: 2 + 2

(\$5.45-9.00)

0.6-1 oz Affinity TankMix, Audit 4:1, Edition TankMix, Rapport TankMix 50WDG (0.015-0.025 + 0.004-0.006 lb ai)

Intended to be tank-mixed with other broadleaf or grass herbicides, such as bromoxynil, 2,4-D, dicamba, fluroxypyr, carfentrazone, and several other broadleaf and grass herbicides. The label describes several tank-mix options for specific weed species or weed communities.

Add a NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v. In addition to a surfactant, a nitrogen fertilizer may be added such as UAN (28% or 32% N) at 2 qt/A or AMS at 2 lb/A. May use a COC at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v) or 2% v/v when conditions are dry. Select adjuvants that are authorized with the tank-mix partner. Do not graze or feed treated plants to livestock.

Minimum carrier for ground application is 5 gpa for flat-fan nozzles or 10 gpa for flood nozzles. Minimum carrier for aerial application is 2-5 gpa.

WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Apply to wheat or barley after the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

OAT: Apply after the 3-leaf stage but before jointing. Do not apply on Ogle, Porter, or Premier varieties. Using COC rather than NIS will increase the risk of crop injury. Do not apply more than 0.75 oz/A and do not make more than one application per year.

0.25-0.5 oz Express 50SG (0.008-0.16 lb ai)**0.17-0.33 oz Taquet or Victory 75DF (0.008-0.16 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: SOME ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Use as tank-mix with other broadleaf herbicides. Tribenuron has very little soil activity. Gives good to excellent control of wild mustard, pennycress, and Russian thistle. Control of wild buckwheat, smartweed, and sunflower is more variable. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia. Weeds should be less than 4 inches tall or across and be actively growing. Crop tolerance is satisfactory. Warm temperature and good soil moisture enhance results. There are no rotational restrictions.

Rates are 0.25 to 0.5 oz Express 50SG and 0.17 to 0.33 oz 75DF per acre. Use 0.25-0.38 oz/A Express or 0.17-0.25 oz/A 75 DF for light infestations when conditions are favorable. Use 0.5 oz Express or 0.33 oz 75 DF for less tolerant species and for Canada thistle suppression. Add NIS (0.5-4 pt per 100 gal) or COC (1 gal per 100 gal or 2 gal per 100 gal during arid conditions). MSO may be added at 2 qt per 100 gal if specified by a Company program. In addition, a N fertilizer such as UAN (28% or 32% N) at 2 qt/A or AMS at 2 lb/A may be added. The N rate may be doubled during arid conditions. Sequential treatments may be made but do not exceed 0.5 oz/A Express or 0.33 oz/A 75 DF.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for flat fan nozzles in ground equipment; 10 gpa for flood nozzles on 30 inch spacing, and higher volume for wider spacing. Minimum carrier is 2 gpa for air. May be applied in liquid nitrogen carrier. Risk of crop yellowing is increased with surfactant and fertilizer carrier. Do not tank-mix with Malathion insecticide. Mixes with organophosphate insecticides may produce crop discoloration or injury. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields. Straw may be used for feed or bedding. Rotation interval is 1-45 days depending on specific crop, soil texture and pH.

Tank-mix with other herbicides improves consistency and reduces the risk of selecting resistant weeds. Tank-mixes with 2,4-D or MCPA (0.12-0.38 lb ae) used for most situations. Add 1-2 pt NIS when tank-mixing 0.12 lb ae 2,4-D or MCPA and 1 pt NIS when tank-mixing 0.25-0.38 lb ae 2,4-D or MCPA. Combinations with bromoxynil or dicamba have provided very good control of weeds such as wild buckwheat. There are many other tank-mix options available, see label for specific recommendations.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY, and TRITICALE: Postemergence after crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before flag leaf is visible. Do not harvest within 45 days of application.

OTHER TANK-MIXES: Express may also be tank-mixed with broadleaf herbicides such as Aim or Curtail or grass herbicides such as Everest, Discover, or Outrider. Express may be used in 3-way combinations to manage weed resistance.

FALLOW: Provides short-term annual broadleaf weed control; including kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, and winter annual mustards. Apply in spring before planting or after cereal crop harvest in reduced tillage systems. May be tank-mixed with most herbicides labeled for fallow. Tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba is suggested for wild buckwheat, kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle. Rates as for application alone.

METSULFURON PRODUCTS (metsulfuron) Site of Action: 2**(\$0.35-1.30)****0.1 oz Ally 60XP, Patriot, Plotter 60, or MSM 60DF (0.004 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Ally is a sulfonyleurea herbicide with some soil residual. Use as a tank-mix with other broadleaf herbicides. Residual properties extend control for 1 to 6 weeks. Pennycress, pigweed, prickly lettuce, wild mustard, and volunteer sunflower are among species most susceptible. Wild buckwheat, Russian thistle, and tansy mustard are controlled or suppressed, depending on weed size and rainfall. Kochia can be controlled if susceptible to ALS-inhibiting herbicides. Ally will not control wild oats or other grass weeds. Results in field tests have been very good. Lower rates of 2,4-D or MCPA are adequate for susceptible weeds.

Symptoms develop slowly. Crop tolerance appears adequate at recommended rates. Apply when weeds are small but before they are 4 inches tall or across. Rainfall after application improves results. Use 1 to 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal. Use lower surfactant rate for combinations. Do not use on soil with pH over 7.9. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa for flat fan nozzles in ground equipment. Minimum carrier is 1 gpa for air. There are no grazing restrictions for Ally alone. Rainfast in 4 hours.

Follow rotational guidelines. Winter or spring wheat may be planted after 1 month; CRP grasses after 4 months if below 7.5 PH if 7.6-7.9 wheatgrasses only; durum, barley, or oats after 10 months; flax, safflower, soybeans and sunflower after 22 months. Grain sorghum or proso millet in the south part of the state (south of Hwy 212 east of the Missouri River and south of Hwy 34 west of the Missouri River) may be planted after 12 months if there has been 13 inches of precipitation between application and planting. Field corn may be planted after 12 months east of the Missouri River and west of the Missouri River south of Hwy 14 if there has been 15 inches of precipitation since application. All other crops require 34 months and at least 28 inches precipitation. Do not apply to frozen or snow-covered ground.

ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia populations are common across South Dakota. Rotate crops and herbicides or use tank-mixes and/or sequential treatments that include other modes of action that are effective for kochia.

WINTER WHEAT, TRITICALE, BARLEY: Postemergence in spring when weeds are small and from 2-leaf to before boot stage.

DURUM: Postemergence from tiller to early boot stage. Use 2,4-D tank-mix.

PREHARVEST: Wheat, Barley, Triticale. Apply 0.1 oz Ally 60XP plus 0.25 to 0.5 lb ae 2,4-D ester with surfactant at 1 qt/100 gal. Crop should be at dough stage; allow at least 10 days before harvest. Do not feed straw or graze stubble after preharvest treatment.

TANK-MIXES: Ester forms of 2,4-D or MCPA perform best; surfactant can be reduced to 1 to 2 pt/100 gal. Surfactant improves control; crop tolerance may be reduced when used with the high rates of some combinations. Results on large mustard have been very good. Ally may be used in 3-way combinations. These mixtures have been useful to manage weed resistance.

ALLY EXTRA, ACCURATE EXTRA, or PLOTTER EXTRA

(\$3.35-5.55)

(thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) Site of Action: 2 + 2 + 2

0.2-0.4 oz Accurate Extra 71.25WDG or Plotter Extra 72WDG (0.0089-0.018 lb ai)

0.3-0.5 oz Ally Extra 51.8SG (0.0097-0.016 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Accurate Extra 71.25DF 0.2-0.4 oz and Ally Extra 51.8SG 0.3-0.5 oz contains 0.005-0.009 lb ai thifensulfuron, 0.002-0.005 lbs ai tribenuron, and 0.002-0.004 lb ai metsulfuron. Very good to excellent control of mustard, pennycress, Russian thistle, wild sunflower, wild buckwheat, and several other annual broadleaves. At high rates (0.4 oz), wild buckwheat control is improved over either product used alone; residual effects will extend 4 to 6 weeks. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia. At low rates (0.2 oz) the potential residual is reduced compared to metsulfuron (Ally) alone. Labeling requires a tank-mix with another herbicide when using rates less than 0.4 oz. Grass weeds are not controlled. Crop tolerance is good. Weeds should be actively growing and free of environmental-induced stress for best results.

The high rate is suggested for best results. It is equivalent to 0.1 oz Ally + 0.3 oz Harmony Extra per acre. Do not make more than one application of Ally Extra per crop season. Ally Extra may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, or other registered small grain herbicides. Ester formulation of 2,4-D or MCPA is preferred. Use the low surfactant rate with 2,4-D or MCPA tank-mixes. See the label for additional recommended tank-mix partners.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for flat fan nozzles in ground equipment; 10 gpa for flood nozzles on 30-inch spacing and higher volumes for wider spacing. Minimum carrier is 1 gpa for air. Add NIS at 1 to 2 pt/100 gal. May be applied in liquid nitrogen carrier. Do not tank-mix with Malathion. Do not harvest for 45 days after application. Do not graze treated areas or feed forage or hay from treated areas; however, straw may be used for bedding or feed.

Maximum soil pH is 7.9. Winter or spring wheat and triticale may be planted after 1 month; durum, barley, or oats after 10 months; flax or safflower after 22 months. Grain sorghum or proso millet in the southern part of the state (south of Hwy 212 east of the Missouri River and south of Hwy 34 west of the Missouri River) may be planted after 12 months if there has been 13 inches of precipitation between application and planting. Field corn may be planted after 12 months east of the Missouri River and west of the Missouri River south of Hwy 14 if there has been 15 inches of precipitation since application. All other crops require 34 months and at least 28 inches precipitation. At 0.2 oz 71.25DF or 0.3 oz 51.86SG, grain sorghum may be planted after 4 months and safflower after 10 months and at pH 6.8 or less for peas, lentil, alfalfa, and dry beans the interval is 10 months; increase the interval to 22 months if pH is 6.9 to 7.9. At 0.3 oz 71.25DF or 0.4 oz 51.86SG, may rotate to sunflower after 10 months. At higher rates, the rotation interval for sunflowers is 22 months.

ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia populations are common across South Dakota. Rotate crops and herbicides or use tank-mixes and/or sequential treatments that include other modes of action that are effective for kochia.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Postemergence after the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.

DURUM: Postemergence after crop is tillered but before boot stage. When using on durum spring wheat, only use 2,4-D as a tank-mix partner and apply between tillering and the boot stage.

FALLOW: Apply in the spring or fall when most weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Winter or spring wheat may be planted in 1 month; durum wheat, barley and oats may be planted after 10 months.

AGILITY (dicamba + thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron) Site of Action: 4+2+2+2

1.6-3.2 oz Agility 72.6SG (0.064-0.127 + 0.005-0.009 + 0.002-0.005 + 0.002-0.004 lb ai)

Agility 72.6SG at 1.6-3.2 oz is equivalent to 2-4 fl oz 4L dicamba product plus 0.2-0.4 oz Accurate Extra 71.25DF or 0.3-0.5 oz Ally Extra 51.8SG. Relative to Ally Extra, Agility provides additional control of black nightshade, wild buckwheat, and velvetleaf. Apply 3.2 oz/A for heavy weed infestations or difficult-to-control species. Apply 1.6-2.4 oz/A for light weed infestations and optimal conditions. Weed control may be reduced in dry, dusty conditions. Do not apply when the crop is stressed by adverse environmental and weather conditions, such as drought, low fertility, water saturated soil, disease, or insect damage.

Recommended spray adjuvants, minimum carrier volume, and rotation restrictions are similar to Ally Extra.

WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE: Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before the joint stage.

SPRING WHEAT, SPRING TRITICALE: Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before it exceeds the 6-leaf stage.

SPRING BARLEY: Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before it exceeds the 4-leaf stage. Do not tank-mix with 2,4-D for early season applications.

0.28-0.56 oz Amber 75DF (0.013-0.026 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Amber controls several annual broadleaf weeds. Amber has extended soil residual activity and is usually used in a tank-mix application. Pennycress, pigweed, tansy mustard, and sunflower are among the most susceptible species. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia. Wild buckwheat and Russian thistle control may be more variable, depending on weed size and conditions. Downy brome (cheatgrass) is suppressed at higher rates. Amber does not control wild oat or foxtail. Warm temperature and good moisture improves weed control. The addition of low rates of 2,4-D or dicamba is suggested.

Rates are 0.28 to 0.56 oz Amber 75DF per acre. The lower rates of 0.28 oz or 0.35 oz is suggested for most situations. The low rate is adequate for small, susceptible weeds and is used in most tank-mixes. The 0.47 oz rate is for larger, more difficult weeds. The maximum rate of 0.56 oz is suggested for suppression of downy brome. The maximum rate is 0.35 oz per acre for soils with a pH over 7.9. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Add NIS at 1 to 2 qt/100 gal. Follow grazing or haying restrictions for the tank-mix partner; no restrictions for Amber alone. Do not apply Amber or other herbicides with a similar mode of action within 12 months of an Amber application, except for split Amber treatments. Increase the interval to 15 months if soil pH exceeds 7.5.

Follow rotation guidelines. Barley, rye, or oats may be planted in 6 months if pH is 6.9 or less or 18 months if higher pH. Corn may be planted in 4 months if IR hybrid is used; in 22 months if pH is 7.9 or less, or 36 months if higher pH. Proso millet may be planted in 4 months; grain sorghum 24 months; soybeans 36 months; sunflower 24 months and bioassay; other crops require bioassay. ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia populations are common across South Dakota. Rotate crops and herbicides or use tank-mixes and/or sequential treatments that include other modes of action that are effective for kochia.

WINTER WHEAT – SPLIT APPLICATION: For soils less than 7.5 pH. Use 0.28 oz per acre for each application. The initial treatment may be soil applied or postemergence; the second application must be tank-mixed with another herbicide with a different mode of action.

WINTER WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING WHEAT: Preplant, shallow incorporated or preemergence. Use only disk drill if preplant or shallow incorporated. Soil applied treatment provides downy brome suppression and control of susceptible winter annual weeds. Rainfall timing with application and weed emergence is important for performance.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, BARLEY: Postemergence. Wheat may be any stage up to preboot; barley should be at the 2-leaf to preboot stage.

OTHER TANK-MIXES: Amber may be tank-mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides including Curtail, or with Gramoxone or glyphosate for burndown.

FALLOW: Wheat may be planted after application; barley, rye, or oats may be planted 6 months after application according to soil pH and rate guidelines. Rate as for Amber alone.

2-4 oz Rave 58.8WDG (0.06-0.12 lb ae + 0.01-0.02 lb ai)

Rave is a commercial premix containing 50% dicamba + 8.8% triasulfuron (Amber). Weed control similar to Amber + dicamba tank-mix. The 4 oz rate provides equivalent to 4 oz of dicamba 4L per acre. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Add NIS at 1 to 2 pt/100 gal. Follow rotational guidelines for Amber. Rave may be tank-mixed with bromoxynil or bromoxynil/MCPA. Do not apply Rave for 60 days after an organophosphate insecticide.

WINTER WHEAT: After emergence to jointing.

SPRING WHEAT, DURUM: After emergence before 6-leaf stage.

BARLEY: After emergence to 4-leaf stage. Tolerance in barley is marginal; maximum rate for barley is 2 oz per acre.

0.2-0.5 oz Finesse Cereal and Fallow or Report Extra 75DF (0.009-0.023 lb ai)**TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES**

Finesse is a commercial premix of two sulfonylurea herbicides containing 62.5% chlorsulfuron (Glean) plus 12.5% metsulfuron (Ally). The combination controls several annual broadleaf weeds such as pennycress, tansy mustard, and wild buckwheat. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia. Soil residual activity extends into the following season or longer. Do not use on soil with a pH exceeding 7.9.

The rate is 0.2 to 0.3 oz Finesse 75DF per acre. Labeling does not include higher rates used in other regions for suppression of downy brome (cheatgrass). Control with lower rates will be more variable. Use NIS at 1 to 2 qt/100 gal for postemergence applications. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa for flat fan nozzles in ground equipment; 10 gpa for flood nozzles on 30-inch spacing, and higher volume for wider spacing. Minimum carrier is 1 gpa for air. Wheat, triticale, or rye may be planted anytime; oats after 10 months and barley after 10 months if pH is 6.5 or lower or 16 months if pH exceeds 6.5. Other crops require a bioassay.

WINTER WHEAT: Apply after planting but before crop emergence or postemergence at the 2-leaf but before boot stage.

SPRING WHEAT: Apply up to 0.3 oz preplant or preemergence and up to 0.4 oz postemergence from 1-leaf to before boot stage.

BARLEY: Apply up 0.4 oz postemergence from 1-leaf to before boot stage.

TRITICALE: Apply up 0.4 oz postemergence from 2-leaf until flag leaf is visible

OTHER TANK-MIXES: Finesse may also be tank-mixed with MCPA ester (0.25-0.5 lb) or Curtail (1-2 pt); or in 3-way combinations using bromoxynil+MCPA (0.75-1.5 pt 4L) or 2,4-D (0.25 lb) plus dicamba (0.12 pt) per acre.

PEAK (*prosulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$5.05-10.10)

0.25-0.5 oz Peak 57DF (0.009-0.018 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Sulfonylurea herbicide with moderate residual. Usually used in a tank-mix with other broadleaf herbicides. Gives good to excellent control of pennycress, lambsquarters, Russian thistle, and other annuals. Wild buckwheat control has been adequate with combinations. Crop tolerance has been very good in SDSU tests. Does not control ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant kochia or grass weeds.

Rates are 0.38 to 0.5 oz Peak 57DF per acre applied alone. Use the lower rate for sensitive weeds under favorable conditions. Most weeds should be small (1-2 inches in height) for best results. Wild buckwheat should have 1 to 2 true leaves.

Follow rotation guidelines. Rotation is anytime for small grain, 1 month for proso millet, corn and sorghum grains, when used within soil pH guidelines and following crop use directions. Rotation for alfalfa, canola, flax, soybeans, sunflower and most other crops is 22 months, when used within in soil pH guidelines and applied before July 1. Carryover is greater under high pH. Do not graze or forage for 30 days or harvest grain for 60 days. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Use NIS at 1 to 2 qt/100 gal; COC may be used for Peak alone under poor growing conditions.

Use tank-mixes to reduce risk of ALS-resistant weed biotypes and to improve weed control consistency. Use NIS additive with tank-mixes. Follow crop stage guidelines and limitations for each product; use combinations only on labeled crops.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, RYE, and BARLEY: Postemergence from the 3-leaf to before second node is detectable in stem elongation.

TRITICALE: Apply as for wheat. Tank-mix with herbicides labeled for triticale.

OAT: Tank-mixes with MCPA may be preferred for best crop tolerance. Peak rates as low as 0.25 oz are used in some tank-mixes.

PROSO MILLET: Apply from the 3-leaf but before the second node is detectable in stem elongation. Crop tolerance is generally good, but often less at earlier stages.

GLEAN XP (*chlorsulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$4.50-8.70)

0.17-0.33 oz Glean XP 75DF (0.008-0.015 lb ai)

Use 0.17 oz for short-term control or suppression or 0.33 oz for soil residual weed control where soil pH is <6.5 or for difficult-to-control weed species. Controls some mustard species, pigweed, waterpod, primrose, and others.

Add NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v. For ground applications, minimum carrier is 3 gpa. For aerial applications, minimum carrier is 1 gpa. Do not apply on soils with pH>7.9. Carryover risk increases with high soil pH and dry or cool soil conditions.

Rotate to wheat, rye and triticale anytime, oats 10 months, barley 10 months if under 6.5 pH, 6.6-7.9 pH 16 months, all other crops field bioassay.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT, TRITICALE: Apply 0.17-0.33 oz postemergence from the 2-leaf stage but before boot stage. For triticale apply from 2-leaf stage to before flagleaf.

TANK-MIXES: 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester) may be tank-mixed at 0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A. Adding surfactant (0.5-1 qt/100 gallons) increases the chance of crop injury and do not add any surfactant when applying with liquid fertilizer. Apply at the 3- to 4-leaf stage with 2,4-D or MCPA. Other Glean tank-mix options include bromoxynil, Banvel (0.125-0.25 pt/A), or Curtail (1-2 pt/A).

OUTRIDER (*sulfosulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$11.60)

0.67 oz Outrider 75DF (0.03 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: "CHEATGRASS", SOME BROADLEAVES

Outrider is a selective sulfonylurea herbicide used to control certain annual broadleaf and grass weeds. The primary use is for downy brome and Japanese brome (cheatgrass) control in winter wheat. Control has been very good to excellent in SDSU tests. Outrider also gives excellent control of winter annual mustards including pennycress and tansy mustard. Emerged wild oat will be controlled; however, wild oat emerges in spring and would not be consistently controlled with fall application.

Outrider has activity by root and foliar uptake. Rainfall is required for preemergence response from soil residual. Crop tolerance is very good. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for air or ground equipment. Add NIS at 2 qt/100 gal.

Carryover restricts crop rotation options. Treated fields can be rotated to wheat or fallow the following year. Other crops may be planted at shorter rotation if certain soil and precipitation criteria are met. Millet, IR (Clearfield) corn, or STS soybean may be planted after 3 months on soil with less than 7.5 pH and with 18 inches precipitation. Corn and soybean may be planted after 22 months on soils with less than 7.5 pH and with 24 inches precipitation. Sunflower may be planted after 22 months on soils with less than 6.5 pH and 35 inches precipitation. Sorghum may be planted after 34 months on soils with 6.5-7.5 pH and 45 inches precipitation. A field bioassay is recommended before planting rotational crops.

Wheat may be grazed after application. Do not harvest for hay for 30 days. Allow 55 days after application before harvesting grain or straw.

Outrider has considerable potential for downy brome (cheatgrass) control in wheat. Postemergence timing allows treating field borders or parts of fields. Crop rotation, herbicides with other modes of action and cultural control tactics should be used in the program to reduce selecting for resistant weed biotypes.

WINTER WHEAT: Fall postemergence timing gives the most consistent results on downy brome. Weeds should be in seedling stage and not exceed 2 or 3 leaves. Preemergence applications require rain. Spring postemergence applications are usually less effective; suppression can be expected if applied very early and downy brome has not become well established.

SPRING WHEAT: Postemergence only. Apply after emergence to jointing crop stage.

OLYMPUS (*propoxycarbazone-sodium*) Site of Action: 2

(\$3.80-17.15)

0.2-0.9 oz Olympus 70WDG (0.026-0.039 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: "CHEATGRASS", SOME BROADLEAVES

Olympus is a postemergence sulfonylurea herbicide used to control certain annual broadleaf and grass weeds. The primary use is for Downy and Japanese brome (cheatgrass) in winter wheat. Japanese brome is more sensitive than downy brome. Olympus also controls foxtail barley and has some activity on wild oat. Olympus controls pennycress, tansy mustard, blue mustard, and pigweed. Control in SDSU tests has been very good to excellent.

Olympus may be applied in fall or spring; however, grass weeds should be treated at the 2-leaf up to 2-tiller stage. Downy brome control has been most consistent with early postemergence fall application. Spring applications may result in only downy brome suppression (about 60% control) and control will diminish as grasses tiller and grow.

Broadleaf weeds should be less than 2 inches in diameter.

The low rate has been satisfactory for early fall applications on Japanese brome and broadleaf weeds. The high rate is suggested for most consistent downy brome control and wild oat suppression. For jointed goatgrass suppression, apply 0.6-0.9 oz/A in the fall and 0.3-0.6 oz/A in the spring. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or air. Add NIS at 0.25 to 0.5% volume. Olympus may be applied with nitrogen fertilizer; however, it should not exceed 50% of the carrier. Leaf burn may increase. A buffer for native plants of 50 feet for ground and 350 feet for air is required.

After application rotate to spring and winter wheat or triticale anytime. Rotation intervals for 0.2-0.4 oz/A are; durum and proso millet 4 months; grain sorghum 6 months; barley, canola, dry beans, peas, soybeans, sunflowers and conventional corn 10 months; and all other crops not listed require a field bioassay. Rotation intervals for 0.6-1.2 oz/A are; 4 months for proso millet or 6 months for grain sorghum with 10 inches cumulative precipitation; 22 months for conventional corn with 24 inches cumulative precipitation; and all other crops not listed require a field bioassay. Wheat may be harvested for grain or straw after 71 days.

WINTER WHEAT

BURNDOWN: For brome control apply pre-emergence at 0.6 oz in the fall with glyphosate. May follow-up with an application of 0.6 oz in the spring if necessary.

POST: Fall or Spring: Apply 0.6-0.9 oz from the 2-leaf stage but before crop jointing. Fall and Spring: Apply 0.6-0.9 oz followed by 0.3-0.6 oz. Do not apply more than 1.2 oz/A per season.

SPRING WHEAT

BURNDOWN: For preemergence apply 0.2 oz with glyphosate in the fall or early spring. May follow with other labeled herbicides for brome control.

POST: Apply 0.2 oz from 2-leaf stage but before crop jointing. Do not apply more than 0.4 oz/A per season.

TRITICALE

POST: Apply 0.6-0.9 oz from 2-leaf stage but before crop jointing.

RIMFIRE MAX (*propoxycarbazone + mesosulfuron*) Site of Action: 2 + 2

(\$14.50)

3 oz Rimfire Max 6.67WDG (0.009 + 0.004 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL, "CHEATGRASS", FOXTAIL BARLEY, PERSIAN DARNEL, SOME BROADLEAVES

Rimfire Max contains 4.8% propoxycarbazone + 1.9% mesosulfuron. Labeled for winter or spring wheat, with spring applications recommended. Rimfire is primarily intended for wild oat control, but may suppress downy brome (cheatgrass), foxtail barley (before tillering) and broadleaf weed species.

Minimum carrier rate is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Always use a recommended adjuvant. May use MSO at 1.3-1.5 pt/A, a Basic Blend at 1-1.25%v/v or NIS at 0.25-0.5%v/v. With NIS also add UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1.5-3 lb/A. Do not forage for 30 days or grain and straw for 71 days.

Crop rotation restrictions are 4 months for millet; 10 months for alfalfa, barley, canola, corn, dry beans, flax, peas, safflower, soybeans, and sunflower. Field bioassay for crops not listed.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, DURUM: Apply 3 oz from wheat emergence to flag leaf emergence. Do not apply more than 3 oz per year. Best control achieved when grasses are in the 1 leaf to 2 tiller stage and broadleaf weeds are less than 2 inches in diameter.

OSPREY (*mesosulfuron*) Site of Action: 2

(\$14.90-22.10)

3.2-4.75 oz Osprey 4.5WDG (0.009-0.013 lb ai)

TARGET WEED: WILD OAT

Osprey is a sulfonyl-urea herbicide with a safener used for postemergence wild oat control in winter wheat. Wild oat should be at the 1-leaf to the 2-tiller stage. Winter wheat has very good tolerance. Osprey also controls wild mustard and pigweed. Suppresses downy brome (cheatgrass).

The 3.2 oz rate may be used for wild oat; the high rate is suggested for other weeds. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Add UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1.5-3 lb/A and NIS at 0.5% v/v or MSO at 1.3-1.5 pt/A. A buffer strip of 50 feet between treatment and native plants for ground or 350 feet for aerial application is required.

Wheat or triticale may be planted after 7 days; barley and sunflower 30 days; soybean, lentil, dry beans, corn, sorghum and peas 90 days; and other crops after 10 months. Do not harvest wheat or triticale for forage for 30 days or hay, grain, or straw for 60 days.

WINTER WHEAT or WINTER TRITICALE: Apply from emergence up to jointing stage of the crop. Osprey is not labeled for spring wheat or spring triticale.

TANK-MIXES: Tank-mix labeling includes Ally, Ally Extra, bromoxynil, Curtail M, Harmony Extra, Peak, Starane, and MCPA ester (0.25 to 0.38 lb/A). Several fungicides and insecticides are also included in tank-mix labeling; however, do not mix with malathion, mancozeb, or di-syston because of crop injury risk.

OSPREY XTRA (*mesosulfuron* + *thiencarbozone*) Site of Action: 2 + 2

(\$14.70-21.85)

3.2-4.75 oz Osprey Xtra 6.0 WDG (0.009-0.013 + 0.003-0.004 lb ai)

Osprey Xtra is a sulfonylurea herbicide with a safener used for postemergence weed control in winter wheat. Osprey Xtra controls wild oat (1-leaf to 2-tiller stage), wild mustard, and pigweed. Downy brome (cheatgrass) is suppressed if treated in the early stages.

The 3.2 oz rate may be used for wild oat; the high rate is suggested for other weeds. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Add UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1.5-3 lb/A and NIS at 0.5% v/v or MSO at 1.3-1.5 pt/A. A buffer strip of 25 feet between treatment and sensitive habitats for ground or 200 feet for aerial application is required.

Rotation interval is 3 months for wheat, triticale and soybean; 9 months for barley, sunflower, dry beans, lentils, chickpea, peas, corn and sorghum; 10 months for alfalfa, flax, oat, safflower and canola, and a bioassay for most other crops. Do not harvest wheat or triticale for forage for 30 days or hay, grain, or straw for 60 days.

WINTER WHEAT or WINTER TRITICALE: Apply from emergence up to jointing stage of the crop. Osprey Xtra is not labeled for spring wheat or spring triticale.

TANK-MIXES: Tank-mix labeling includes Ally, Ally Extra, bromoxynil, Huskie, Harmony Extra, Peak, Starane, MCPA and Widematch. Several fungicides and insecticides are also included in tank-mix labeling; however, do not mix with dicamba, malathion, mancozeb, methyl parathion or di-syston because of injury risk.

POWERFLEX HL, GR1, or GR2 (*pyroxsulam*) Site of Action: 2

(\$16.50)

**2 oz PowerFlex HL or GR1 13.13WDG (0.016 lb ai)
1 oz GR2 21.5WG (0.013 lb ai)**

TARGET WEEDS: "CHEATGRASS", GRASSES, SOME BROADLEAVES

Controls downy and Japanese brome (cheatgrass), wild oats, yellow foxtail, and broadleaf weed species such as mustard species, chickweed, and others. Activity may be somewhat slow and may not show on weeds for 1-2 weeks after application. GR2 is a more concentrated formulation than Powerflex HL or GR1.

The 21.5WG product is registered for use on spring wheat due to added safener and a slightly less rate of active ingredient.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or aerial applications, but 10 gpa is suggested for ground applications. When applied alone, use NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or COC at 1-1.25% v/v. Potential for crop injury increases if COC is used rather than NIS. Use higher NIS rate for dry conditions. AMS (1.5-3 lb/A) or UAN (1-2 qt/A) may be added in addition to NIS to enhance control. Use a lower rate of NIS (0.125-0.25%) if GR2 is tank-mixed with 6 oz/A or more of an EC (emulsifiable concentrate) formulated product.

Rainfast 4 hours after application. Do not mix with dicamba, 2,4-D amine, or MCPA amine as these herbicides may antagonize grass control, but it is permissible to tank-mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester. Do not tank-mix with organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply more than 2 oz/A per season. Do not graze treated crop within 7 days or cut for hay within 28 days. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Rotation interval is 5 months for soybeans, 9 months for alfalfa, barley, corn, millet, oats, sorghum, sunflower, and many pulse crops, and 12 months for crops not listed on the label. Adverse weather conditions (cold or dry) may decrease breakdown in the soil and increase the risk for carryover.

Powerflex HL or GR1:

WINTER WHEAT or TRITICALE: Apply in the fall (for downy brome control) or spring from the 3-leaf stage to jointing. Best results may occur when weeds are small and actively growing. Slight yellowing or height reduction of crop may occur, but disappears within 14 days and has no yield affect.

GR2:

SPRING WHEAT, WINTER WHEAT or TRITICALE: Apply in the spring from the 3-leaf stage to jointing. Best results may occur when weeds are small and actively growing. Slight yellowing or height reduction of crop may occur, but disappears within 14 days and has no yield affect.

TARZEC (pyroxsulam + halauxifen-methyl) Site of Action: 2 + 1

1 oz Tarzec 32WG (0.016 + 0.004 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: Annual grass and broadleaf weeds

Controls downy and Japanese brome (cheatgrass), wild oats, yellow foxtail, and broadleaf weed species such as mustard species, field pennycress, pigweeds, lambsquarters, and others.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or aerial applications, but 10 gpa is suggested for ground applications. When applied alone, use NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or COC at 1-1.25% v/v. Potential for crop injury increases if COC is used rather than NIS. Use higher NIS rate for dry conditions. AMS (1.5-3 lb/A) or UAN (1-2 qt/A) may be added in addition to NIS to enhance control. Use a lower rate of NIS (0.125-0.25%) if Tarzec is tank-mixed with 6 oz/A or more of an EC (emulsifiable concentrate) formulated product.

Rainfast 4 hours after application. Do not mix with dicamba, 2,4-D amine, or MCPA amine as these herbicides may antagonize grass control, but it is permissible to tank-mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester. Do not tank-mix with organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply more than 1 oz/A per season. Do not graze treated crop within 7 days or cut for hay within 28 days. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Rotation interval is 5 months for soybeans, 9 months for alfalfa, barley, corn, millet, oats, sorghum, sunflower, and many pulse crops, and 15 months for lentils and other crops not listed on the label. Adverse weather conditions (cold or dry) may decrease breakdown in the soil and increase the risk for carryover.

WINTER WHEAT or TRITICALE: Apply in the fall for downy brome control or spring from the 3-leaf stage to jointing. Best results may occur when weeds are small and actively growing. Slight yellowing or height reduction of crop may occur but disappears within 14 days and has no yield affect.

OPENSky (pyroxsulam + fluroxypyr) Site of Action: 2 + 4

(\$23.10)

1 pt OpenSky 1.1SE (0.013 + 0.12 lb ai)

Controls grass weeds such as wild oat, downy or Japanese brome (cheatgrass), and foxtails and broadleaf weeds such as kochia, mustard species, lambsquarters, pigweed, wild buckwheat, and others. More flexible rotation options relative to clopyralid-containing products.

Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Add NIS at 0.25 – 0.5% v/v (1-2 qt per 100 gallons). Use higher NIS rate for dry conditions. AMS (1.5-3 lb/A) or UAN (1-2 qt/A) may be added in addition to NIS to enhance control. If tank-mixed with an EC product at more than 6 oz/A add NIS up to 0.25% v/v. Rainfast within 4 hrs of application.

Do not mix with dicamba or amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA, which could result in reduced grass control. Do not tank mix with organophosphate insecticides, which could result in crop injury. Do not apply an organophosphate product 5 days before or after an OpenSky application. Do not graze for 7 days, cut for hay for 28 days, or harvest for 60 days after application. Crop rotation interval is 9 months for soybeans, corn, millet, oats, sorghum, safflower, sunflower, alfalfa, many pulse crops, and others, and 12 months for crops not listed on the label (see label for complete rotation details).

SPRING WHEAT (including DURUM), WINTER WHEAT, or TRITICALE: Apply from the 3 leaf wheat to just prior to flag leaf emergence. Intended for use on spring wheat, but rates may be increased on winter wheat and triticale (up to 1.25 pt/A) to allow for equivalent pyroxsulam rate as PowerFlex which may be important if targeting brome (cheatgrass) species. Best control may occur when weeds are small and actively growing. Slight yellowing or height reduction of crop may occur temporarily, but generally disappears within 14 days and does not affect yield. Risk of crop response is greatest on stressed wheat (drought, water-logged soil, frost, nutrient deficiency, etc.).

GOLDSKY (florasulam + fluroxypyr + pyroxsulam) Site of Action: 2 + 4 + 2**(\$24.10)****1 pt GoldSky 0.838L (0.002 + 0.089 + 0.014 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL GRASSES and BROADLEAVES**

Controls wild oat and suppresses several other grass species and controls several broadleaf weed species, such as wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, kochia, mustards, Russian thistle, and several others. GoldSky at 1 pt/A is equivalent to 8.7 oz/A Orion (florasulam), 4 oz/A Starane Ultra, and 1.7 oz/A PowerFlex HL.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa, but 10 gpa is recommended. May be applied by ground or air. When applied alone, add NIS at 0.25- 0.5% v/v. Add AMS at 1.5 lb/A during conditions of moisture stress. Do not apply adjuvant if mixing with another herbicide that is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester. Rainfast 4 hours after application. Slight yellowing or stunting may occur on wheat plants after application, particularly during stressful weather conditions such as drought, frost, or nutrient deficiency. Wheat often grows out of the injury symptoms within 2 weeks. Do not graze until 7 days after application or cut for hay until 28 days after application.

SPRING WHEAT, WINTER WHEAT, DURUM and TRITICALE: Apply between the 3-leaf stage and jointing. Best results may occur when grass weeds are 2-leaf to 2-tillering and broadleaf weeds are less than 2 inches tall and the weeds are actively growing.

PERFECTMATCH (clopyralid + fluroxypyr + pyroxsulam) Site of Action: 4 + 4 + 2**(\$24.25)****1 pt PerfectMatch 1.61 SE (0.094 + 0.094 + 0.014 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL GRASSES and BROADLEAVES**

Controls wild oat and cheatgrass, controls or suppresses foxtails, and controls several broadleaf weed species such as wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, pigweed, kochia, mustards, Canada thistle, Russian thistle, and several others. PerfectMatch at 1 pt/A is equivalent to 1 pt/A WideMatch and 1.7 oz/A PowerFlex HL.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground applications (but 10 gpa is recommended), 5 gpa for aerial applications. When applied alone, add NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v. Add AMS at 1.5 lb/A for added control, particularly during adverse conditions. Do not apply adjuvant if mixing with another herbicide that is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation, such as 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester, if the rate of the EC product is 6 fl.oz/A or greater. Do not add 2,4-D amine as that may antagonize grass activity. Rainfast 4 hours after application. Slight yellowing or stunting may occur on wheat plants after application, particularly during stressful weather conditions such as drought, frost, or nutrient deficiency. Wheat often grows out of the injury symptoms within 2 weeks. Do not graze until 7 days after application or cut for hay until 28 days after application. Rotation intervals are 9 months for corn and millet; 10.5 months for soybeans, alfalfa, sorghum, sunflower, safflower, peas, dry beans; and 18 months for lentils.

SPRING WHEAT, WINTER WHEAT, DURUM and TRITICALE: Apply between the 3-leaf stage and jointing. Best results may occur when grass weeds are 2-leaf to 2-tillering and broadleaf weeds are less than 2 inches tall and the weeds are actively growing.

EVEREST 3.0 AG or OZONE 3.0 (flucarbazone) Site of Action: 2**(\$10.05-20.10)****1-2 oz Everest 3.0 AG or Ozone 3.0 1.75L (0.014-0.027 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: "CHEATGRASS", FOXTAILS, BARNYARDGRASS**

Controls green foxtail and wild oat and suppresses yellow foxtail, foxtail barley, and downy brome (cheatgrass). The low rates may be used for green foxtail and the high rate for wild oat and downy brome suppression. Grasses should be at the 1 to 4-leaf stage with up to 2 tillers. Crop tolerance is adequate but may cause temporary chlorosis under some conditions. Everest 3.0/Ozone 3.0 is a liquid formulation that also includes a safener to improve crop tolerance. Do not apply more than a combined total of 0.027 lb ai flucarbazone (Everest 3.0/Ozone 3.0 or Pre-Pare followed by Everest 3.0/Ozone 3.0). Make only 1 postemergence application per crop season.

An adjuvant must be added. The preferred adjuvant is a basic blend at 0.5-1 % v/v, NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or MSO at 1% v/v. When using NIS or MSO, it is recommended to also use N, such as 28% UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lbs per 100 gallons). When tank-mixing with EC herbicides, follow adjuvant restrictions of tank-mix partner. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for aerial application. Higher carrier rates may be used during dry conditions or high weed densities.

Rotation restrictions are spring or winter wheat anytime; 4 months for Durum or sunflowers, 9 months for barley, canola, dry beans, flax, safflower, or soybeans; 11 months for corn, alfalfa, field peas and chickpea; and 18 months for lentils, oats, sorghum or forage millet; all other crops require a field bioassay. Carryover risk increases in soils with <2% O.M., pH >8.0, or drought. Do not graze or harvest forage for 30 days or harvest grain for 60 days.

SPRING and DURUM WHEAT: Apply from 1 leaf to 60 days prior to harvest.

WINTER WHEAT: For fall applications, wheat must have at least 1 leaf. For spring applications apply from 1 leaf to 60 days prior to harvest.

TANK-MIXES: Several bromoxynil, growth regulator, or sulfonyleurea herbicides may be tank-mixed for increased broadleaf control. Tank-mixes with products containing dicamba will reduce grass control (except for green foxtail).

IRONGATE (*flucarbazone + pyroxsulam*) Site of Action: 2**1.75 oz Irongate (0.027 + 0.0076 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS**

Controls wild oat, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Japanese brome, and barnyardgrass. Broadleaf weeds controlled includes common lambsquarters, pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse. Suppression of downy brome and wild buckwheat. Minimum water carrier is 5 gpa for ground and aerial applications. An adjuvant must be added. The preferred adjuvant is a basic blend at 0.5-1 % v/v, NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v or MSO at 1% v/v. When using NIS or MSO, it is recommended to also use N, such as 28%UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lbs per 100 gallons). When tank-mixing with EC herbicides, follow adjuvant restrictions of tank-mix partner.

Irongate may be tank mixed with registered herbicides; refer to specific labels for restrictions. Tank mixing Irongate with 2,4-D, dicamba or MCPA will generally reduce grass control. Rotation restrictions are spring or winter wheat anytime; 4 months for Durum or sunflowers, 9 months for barley, canola, dry beans, flax, safflower, or soybeans; 11 months for corn, alfalfa, field peas and chickpea; and 18 months for lentils, oats, sorghum or forage millet; all other crops require a field bioassay. Carryover risk increases in soils with <2% O.M., pH >8.0, or drought. Do not apply more than 1.75 oz (0.027 + 0.0076 lb ai) per application or per year. Do not graze or harvest forage for 30 days or harvest grain for 60 days.

SPRING WHEAT and DURUM WHEAT: Apply from 3-leaf to prior to jointing.

WINTER WHEAT: Apply from 1-leaf to 60 days prior to harvest.

BATALIUM AMPED (*flucarbazone + fluroxypyr + bromoxynil*) Site of Action: 2 + 4 + 6**16 oz Batalium Amped 3.08L (0.027 lb ai + 0.097 lb ae + 0.256 lb ae)****TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS, GREEN FOXTAIL, WILD OAT**

Controls several common broadleaf weed species, including kochia, lambsquarters, mustard, pigweed, velvetleaf, venice mallow, wild buckwheat and others. Controls green foxtail and wild oat and suppresses yellow foxtail, foxtail barley, and downy brome (cheatgrass). Grasses should be targeted at the 1 to 4-leaf stage, while broadleaf weeds should be targeted at a maximum of 4 inches in height or a 2-inch rosette. Batalium Amped is a liquid formulation that also includes a safener to improve crop tolerance. Do not apply Batalium Amped herbicide if flucarbazone was applied preplant, preemergence or postemergence in the same crop season.

An adjuvant must be added. A basic blend at 0.5-1 % v/v or NIS at 0.25-0.5% v/v. When using NIS, it is recommended to also use N, such as 28%UAN at 1-2 qt/A or AMS at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lbs per 100 gallons). When tank-mixing with EC herbicides, follow adjuvant restrictions of tank-mix partner. Carrier volume is 8-15 gpa for ground and 3-5 gpa for aerial application. Use the higher carrier rates during dry conditions or high weed densities.

Rotation restrictions are spring or winter wheat anytime; 4 months for Durum or sunflowers, 9 months for barley, canola, dry beans, flax, safflower, or soybeans; 11 months for corn, alfalfa, field peas and chickpea; and 18 months for lentils, oats, sorghum or forage millet; most other crops require a field bioassay. Carryover risk increases in soils with <2% O.M., pH >8.0, or drought. Do not graze or harvest forage for 15 days for Batalium Amped. Do not harvest grain for 60 days..

SPRING WHEAT, DURUM, and WINTER WHEAT: From 2 leaf, up to 60 days prior to harvest. May be applied in the fall or spring to winter wheat. Make only one application per year..

TANK-MIXES: Batalium Amped can be tank mixed with a number of herbicide products to enhance the spectrum of weed control. Tank-mixes with products containing dicamba will reduce grass control (except for green foxtail). Refer to the Batalium Amped and respective tank-mix partner label for further restrictions. Do not tank mix with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.

VARRO (*thiencarbazone*) Site of Action: 2**(\$17.80)****6.85 oz Varro 0.083L (0.004 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL, PIGWEED, MUSTARD, PENNYCRESS**

Provided good control of yellow foxtail in SDSU tests. Mainly a grass herbicide but has some broadleaf weed activity. Best control with young actively growing weeds.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for air or 10 gpa for ground. Rainfast after 1 hour. Crop rotation is 3 months for soybean, and wheat; 9 months for alfalfa, barley, corn, canola, dry beans, flax, lentils, oats, peas, safflower, sorghum (grain) and sunflower. Do not graze forage for 7 days or harvest hay for 30 days.

WINTER, SPRING WHEAT or DURUM: Apply from 1 leaf up to jointing stage. Allow 60 days between application and harvest.

LUXXUR (tribenuron + thienencarbazon) Site of Action: 2 + 2**(\$18.55)****0.214 oz Luxxur A + 6.85 oz Luxxur B (0.0047 + 0.0044 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL, PIGWEED, MUSTARD, PENNYCRESS**

Luxxur is a co-pack containing Luxxur A (tribenuron) and Luxxur B (thienencarbazon). Provided good control of yellow foxtail in SDSU tests. A grass and broadleaf mixture with good activity. Best control with young actively growing weeds.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for air or 10 gpa for ground. Rainfast after 1 hour. Crop rotation is 3 months for soybean and wheat; 9 months for alfalfa, barley, corn, canola, dry beans, flax, lentils, oats, peas, safflower, sorghum (grain) and sunflower. Do not graze or feed forage for 7 days or harvest hay for 30 days. Do not harvest grain for 60 days. For Luxxur B; there is a 25 foot buffer for ground applications and 200 foot buffer for aerial applications downwind to sensitive habitat areas.

WINTER, SPRING WHEAT or DURUM: Apply from 2 leaf up to jointing stage.

DISCOVER NG (clodinafop) Site of Action: 1**(\$19.70-24.60)****12.8-16 oz Discover NG 0.5L (0.05-0.0625 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, GREEN and YELLOW FOXTAIL, BARNYARDGRASS**

Discover is used postemergence to control grass weeds. The low rate is for wild oat, barnyardgrass, and volunteer oats. The high rate is for green or yellow foxtail. Wild oat control has been very good in SDSU tests. Crop tolerance has been very good. Crop tolerance is reduced if applied when temperature nears freezing 48 hours before or after application. Wild oat should be at the 1- to 6-leaf stage and before the 4th tiller emerges. Foxtail should be at the 1- to 5-leaf stage and prior to the 3rd tiller emergence.

Use 12.8 oz Discover NG 0.5L per acre for wild oat, barnyardgrass, volunteer oats, and volunteer corn. Use 16 oz Discover NG 0.5L per acre for green and yellow foxtail control. Lower rates provide more variable control. Discover NG 0.5L product contains the required surfactant. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air application. Spring wheat may be planted any time after application; any other crop may be planted 30 days after application. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 30 days after application. Apply at least 60 days before harvest.

WINTER WHEAT, RED SPRING WHEAT, and DURUM: Apply at the 2-leaf to pre boot stage. Do not apply to winter wheat in the fall..

TANK-MIXES: Discover for green foxtail may be tank-mixed with herbicides for broadleaf control including Ally, Ally Extra, Amber, dicamba (2-3 oz), bromoxynil, Curtail, 2,4-D amine, MCPA amine and ester, Peak, Starane, and Stinger. For yellow foxtail tank-mixes include bromoxynil, bromoxynil + MCPA, Harmony Extra, and Peak. Follow growth stage and adjuvant requirements for the tank-mix partner.

BEAM, DOUBLE CHECK, PARITY or TACOMA (fenoxaprop) Site of Action: 1**(\$7.80-15.60)****0.33-0.66 pt Beam, Double Check, Parity or Tacoma 1EC (0.041-0.082 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL**

Controls wild oat and foxtail species. Some reports of resistant wild oats in South Dakota. Apply 0.33 pt/A to control Green foxtail, foxtail millet, and volunteer corn; 0.4 pt/A to control yellow foxtail, wild proso millet, or volunteer millet; or 0.66 pt/A to control many other grass weed species, such as wild oat, barnyardgrass, woolly cupgrass or field sandbur.

WHEAT, DURUM, and BARLEY: Apply to wheat from emergence up to 60 days before harvest. Apply to barley at emergence to the 5-leaf stage up to 57 days before harvest. Do not apply in barley after jointing begins. Grassy weeds should be in the 1-leaf to 2-tiller stage for best results. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Rainfast 1 hour after application.

TANK-MIXES: When tank-mixing with recommended herbicide options, do not exceed the labeled use rate shown for each tank-mix partner, as reduced annual grass control will occur. May be tank-mixed with bromoxynil, bromoxynil/MCPA, MCPA, Stinger, dicamba, Starane and others. Do not mix with dicamba or bromoxynil for barley. Can also be mixed with several insecticides. Refer to tank-mix partner label for further crop restrictions.

WOLVERINE ADVANCED (fenoxaprop + pyrasulfotole + bromoxynil) Site of Action: 1+2+6**(\$27.60)****1.7 pt Wolverine Advanced 1.58 L (0.085 + 0.028 + 0.22 lb ai)****TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL, ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS**

Controls several grass and broadleaf weed species. Grass species include foxtail (green and yellow), barnyardgrass, wild oat, field sandbur, volunteer corn, and others. Apply to grass weeds in the 1 leaf to full tiller growth stage. Broadleaf weed species include wild buckwheat, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, ragweed, marshelder, and others. Rainfall within 1 hour of application may reduce control.

Minimum carrier rate is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. Do not make more than one application per season. Tank-mixing with fungicides may cause leaf yellowing and necrosis. Do not mix with tebuconazole. Do not graze or harvest wheat or barley for forage until at least 25 days after application. Do not harvest barley grain or straw for 57 days.

Rotation restriction is 1 month for wheat, barley, oats, rye, or triticale; 4 months for alfalfa, millet, grain sorghum, or soybeans, or 9 months for corn, canola, chickpeas, dry beans, flax, field peas, safflower, or sunflower 18 months for lentils all other field bioassay.

WHEAT, DURUM and BARLEY: Apply to wheat any time after emergence but at least 60 days prior to harvest. Apply to barley from after emergence up to the 5-leaf stage.

AXIAL XL (*pinoxaden*) Site of Action: 1

16.4 oz Axial XL 0.42 L (0.05 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL

Axial XL is a grass herbicide that may be used to control wild oats, foxtail, barnyardgrass, and wild proso millet. Apply postemergence prior to the fourth tiller of wild oat or the third tiller of other grasses. Axial XL is premixed with an adjuvant. May be tank-mixed with several broadleaf herbicides, including some sulfonylurea herbicides (Site of Action 2), bromoxynil herbicides, and growth regulator herbicides such as Starane, WideMatch, and MCPA.

Minimum carrier is 5-10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for aerial application. For ground application, use at least 10 gpa during dry conditions or dense weed stands. Rainfast 30 minutes after application. Do not forage or hay for 30 days or harvest grain or straw for 60 days.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf stage up to the pre-boot stage.

AXIAL BOLD (*pinoxaden* + *fenoxaprop*) Site of Action: 1 + 1

(\$22.65)

15 oz Axial Bold 0.685L (0.054 + 0.027 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAILS, BARNYARDGRASS

Apply to actively growing weeds. Apply to 1-5 leaf grasses or 1-6 leaf wild oat.

See label for several tank-mix options for broadleaf herbicides, which include Affinity products, WideMatch, bromoxynil, Huskie, Starane, and several others.

Minimum carrier is 5-10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for aerial application. For ground application, use at least 10 gpa during dry conditions or dense weed stands. Rainfast 30 minutes after application. Do not make more than one application. Do not apply more than 0.062 lb ai/A *pinoxaden* or 0.0825 lb ai/A *fenoxaprop* per year. Do not harvest grain or straw for 60 days.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT (excluding DURUM): Apply from emergence to pre-boot stage.

BARLEY: Apply from emergence to before jointing stage. Do not apply after jointing stage.

AXIAL STAR (*pinoxaden* + *fluroxypyr*) Site of Action: 1 + 4

(\$24.70)

16.4 oz Axial Star 1.15L (0.05+ 0.094 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: WILD OAT, FOXTAIL, KOCHIA, RAGWEED, COCKLEBUR, PRICKLY LETTUCE

Controls several annual grass and some broadleaf weed species, such as kochia, prickly lettuce, common ragweed, common sunflower, and cocklebur. Several tank-mix options available to enhance control of other broadleaf species. The normal rate of Axial Star is equivalent to 16.4 oz Axial XL and 4.3 oz Starane Ultra.

Recommended carrier rate is 8-10 gpa for ground applications or a minimum of 5 gpa for aerial applications. Rainfast one hour after application.

Rotation interval is 4 months for any crop species. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not graze livestock or harvest for forage within 30 days or harvest grain or straw for 60 days.

WINTER WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT (excluding DURUM), BARLEY: Apply from the 2-leaf to pre-boot stage. Best control if applied to grasses in the 1-6 leaf stage, prior to the 3rd or 4th tiller, or to broadleaf weeds less than 4 inches tall. Do not apply to crops stressed from fertility, moisture, cool temperatures, insect damage, or other factors.

HERBICIDE TOLERANT WHEAT

BEYOND or BEYOND XTRA (*imazamox*) CLEARFIELD WHEAT or CLEARFIELD PLUS WHEAT ONLY

Site of Action: 2

4-6 oz Beyond or Beyond Xtra 1L (0.031-0.047 lb ae)

(\$18.75-28.15)

TARGET WEEDS: JOINTED GOATGRASS, "CHEATGRASS", ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Use only on Clearfield wheat (imidazolinone tolerant) varieties. Beyond is applied postemergence. Controls special problem weeds like jointed goatgrass, downy brome and Japanese brome (cheatgrass). Several other annual broadleaves and grasses including mustards, black nightshade, pennycress, purslane, pigweed, smartweed, and foxtail are controlled. Provides suppression of wild oat and feral rye. Weeds should be less than 3 or 4 inches for most susceptible weeds. Jointed goatgrass, downy and Japanese brome should have 1 to 5 leaves, preferably before tillers have developed. Wild rye control has been fair to good; only emerged plants in seedling stage are controlled.

Fall is the best application timing if weeds have emerged. Spring treatment for downy and Japanese brome will usually be less effective if the weeds emerged in the fall. Weeds will have already affected yield potential. The low rate is for sensitive species like mustards; the high rate is for larger or less susceptible weeds. Crop tolerance has been satisfactory. Temporary yellowing may occur under prolonged cold or water-stressed crop conditions. Rotate crops and herbicides to reduce the selection for ALS-inhibiting herbicide-resistant weed biotypes. Beyond may be tank-mixed with herbicides such as Clarity, Starane, bromoxynil, or 2,4-D ester to improve control of weeds like wild buckwheat, kochia, or lambsquarters.

Soybean, edible legumes, and Clearfield crops may be replanted/planted anytime. Allow 3 months for alfalfa; 4 months for rye; 8.5 months for corn; 9 months for grain sorghum, oat, millets, sunflower; 9-18 months for barley or 3-15 months for wheat depending on rainfall and soil pH; 18 months for canola (eastern area) and most other crops; and 26 months canola (western area). Dry conditions may extend residual effects.

Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air equipment. Add NIS at 1 qt plus AMS at 12 to 15 lb or 28% N at 2.5 gal/100 gal solution. If the Clearfield wheat variety possesses the 2-gene tolerance or is Clearfield Plus COC or MSO (1-2 gallons per 100 gal spray solution) or HSOC (0.5 gallons per 100 gal spray solution) may be used instead of NIS but AMS or 28%N should still be added. There are no restrictions for feeding or grazing forage or hay.

WINTER WHEAT (Clearfield only): Apply 4-6 fl oz/A early postemergence after tillers have initiated and before jointing. Weeds should be small.

SPRING WHEAT (Clearfield only): Apply 4-5 fl oz/A after start of tillering but prior to jointing.

AGGRESSOR (*quizalofop-P-ethyl*) AXIGEN TRAITED WHEAT ONLY Site of Action: 1

(\$11.45-22.90)

8-16 oz Aggressor 0.88L (0.055-0.11 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: WINTER AND SPRING ANNUAL GRASSES

Use only on CoAXium wheat with the AXigen wheat trait. Aggressor controls annual grasses such as downy and Japanese brome (cheatgrass), jointed goatgrass, foxtails, wild oat, and other volunteer cereals. It has some perennial grass activity.

Minimum carrier is 5 gpa air or 10 gpa (15 gpa in arid areas) for ground. Add NIS (0.25% v/v), COC (1% v/v) or MSO (1% v/v). May add AMS (2 lb/A) or UAN (2 qt/A). Do not tank mix with amine formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA to avoid antagonism. Ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used. Do not harvest treated wheat for forage or hay within 60 days of the last application. Treated wheat can be harvested for grain and straw at maturity. Allow 14 days between applications. Do not apply more than 2 applications or 16 oz/A per season. May rotate to canola, dry beans, flax, lentils, peas, soybeans, sunflowers, or wheat immediately. Allow 120 days for most other crops.

WINTER WHEAT (CoAXium wheat only): Apply 8-12 oz in the fall or spring to wheat from 4 leaf to before jointing. May apply as a split application with 8 oz in the fall followed by 8 oz in the spring. Apply to small actively growing weeds (≤ 4 -5 leaves).

SPRING WHEAT (CoAXium wheat only): Apply 8-16 oz early postemergence to wheat from 4 leaf to before jointing.

BURNDOWN and POST-HARVEST

PARAQUAT PRODUCTS (*paraquat*) Site of Action: 22 **Restricted Use Pesticide**

(\$7.40-20.80)

2-4 pt Gramoxone SL 2.0 2L (0.5-1 lb ai)

1.3-2.7 pt Gramoxone SL 3.0, Helmquat, Para-Shot, Paraquat, Parazone or Quik-Quat, 3L (0.5-1 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

NONSELECTIVE: May be used before planting barley, wheat or proso millet. Paraquat is a nonselective, contact herbicide with no soil activity that may be applied before planting until before crop emerges. Gramoxone 3L not labeled for millet. Useful for controlling emerged weeds before planting in no-till or reduced-tillage systems. Use low rate for most weeds under 3 inches or the high rate for weeds up to 6 inches. Minimum carrier for preplant and fallow applications is 5-10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Add NIS at 1 to 2 pt or COC at 1 gal/100 gal for ground. Use NIS at 2 pt/100 gallon or COC at 1 pt/A for air. Follow precautions, as paraquat is toxic when ingested.

TANK-MIXES After harvest treatment in wheat or wheat fallow rotations. Addition of 2,4-D or dicamba improves control of some annuals and perennials. Useful for wild buckwheat or nightshade. Apply as for Gramoxone alone.

1 pt Gramoxone 2L + 0.25-1 lb ae 2,4-D ester or 0.25-1 pt dicamba 4L (0.5 ai + 0.25-1 or 0.125-0.5 lb ae)

GLYPHOSATE PRODUCTS (*glyphosate*) Site of Action: 9

Glyphosate is available in several products having different formulations and concentrations; however only certain products are labeled for burndown and preharvest in specific crops. Check specific product label. Examples include:

Glyphosate Concentration	Trade Names
3 ae, 4 ai	Buccaneer Plus, Cornerstone Plus, Credit 41 Extra, Four Power Plus, Gly Star Plus, Honcho Plus, Mad Dog (Plus), Makaze (Yield Pro), Showdown
4 ae	Cinco, Cornerstone 5 Plus, Duramax, Durango DMA, Gly Star 5 Extra
4.5 ae, 5.5 ai	Abundit Edge, Honcho K6, Roundup PowerMax, Roundup Weathermax, RT 3
4.5 ae, 5.83 ai	Credit Xtreme
4.8 ae, 5.88 ai	Roundup PowerMax 3

TARGET WEEDS: GRASSES and BROADLEAVES

Glyphosate is a non-selective, translocated herbicide with no soil residual activity. Glyphosate may be applied before planting, at planting, before crop emergence, after harvest in wheat, barley, oat, rye, millet, and triticale or as a preharvest application in wheat and feed barley. Weeds should be growing actively. Allow for regrowth after harvest. Straw should be spread and settled for post-harvest spraying. Water having more than 500 ppm combined calcium, magnesium, or iron may reduce activity; especially at high carrier volumes. Add AMS at 8.5-17 lb per 100 gallons or other approved water conditioners to minimize control reductions induced by minerals in the water. Daytime temperatures below 55 degrees F may also reduce activity. Avoid tillage for one day after application.

Carrier is 3 to 40 gpa for ground and 3 to 15 gpa for air. Maximum rate for air is 1 qt of 3L ae product. Use precaution to avoid droplet drift to non-target crops. Follow cleanup procedures to avoid damage from equipment contamination.

Glyphosate rates in this section are listed for products having 3 lb acid equivalent (4 lb ai). Refer to the application timing for product rates required for several formulations for most situations. Use the chart below to adjust for other concentrations.

Formulation	Amount of Product for lb ae			
	0.38 ae	0.75 ae	1.5 ae	3 ae
3 lb ae (4 lb ai)	16 oz	32 oz	64 oz	128 oz
4 lb ae (5 or 5.4 lb ai)	12 oz	24 oz	48 oz	96 oz
4.5 lb ae (5.5 lb ai)	11 oz	22 oz	43 oz	86 oz
4.8 lb ae (5.88 lb ai)	10 oz	20 oz	40 oz	80 oz

The amount required varies according to weed species and size. Green foxtail, mustard, sandbur seedlings, and volunteer wheat seedlings are more susceptible than many other species. Suggested rate is 16 oz (3L ae) per acre for most small annuals; 12 oz may be adequate for some situations. Use 20 to 24 oz for larger or more tolerant annuals or for post-harvest stubble burndown. Rates of 32 to 48 oz are for perennials.

16-48 oz glyphosate 3 lb ae (0.38-1.1 lb ae)

(\$3.90-14.80)

12-36 oz glyphosate 4 lb ae (0.38-1.1 lb ae)

11-32 oz glyphosate 4.5 lb ae (0.38-1.1 lb ae)

10-30 oz glyphosate 4.8 lb ae (0.38-1.1 lb ae)

BURNDOWN: Glyphosate at the rates above may be applied before planting, at planting, before crop emergence, after harvest in wheat, barley, oat, rye, millet, and triticale.

1 qt glyphosate 3 lb ae

PREHARVEST: Some glyphosate products are labeled for preharvest use in wheat and feed barley. Several 2,4-D products are also labeled for preharvest use. Maximum rate is 1 qt per acre of glyphosate 3 lb ae. Apply after hard dough stage in wheat with 30% or less moisture and in barley with 20% or less moisture. Allow at least 7 days before harvest. Not suggested for seed fields.

16-20 oz glyphosate 3 lb ae + 0.5 lb ae 2,4-D (0.38-0.48 + 0.5 lb ae)

16-20 oz glyphosate 3 lb ae + 0.5 pt dicamba 4L (0.38-0.48 + 0.25 lb ae)

POST-HARVEST: Glyphosate combinations are frequently used for post-harvest weed control. Rates can be selected based on the weed problem.

SHARPEN (*saflufenacil*) Site of Action: 14

(\$8.20-16.40)

1-2 oz Sharpen 2.85L (0.02-0.04 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: SEVERAL ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Spring preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence. Intended for suppression or control of several annual broadleaf weed species. Good foliar activity and moderate to good residual weed control has been obtained in SDSU trials. For foliar activity add required adjuvants, MSO (1%v/v (minimum 1 pt/A)) plus AMS (8.5-17 lb/100 gal) or UAN (1.25-2.5%v/v) if weeds are emerged at the time of application. Can rotate to wheat, sorghum, or corn at any time after application or to several other crops 5 months after application.

WHEAT (SPRING, WINTER, DURUM), BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, and MILLET (pearl/proso only): Apply preplant surface, preplant incorporated, or preemergence. Minimum carrier volume is 5 gpa for ground applications or 3 gpa for aerial applications. For millet, do not apply on soils with pH greater than 7.8. Do not apply after small grain emergence.

HARVEST AID: Apply 1-2 oz to barley, wheat or triticale after the hard dough stage (less than 30% moisture). Apply a minimum of 3 days before harvest. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for aerial applications. May be tank-mixed with glyphosate and other herbicides labeled for harvest aid. Do not tank-mix with glyphosate on seed fields. Do not apply to malting barley. Straw may be grazed or fed to livestock.

REVITON (*tiafenacil*) Site of Action: 14

(\$6.05-18.15)

1-2 oz Reviton 2.83L (0.022-0.066 lb ai)

TARGET WEEDS: ANNUAL BROADLEAVES AND GRASSES

Spring preplant and preemergence. Intended for suppression or control of many annual broadleaf and grass weed species. Good foliar activity has been obtained in SDSU trials. Add MSO at 1% v/v or NIS at 0.25% v/v. For best foliar activity use a high-quality MSO even when applied with other tank-mix partners that have an adjuvant included. May also add 28% N at 2.5% v/v or AMS at 8.5 lb/100 gal. Can rotate to wheat or corn anytime. Rotation interval is 0 or 7 days (depending on rate, soil type and O.M.) for soybeans and 120-180 days for most other crops.

WHEAT (SPRING, WINTER, DURUM): Apply as a broadcast spray using conventional low-pressure ground spray equipment preplant or preemergence burndown. Do not apply after wheat emergence. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground applications. May be tank-mixed with glyphosate and other labeled herbicides to increase weed spectrum and residual activity.

AIM EC, ANTIK EC, or LONGBOW EC (*carfentrazone*) Site of Action: 14

(\$3.90-15.55)

0.5-2 oz Aim EC, Antik EC, or Longbow EC 2L (0.008-0.031 lb ai)

BURNDOWN: 0.5-1 oz/A. For annual weeds up to 4 inches tall or rosettes less than 3 inches. Add NIS (0.25%v/v), COC (1-2%v/v) or MSO (1-2%v/v). May also add N, such as 28% N at 2-4% v/v or AMS at 2-4 lb/A. Refer to in-crop section for weeds controlled. May also tank-mix other herbicides, such as glyphosate.

HARVEST AID: 0.5-2 oz/A. May be used as a defoliant or desiccant for broadleaf weed species such as morning glories, pigweeds, and velvetleaf after small grain maturity and the grain has begun to dry down. May be used in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, sorghum, or millet. Apply at least 7 days before harvesting. A COC (1-2% v/v) or MSO (1-2% v/v) adjuvant is required. May also add N, such as 28% N at 2-4% v/v or AMS at 2-4 lb/A. Use a minimum of 15 gpa of carrier for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. May tank-mix with other preharvest herbicides. Do not apply more than 2 oz/A per season.

VIDA (*pyraflufen*) Site of Action: 14

(\$2.20-8.90)

0.5-2 oz Vida 0.2L (0.0008-0.0031 lb ai)

Pyraflufen is a contact herbicide with a similar site of action as carfentrazone (e.g., Aim). Activity on broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur, sunflower, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle, wild buckwheat, wild mustard, and others. For best results apply to weeds 4 inches tall or less and rosettes 3 inches or less in diameter.

Minimum carrier rate is 10 gpa for ground applications or 5 gpa for aerial applications. A spray tank adjuvant is recommended for optimum weed control, see label for recommendations. Do not apply more than 3 fl oz/A per season.

WHEAT AND TRITICALE, BARLEY, OATS, PROSO MILLET

BURNDOWN: Rates are 0.5-2 fl oz/A. For barley, oats and proso millet apply a minimum of 24 hours before planting. May be tank-mixed with other labeled herbicides. Results alone have been variable, particularly with kochia. Do not apply more than 2 fl oz/A per season prior to planting or crop emergence.

WHEAT AND TRITICALE

POST: Apply 0.5-1 fl oz/A after wheat emergence but before the flag leaf is visible. Do not apply more than 1 fl oz/A or 2 applications per season. Temporary leaf speckling may occur. Do not harvest for hay within 21 days and do not harvest for grain within 60 days of the last application.

FACET (*quinclorac*) Site of Action: 4

(\$24.25)

22 oz Facet 1.5L (0.26 lb ai)

BURNDOWN: Facet controls annual grass and broadleaf weeds in fallow and preplant to wheat. Grasses include foxtail and barnyardgrass. Facet is especially useful for field bindweed and volunteer flax. There is partial control of dandelion, kochia, lambsquarters, sunflower, and ragweed. Annual weeds should be small, grasses should not exceed 1 to 2 inches for best results. Rate is 22 oz per acre. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for ground equipment. Add MSO at 1 to 2 pt or COC at 2 pt per acre. Adding AMS at 2.5 lb or 28% N at 0.5 to 1 gal per acre improves consistency. Bindweed should be actively growing with at least 4-inch vine growth. Allow 30 days after tillage before treating.

Treated areas may be planted to spring or winter wheat or sorghum. Other crops may be planted after 10 months, except allow 24 months and complete a bioassay before planting alfalfa, flax, peas, safflower and lentils. Avoid drift to non-target plants.

FALLOW or PREPLANT to WHEAT: Apply in fallow or after harvest prior to frost.

TANK-MIXES: Facet may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D, Clarity, or glyphosate products for additional weed control.

VALOR, FLUMI 51, FLUMI SX, PANTHER, TUSCANY, VARSITY (*flumioxazin*) Site of Action: 14

Flumioxazin controls broadleaf weeds and suppresses some annual grasses. Can be applied as a harvest aid (wheat) or a burndown in the spring (wheat) or fall (wheat and barley). Do not apply to frozen or snow-covered ground.

At rates up to 2 oz/acre, corn (conventional tillage), sorghum, and sunflower can be planted after 1 month with 1-inch rainfall. Barley, dry bean, flax, peas, rye, and safflower after 3 months. Alfalfa, canola, clover, and oats after 4 months if soil is tilled before planting or 8 months for no-till. Interval for lentil is 6 months. Most other crops are 4 months (if tilled) or 8 months (no-till) and a successful soil bioassay. Consult label for rates greater than 2 oz/acre. Soybeans may be planted immediately

2-4 oz Valor SX, Tuscany or Varsity 51DF (0.06-0.13 lb ai)

(\$6.20-21.85)

2-4 oz Valor EZ, Flumi 51, Flumi SX, Panther SC, Tuscany or Varsity SC 4L (0.06-0.13 lb ai)

FALL BURNDOWN: Fall application before planting barley (up to 3 oz/A) and spring wheat (up to 4 oz/A). Can be tank-mixed with other labeled burndown herbicides including 2,4-D and glyphosate according to individual labels. Rates as low as 1 oz/a can be used to enhance burndown. Do not apply to frozen or snow-covered ground. Tillage after application will reduce residual control. Carrier volume is 15-50 gpa for burndown applications; for dense weeds or heavy crop residue use 20-50 gpa. Include COC, MSO, or NIS. May also add AMS (2-2.5lb/A) or UAN 28-32% (1-2 qt/A).

1-2 oz Valor SX, Tuscany or Varsity 51DF (0.03-0.06 lb ai)

(\$3.10-10.95)

1-2 oz Valor EZ, Flumi 51, Flumi SX, Panther SC, Tuscany or Varsity SC 4L (0.03-0.06 lb ai)

SPRING BURNDOWN: Wheat only (not Durum). Only for no-till or minimum tillage where crop residue has not been incorporated. Apply at least 14 days before planting. Plant wheat a minimum of 1 inch deep. Do not irrigate between emergence and spike. Do not graze until wheat is over 5 inches. Tank-mix with other burndown herbicides to control emerged weeds. Do not apply more than 2 oz/A during a single application or growing season. Minimum carrier volume is 15 gpa.

1.5-2 oz Valor SX, or Varsity 51DF (0.048-0.06 lb ai)

(\$4.65-10.95)

1.5-2 oz Valor EZ, Flumi 51, Flumi SX, Panther or Varsity SC 4L (0.048-0.06 lb ai)

HARVEST AID: Wheat only. Apply after wheat reaches the hard dough stage and grain moisture is 30% or less. Do not harvest within 10 days of application. Add MSO at 1 qt/A. May also add AMS (2-2.5 lb/A) or UAN 28-32% (1-2 qt/A) to improve desiccation. May tank-mix with glyphosate to increase emerged weed control and aid in harvest. Minimum carrier volume is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for aerial application. Do not apply more than 2 oz/A during a single application or growing season.

ZIDUA (pyroxasulfone) Site of Action: 15**(\$9.30-29.80)****0.7-2.5 oz Zidua 85WDG (0.037-0.13 lb ai)****1.25-4 oz Zidua SC 4.17L (0.04-0.13 lb ai)**

Zidua controls foxtail and pigweed. Suppression of kochia and wild oats. Zidua has preemergence activity-only and needs to be tank-mixed with other herbicides to control emerged weeds. Minimum 3 gpa air, 5 gpa ground. Rotate to corn or soybeans anytime, wheat or sunflower 4 months, lentils or peas 6 months, alfalfa or grain sorghum 10 months, small grains beside wheat or dry beans 11 months, all other crops 18 months. Do not apply more than 0.13 lb ai/A pyroxasulfone per year.

SPRING and WINTER WHEAT: 0.7-2 oz (WDG) or 1.25-2.5 oz (SC) delayed preemergence after 80% of wheat has 0.5-inch-long shoot but before emergence. Do not plant wheat over 1.5 inches deep. Do not apply to broadcast seeded wheat.

1-2.5 oz (WDG) or 1.75-4 oz (SC) Early postemergence spiking up to the fourth-tiller growth stage. Needs to be applied before weeds germinate to have control.

ANTHEM FLEX (pyroxasulfone + carfentrazone) Site of Action: 15 + 14**(\$11.50-25.90)****2-4.5 oz Anthem Flex 4L (0.058-0.13 + 0.004-0.009 lb ai)**

Anthem Flex has some suppression of foxtail, wild oats, kochia, and pigweed. Rates depend on soil texture and application timing. May be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with other labeled herbicides to increase weed spectrum. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa for air or 5 gpa for ground. At the rate of 3.64 oz/A or less crop rotation intervals are: anytime for chickpea, corn, lentils, field pea, potato, soybean and sunflower; 1 month for safflower or wheat; 4 months for flax; 6 months for sorghum; 9 months for dry bean, and edible peas/beans; 10 months for alfalfa; 11 months for small grains (other than wheat); 12 months for canola and sugarbeet; and 18 months for most other crops. Check label for rotation intervals with higher rates.

SPRING and WINTER WHEAT

PREEMERGENCE: Apply 2-4.5 oz delayed preemergence after 80% of wheat has 0.5-inch-long shoot but before emergence. Do not plant wheat over 1.5 inches deep. Do not apply to broadcast seeded wheat.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply 2-4.5 oz early postemergence from spiking up to the fourth-tiller growth stage. Limited weed spectrum postemergence. Will provide residual control of germinating weeds.

PERENNIAL WEEDS AFTER HARVEST

Glyphosate rates in this section are based on product containing 3 lb acid equivalent (4 lb active ingredient) per gallon. Use the Glyphosate Table on page 32 to adjust amount for other formulations.

1-2 lb ae 2,4-D (1-2 lb ae). Amine is preferred in spring or early summer when growing conditions are good. Use ester forms for less favorable conditions. A 10-day interval between application and planting winter grain is suggested.

2-4 pt dicamba 4L (1-2 lb ae). Allow an application to planting interval of 45 days during which soil is not frozen for each pint of dicamba before planting wheat, oats, barley, or soybeans.

1-4 pt dicamba 4L + 1 lb ae 2,4-D (0.5-2 + 1 lb ae). Especially promising for Canada thistle. Follow crop rotation guidelines as for dicamba alone.

1-2 pt dicamba 4L + 1-2 qt glyphosate 3 lb ae (0.5-1 + 0.75-1.5 lb ae). A good choice for late fall application on Canada thistle or field bindweed. Note crop rotation guidelines for dicamba alone.

0.5 pt dicamba 4L + 1 pt glyphosate 3 lb ae (0.25 + 0.38 lb ae). Intended for field bindweed and Canada thistle suppression in an annual control program.

1-4 qt glyphosate 3 lb ae (0.75-3 lb ae). Lower rates give more variable results. No restriction on labeled rotational crops.

1-2 qt glyphosate 3 lb ae + 0.5-1 lb ae 2,4-D (0.75-1.5 + 0.5-1 lb ae). Especially useful for spot treating for Canada thistle or field bindweed.

1 pt glyphosate 3 lb ae + 0.5 lb ae 2,4-D (0.38 + 0.5 lb ae). Intended for suppression in annual control program in fallow and postharvest.

4 pt Curtail 2.38L (0.19 + 1 lb ae). Curtail is intended for Canada thistle. Crop rotation the following season is limited to corn, wheat, barley, oats, or grasses. Labeled crops should not be planted for 30 days after application.

SMALL GRAIN (planted with alfalfa)

MCPA AMINE Site of Action: 4

(\$1.85)

0.25 lb ae MCPA amine 4L (0.25 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: LAMBSQUARTERS, MUSTARD, RAGWEED, PIGWEED

Emergency treatment for heavy weed growth. Apply when companion crop is in tillered to boot stage and legume seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall. Not for vetch or clover. Crop and/or weed canopy reduces risk of crop injury. Check product label.

BROMOXYNIL PRODUCTS (*bromoxynil*) Site of Action: 6

(\$8.00-13.70)

1-1.5 pt bromoxynil 2L (0.25-0.38 lb ae)

TARGET WEEDS: BROADLEAVES

Apply when alfalfa seedlings have 4 trifoliate leaves. Annual broadleaf weeds should not exceed 4 leaves or 2 inches. Control of sunflower, cocklebur, wild buckwheat, and kochia is very good. Overwintered mustards are not controlled. Temporary alfalfa leaf burn is noted in warm, humid weather. Temperature should not exceed 70° or 80°F for 3 days after application. Do not graze or harvest forage for 30 days after application.

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES

WEED RESPONSE. Weed control ratings are intended as a guide for comparing alternatives. Ratings are estimated based on favorable conditions. E = Excellent; G = Good; F = Fair; M = Marginal; P = Poor.

CROP RESPONSE. Crop response is based on visual symptoms. Early-season symptoms do not necessarily cause yield losses. N = None; VS = Very slight; S = Slight; M = Moderate; H = High; + = usually high part of range.

Herbicides	WEED RESPONSE											CROP RESPONSE			
	Green foxtail	Yellow foxtail	Wild oats	Gen Broadleaves	Wild buckwheat	Prickly lettuce	Kochia (ALS) ¹	Com ragweed	Mustard	Canada thistle*	Field bindweed*	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Proso millet
Broadleaf Herbicides															
Aim	P	P	P	G	F+	F	G+	F	M	P	F	M	M	M	M
Amber	P	P	F+	G+	F+	F+	P	G+	E	M	P	–	VS	VS	–
Affinity BroadSpec	P	P	P	G+	E	F+	P	M	E	F	P	M	VS	VS	–
Affinity TankMix	P	P	P	G	E	F+	P	M	E	M	P	M	VS	VS	–
Ally	P	P	P	G+	G+	F+	P	M	E	M	P	–	S	VS	–
Ally Extra	P	P	P	E	E	F+	P	M	E	F	P	–	VS	VS	–
Bromoxynil	P	P	P	F+	E	G	G	G+	F	P	P	M	VS	VS	–
Bromoxynil+MCPA	P	P	P	G+	E	G+	G+	E	G+	F	P	S	VS	VS	–
Curtail	P	P	P	G	G	E	G	E	G+	E	M	–	S	S	–
Dicamba+ 2,4-D or MCPA	P	P	P	G+	E	E	G+	E	G	G	F+	–	H	M+	M+
Express	P	P	P	G	F	F+	P	M	E	F+	P	–	S	VS	–
Finesse	P	P	P	G+	G+	F+	P	M	E	F	P	–	–	VS	–
Glean	P	P	P	G	F	F+	P	M	E	F	P	S	S	VS	–
Harmony SG	P	P	P	G	E	F+	P	P	E	F	P	M	S	VS	–
Harmony Extra	P	P	P	G+	G	F+	P	M	E	F	P	M	VS	VS	–
Huskie	P	P	P	E	G	G	E	E	E	F	F	–	VS	VS	–
MCPA ester	P	P	P	F	M	G+	P	F	E	G	M	VS	VS	VS	–
MCPA amine	P	P	P	F	M	G	P	F	E	G	M	VS	VS	VS	–
Orion	P	P	P	F	G	G	P	G	E	M	P	S	S	VS	–
Peak	P	P	P	G+	G	F+	P	G	E	F	P	S	VS	VS	S
Sharpen	P	P	P	F	F	G	F	F	G	P	P	VS	VS	VS	S
Starane Ultra	P	P	P	M	F	F	E	G	F	M	M	VS	VS	VS	S
Starane NXT	P	P	P	G	E	G	E	E	F+	M	P	S	VS	VS	–
Stinger	P	P	P	M	F	G	P	G	P	E	P	VS	VS	VS	–
Talinor	P	P	P	G+	E	G	G+	E	G+	F	P	–	VS	VS	–
WideMatch	P	P	P	E	G	G	E	G	F	E	M	S	VS	VS	–
2,4-D amine	P	P	P	G	F	E	M	G	E	G	F	S	S	S	M
2,4-D ester	P	P	P	G	F+	E	F	G	E	G	F	H	S+	S+	–
Grass Herbicides															
Axial	E	G+	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	S	VS	–
Discover	G+	F	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Everest 3.0	E	G	G+	M	F	P	P	P	G	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Far-go	P	P	G	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	VS	S	–
Olympus	P	P	F	F+	M	P	P	P	E	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Outrider	P	P	F+	F+	M	P	P	P	E	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Osprey	M	P	E	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	P	–	–	S	–

¹Most of the kochia populations in South Dakota is resistant to ALS-inhibiting herbicides.

	WEED RESPONSE											CROP RESPONSE			
	Green foxtail	Yellow foxtail	Wild oats	Gen Broadleaves	Wild buckwheat	Prickly lettuce	Kochia (ALS) ¹	Com ragweed	Mustard	Canada thistle*	Field bindweed*	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Proso millet
Herbicides															
Power Flex HL	F	G	G	F+	M	P	P	P	E	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Pre-Pare	G	G	G	P	P	P	P	P	G	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Tacoma	E	F	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	S	VS	–
Rimfire Max	M	P	E	F	P	P	P	P	E	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Trifluralin	G	F+	M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	VS	VS	–
Varro	G	G	E	P	F	P	P	P	G	P	P	–	–	VS	–
Grass and Broadleaf															
GoldSky	F	G	E	G	G	E	E	G	E	P	P	–	–	VS	–
PerfectMatch	F	G	E	G+	E	G	E	G+	E	G+	M	–	–	VS	–
Wolverine Adv.	E	F	E	E	G	G	E	E	E	F	F	–	VS	VS	–
Clearfield Wheat															
Beyond	G	M	F+	G+	F	P	P	G+	E	M	P	–	–	VS	–
CoAXium Wheat															
Beyond	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	–	–	VS	–

¹Most of the kochia populations in South Dakota is resistant to ALS-inhibiting herbicides.

Foliar Insecticides in Wheat

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There are several insect pests that may potentially reduce yield of spring and winter wheat in South Dakota. Aphids are the most common of these pests, including bird cherry-oat aphids, English grain aphids, and greenbugs. Other insects that can be sporadic pests of wheat include army cutworm, pale western cutworm, fall armyworm, true armyworm, and grasshoppers. When determining if insecticide management is necessary, always scout wheat fields and follow recommendations provided by SDSU Extension.

A major concern associated with the routine application of insecticides is the development of resistance in the targeted insect populations. To reduce the probability of insecticide resistance development, management plans should include insecticides with different modes of action. This can be achieved by using multiple insecticides with different modes of action or using a single insecticide that has two or more active ingredients that vary in their modes of action. In addition to rotating insecticides, rotate crops periodically to a non-host crop for the targeted insect populations. Crop rotations can result in minimizing the need for insecticides to manage insect pests. The goal of these strategies is to reduce the selection pressure on the targeted insect populations and prevent the development of insecticide resistance.

The insecticides presented in this chapter are restricted use, which means that applicators must have a license issued by the state of South Dakota to purchase and apply these products. When applying insecticides, be sure to follow insecticide labels carefully and always wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce personal exposure. Remember, the label is law and any deviations from it are considered unlawful. Do not apply insecticides for insects that are not presented on the label.

When choosing an insecticide, refer to labels for precise rates based on observed pest insects. Always follow the labeled recommended rates for a crop and insect pest and never go under or over the recommended rates listed on a label.

The products in this chapter are presented as follows:

Mode of action group number (insecticide class)

Active Ingredient(s):

Trade Name(s):

Additional resources regarding insecticide safety include:

- IRAC Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (<http://www.irac-online.org/modes-of-action/>)
- EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety>)
- South Dakota Department of Agriculture (<https://danr.sd.gov/Agriculture/default.aspx>)
- Kelley Solutions (<https://www.kellysolutions.com/SD/searchbychem.asp>)

Check list of insects managed by each foliar insecticide for wheat

Mode of Action Group Number(s)	Active Ingredient(s)	Army cutworm	Pale western cutworm	Fall armyworm	True armyworm	Bird cherry oat aphid	English grain aphid	Greenbug	Russian wheat aphid	Grasshopper	Hessian fly	Brown wheat mite	Stink bug
1A	Methomyl	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
1B	Chlorpyrifos	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
1B	Dimethoate	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
1B	Malathion	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
1B + 3A	Chlorpyrifos + Lambda-cyhalothrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
3A	Alpha-cypermethrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
3A	Beta-cyfluthrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
3A	Cyfluthrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
3A	Gamma-cyhalothrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3A	Lambda-cyhalothrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
3A	Zeta-cypermethrin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
3A + 28	Lambda-cyhalothrin + Chlorantraniliprole	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
4D	Flupyradifurone	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
5	Spinetoram	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	Spinosad	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
8D	Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
15	Diflubenzuron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
28	Chlorantraniliprole	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
NONE	Cinnamaldehyde	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-

"+" = labeled for management in wheat

"-" = not labeled for management in wheat

Insecticide Modes of Action

Mode of Action Group Number	Insecticide Class
1A	Carbamate
1B	Organophosphate
3A	Pyrethroid, Pyrethrin
4D	Butenolides
8D	Borates
5	Spinosyns
15	Benzoylureas
28	Diamide
NONE: No code assigned	No class assigned

Product Table of Contents

(1A) Methomyl	43
(1B) Chlorpyrifos	43
(1B) Dimethoate	43
(1B) Malathion	43
(1B + 3A) Chlorpyrifos + Lambda-cyhalothrin	43
(3A) Alpha-cypermethrin	43
(3A) Beta-cyfluthrin	44
(3A) Cyfluthrin	44
(3A) Gamma-cyhalothrin	44
(3A) Lambda-cyhalothrin	44
(3A) Zeta-cypermethrin	44
(3A + 28) Lambda-cyhalothrin + Chlorantraniliprole	45
(4D) Flupyradifurone	45
(5) Spinetoram	45
(5) Spinosad	45
(8D) Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate	45
(15) Diflubenzuron	46
(28) Chlorantraniliprole	46
(NONE) Cinnamaldehyde	46

Mode of Action 1A (Carbamates)**Active Ingredient:** *Methomyl***Trade Names:** Lannate LV, Lannate SP, Nudrin LV, Nudrin SP**REI:** 48 hours**PHI:** 14 days**Targeted Insects:** Fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphids, English grain aphids, greenbugs, and Russian wheat aphids.**Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 6 pts/A per crop. Do not make more than 4 applications in a single season.

Mode of Action 1B (Organophosphates)**Active Ingredient:** *Chlorpyrifos***Trade Names:** Chlorpyrifos 4E, Chlorpyrifos 4E AG, Lorsban 75 WG, Pilot 4E, Vulcan, Warhawk, Warhawk ClearForm, Yuma 4E**REI:** 24 hours**PHI:** 28 days for harvest**Targeted Insects:** Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, wheat mite nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.**Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 0.5 lb ai/A in a single application. Do not make more than 2 applications of products containing chlorpyrifos in a single season. Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A of chlorpyrifos in a single season.**Active Ingredient:** *Dimethoate***Trade Names:** Dimate 4E, Dimethoate 400, Dimethoate 400 EC, Dimethoate 4EC**REI:** 48 hours Grain**PHI:** 35 days**Grazing PHI:** 14 days**Targeted Insects:** Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, brown wheat mite nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.**Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 0.5 lb ai/A in a single application or 0.5 lb ai/A in a single season.**Active Ingredient:** *Malathion***Trade Names:** Fyfanon, Fyfanon 57% EC, Fyfanon EW, Fyfanon ULV AG, Malathion 5, Malathion 5EC, Malathion 57 EC, Malathion 57%, Malathion 8 Aquamul, Malathion ULV**REI:** 12 hours**PHI:** 7 days**Targeted Insects:** English grain aphid nymphs, greenbug nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs.

Modes of Action 1B (Organophosphates) + 3A (Pyrethroids)**Active Ingredients:** *Chlorpyrifos + Lambda-cyhalothrin***Trade Name:** Lambdafos**REI:** 24 hours**PHI:** 14 days for forage or hay; 30 days for grain or straw**Targeted Insects:** Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, brown wheat mite nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.**Restrictions:** Maximum single application rate is 25 fl oz/A. Do not apply more than a total of 50 fl oz/A per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze or otherwise feed on treated forage within 7 days of last treatment. Do not exceed the allowed maximum application rate of lambda-cyhalothrin (0.12 Lb. a.i./Acre/Season).

Mode of Action 3A (Pyrethroids)**Active Ingredient:** *Alpha-cypermethrin***Trade Name:** Fastac CS**REI:** 12 hours**PHI:** 14 days**Targeted Insects:** Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, grasshopper nymphs and adults, and stink bug nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not reapply within 14 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 fl oz/A per season. Do not exceed the maximum allowable rate.

Active Ingredient: *Beta-cyfluthrin*

Trade Names: Baythroid XL, Cryptoid XL, Sultrus

REI: 12 hours

PHI: 30 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, stink bug nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.019 lb ai/A in a single application. Do not reapply within 3 days. Do not apply more than 0.038 lb ai/A in a single season. Do not graze or feed as forage within 3 days of application.

Active Ingredient: *Cyfluthrin*

Trade Names: Tombstone, Tombstone Helios

REI: 12 hours

PHI: 30 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.038 lb ai/A in a single application. Do not reapply within 3 days. Do not apply more than 0.076 lb ai/A in a single season.

Active Ingredient: *Gamma-cyhalothrin*

Trade Names: Declare, Proaxis

REI: 24 hours

PHI: 30 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly adults, brown wheat mite nymphs and adults, stink bug nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.015 lb ai/A in a single application. Do not reapply within 5 days. Do not apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A in a single season.

Active Ingredient: *Lambda-cyhalothrin*

Trade Names: Cavalry II, Crossover Pro, Crusader 1EC, Crusader 2ME, Drexel L-C, Grizzly Too, Kendo, Kendo 22.8 CS, Labamba, Lambda 1EC, Lambda Select, Lambda T, Lambda T-2, Lambda-Cy, Lambda-Cy Ag, Lambda-Cyhalothrin 1 EC, LambdaStar, LambdaStar 1 CS, LambdaStar Plus, Lamcap II, Paradigm VC, Province II, Ravage, Ravage II, Roundhouse 1 EC, Serpent 1 EC, Silencer, Silencer VXN, Warrior II

REI: 24 hours

PHI: 30 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, emerging Hessian fly adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A in a single application. Do not reapply within 5 days. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A in a single season. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated wheat forage to meat or dairy animals within 7 days of treatment. Do not feed treated wheat straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days of last application.

Active Ingredient: *Zeta-cypermethrin*

Trade Names: Cortes Maxx, Datsun, Mustang, Mustang Maxx

REI: 12 hours

PHI: 14 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.025 lb ai/A of Cortes Maxx, 0.05 lb ai/A of Mustang, or 0.025 lb ai/A of Mustang Maxx in a single application. Do not reapply within 14 days. Do not apply more than 0.125 lb ai/A of Cortes Maxx, 0.25 lb ai/A of Mustang, or 0.125 lb ai/A of Mustang Maxx in a single season.

Modes of Action 3A (Pyrethroids) + 28 (Diamides)**Active Ingredients:** *Lambda-cyhalothrin + Chlorantraniliprole***Trade Name:** Besiege**REI:** 24 hours**PHI:** 30 days

Targeted Insects: Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, stink bug nymphs and adults, grasshopper nymphs and adults, and emerging Hessian fly adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 10.0 fl oz/A of Besiege in a single application, and do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 18.0 fl oz/A of Besiege in a season. Do not graze livestock in treated areas or harvest and feed treated forage to meat or dairy animals. Do not feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days of last Besiege application.

Mode of Action 4D (Butenolides)**Active Ingredient:** *Flupyradifurone***Trade Names:** Sivanto HL, Sivanto 200 SL, Sivanto Prime**REI:** 4 hours Grain and straw**PHI:** 21 days**Forage PHI:** 7 days

Targeted Insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, and Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 11.75 fl oz/A in a single application. Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 28 fl oz/A in a single season.

Mode of Action 5 (Spinosyns)**Active Ingredient:** *Spinetoram***Trade Name:** Radiant SC**REI:** 4 hours grain and straw**PHI:** 21 days**Forage and hay PHI:** 3 days

Targeted Insects: Fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not reapply within four days. Do not make more than three applications in a single season. Do not apply more than 18 fl oz/A in a single season.

Active Ingredient: *Spinosad***Trade Names:** Blackhawk, Entrust, Entrust SC, SpinTor 2SC**REI:** 4 hours grain and straw**Entrust only PHI:** 1 day**Grain and straw PHI:** 21 days (Blackhawk, Entrust SC, SpinTor)**Forage and hay PHI:** 3 days (Entrust SC)**Forage and hay PHI:** 14 days (Blackhawk, SpinTor)

Targeted Insects: Fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.

Restrictions: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart for Blackhawk and 4 days apart for Entrust and Entrust SC. Do not make more than 3 applications in a single season. Do not apply more than 9 oz of Entrust, 12.4 oz of Blackhawk, and 19 fl oz of Entrust SC, and SpinTor 2SC per acre per year.

Mode of Action 8D (Borates)**Active Ingredient:** *Sodium Tetraborohydrate Decahydrate***Trade Name:** Prev-Am**REI:** 24 hours**PHI:** None

Targeted Insects: Fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, and brown wheat mites.

Restrictions: Apply Prev-Am every 7-10 days for best results. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

Mode of Action 15 (Benzoylureas)**Active Ingredient:** *Diflubenzuron***Trade Names:** Cavalier 2L, Diflunate, Dimilin 2L, Durant 2 L IGR, Micromite 2L, Unforgiven**REI:** 48 hours for grain and straw**PHI:** 50 days**Forage PHI:** 3 days**Hay PHI:** 15 days**Targeted Insects:** Grasshopper nymphs and adults.**Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 4 fl oz/A or more than 1 application in a single season. Do not apply after the boot growth stage.

Mode of Action 28 (Diamides)**Active Ingredient:** *Chlorantraniliprole***Trade Names:** Coragen, Prevathon, Shenzi 400SC, Vantacor**REI:** 4 hours**PHI:** 1 day**Targeted Insects:** Army cutworm caterpillars, pale western cutworm caterpillars, fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, and grasshopper nymphs and adults.**Restrictions:** Do not apply more than four applications during a season. Do not apply more than 15.4 fl oz/A of Coragen, 60 fl oz/A of Prevathon, 7.7 fl oz/A of Shenzi 400SC, or 5.1 fl oz/A of Vantacor in a single season.

Mode of Action NONE (No mode of action assigned by IRAC)**Active Ingredient:** *Cinnamaldehyde***Trade Name:** Seican**REI:** 4 hours**PHI:** None**Targeted Insects:** Fall armyworm caterpillars, true armyworm caterpillars, bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, and brown wheat mites.**Restrictions:** Apply Seican every 5-10 days for best results. The minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.

Fungicide and Insecticide Seed Treatments in Wheat

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Wheat, especially winter wheat, can benefit from seed treatments. Seed treatment products are useful tools in promoting plant stand establishment and seedling vigor. Seed treatments may also help preserve yield potential and prevent quality losses in grain by preventing the development of seed and soil-borne diseases and damage from seed and seedling pests. The seed treatments addressed in this guide consist of fungicides, fungicides in combination with insecticides or insecticides alone for use in managing pests.

Not every wheat field requires treated seed. Some fields have a high risk for seed and seedling rots to develop. A field that has had a history of seedling diseases and poor stand establishment, will be planted relatively early, has wheat stubble, or a field with heavy clay soil and poor drainage, is likely to benefit from fungicide seed treatments. Other factors such as if the wheat crop is for seed production, field will be no-till or minimum till, a lower population will be used, and the seed lot has lower germination rate, should be considered before deciding on seed treatments.

In general, fungicidal or insecticidal seed treatments are used to control:

- Soil-borne fungal disease organisms such as those causing seed rots, damping-off, or seedling blights as well as the agents of root rot complex, smuts, bunts, or downy mildews.
- Diseases caused by seed surface-borne fungal pathogens (e. g., covered smuts of barley and oats, bunt of wheat).
- Diseases caused by seed-borne fungi, such as loose smut of cereals.
- Insects that feed on the seed or seedling or will feed and transmit pathogens early in the season.

Integrated Disease Management

Disease management in agricultural crops requires a multi-faceted approach as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program. This reduces overdependence on pesticides as the only tool for pest management and avoids or delays pests developing resistance to pesticides. Effective components of an integrated plant disease management program include crop rotation, residue and volunteer plants management, use of high-quality disease-free seed, careful selection of well-adapted resistant cultivars, planting in a clean, well-drained seed bed, and judicious use of pesticides only when warranted.

Effectiveness of seed treatments will vary with seed treatment product, rate, environmental conditions, and pests present. Seed treatments may provide some level of control for early season diseases in addition to controlling seedling blights and seed

or soil-borne diseases. Seed treatment products last 2-3 weeks, some root rots that can develop later in the season such as Fusarium root rot may still develop in fields planted with treated seed. Also, fungicide seed treatments are not effective against bacterial pathogens or viral diseases.

Newly Opened Land- A Special Consideration

Newly opened land, such as CRP ground being returned to crop production, may present a special consideration and most certainly will be a situation where seed treatments should be considered. Small grains planted into these areas can be at high risk for the development of soil-borne diseases and insect pests. Diseases such as root and crown rots, as well as seedling blights, can be more severe when small grain crops are planted into these high-residue situations. Also, insect pressure on newly cultivated lands may differ from a typical cropping situation.

Proper Application and Use Precautions

Fungicide seed treatment products vary in formulation type, packaging, and use requirements. Products may be dry or liquid and in concentrate or ready-to-use formulations. While many seed treatments may be applied on-farm, several products are limited to use only by commercial applicators using closed application systems. Caution should be used when handling or working with seed treatment products and treated seed. Fungicide and insecticide seed treatments can be highly poisonous, and many are irritants, so proper safety precautions must be taken when handling seed treatment chemicals, and producers or applicators must strictly adhere to all label directions regarding safe handling, mixing, storage, and disposal. Using personal protection equipment (PPE), including an approved chemical respirator, goggles, and pesticide resistant gloves, is recommended even when not specifically required by the label. Follow label rates, as over-application may result in unintentional damage to the seed, and under-application may reduce the effectiveness of products. Use caution when considering planter-applied (planter-box, hopper) seed treatments. Good disease control depends on uniform product coverage of the seed, and this is more difficult to accomplish in planter-applied situations. Always read and follow label directions. Understand the product- specific guidelines for proper application: how and when to apply, feeding or grazing restrictions, as well as important safety precautions. Always dispose of pesticide containers properly. Do not use treated seed for food or feed.

For more details on handling seed treatments, refer to the American Seed Trade Association guide on seed treatment stewardship seed-treatment-guide.com.

Following below are the seed treatments fungicide/insecticide combinations, fungicides, and insecticides currently labeled for use on wheat in South Dakota. The list is dynamic and prone to frequent modifications. Always check the list of products currently registered with the South Dakota Department of Agriculture for legality of use in the state.

Fungicide FRAC Codes and Group Names

FRAC Code	Group Name
1	Methyl benzimidazole carbamate (MBC)
3	Demethylation inhibitor (DMI)
4	Phenylamide (PA)
7	Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI)
11	Quinone outside inhibitor (QoI)
12	Phenylpyrroles (PP)
22	Thiazole carboxamide (TC)
M3	Dithiocarbamate
M4	Pthalimide

Insecticide Modes of Action

Mode of Action Group Number	Insecticide Class
4A	Neonicotinoid
28	Diamides
30	GABA-gated chloride channel allosteric modulators (GABA)

Fungicides/Insecticides

Apprise FI, Lancaster Fnl, NipsIt SUITE Cereals OF Seed Protectant (<i>Metconazole + Metalaxyl + Clothianidin</i>)	51
CruiserMaxx Vibrance Cereals (<i>Mefenoxam + Difenconazole + Sedaxane + Thiamethoxam</i>).	51
Cruiser Vibrance Quattro, Warden Cereals WR II, Seed Shield Max Cereals (<i>Difenconazole + Sedaxane + Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil + Thiamethoxam</i>).	51
Dyna-Shield Foothold Extra, Gaucho XT, Sativa IM MAX, Sativa IM RTU, Tebustar IM ST, Tebustar IM Extra ST (<i>Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid</i>)	51
Dyna-Shield Foothold Virock, Sativa IMF Max, Sativa IMF Sembolite MAX (<i>Metalaxyl + Tebuconazole + Fludioxonil + Imidacloprid</i>)	51
Intego Suite Cereals OF (<i>Metconazole + Metalaxyl + Clothianidin + Ethaboxam</i>).	52
Rancona Crest, Warden Cereals HR (<i>Ipconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid</i>)	52
Raxil PRO Shield (<i>Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Prothioconazole + Imidacloprid</i>)	52
Salient TMI (<i>Difenconazole + Imidacloprid + Metalaxyl + Tebuconazole</i>).	52
Teraxxa F4 (<i>Metalaxyl + Triticonazole + Fluxapyroxad + Pyraclostrobin + Broflanilide</i>).	52

Fungicides

42-S Thiram, Signet 480 FS, Thiram 480 DP (<i>Thiram</i>)	53
Acquire, Allegiance FL, Belmont 2.7 FS, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl 318 FS, Metalaxyl 265 ST, Metalaxyl 4.0 ST, Sebring 318 FS, Sebring 480 FS (<i>Metalaxyl</i>)	53
Apron XL (<i>Mefenoxam</i>)	53
Azoxy 2SC (<i>Azoxystrobin</i>)	53
Champ Formula 2 Flowable (<i>Copper Hydroxide</i>)	53
Captan 4L ST (<i>Captan</i>)	53
Dithane M-45, Penncozeb 75DF, Penncozeb 80WP (<i>Mancozeb</i>)	54
Dividend Extreme (<i>Difenconazole + Mefenoxam</i>)	54
Dynasty (<i>Azoxystrobin</i>)	54
Dyna-Shield Foothold, Dyna-Shield Small Grains Fungicide, Raxil Pro MD, Sativa M RTU (<i>Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl</i>)	54
Enhance (<i>Captan + Carboxin</i>)	54
Evergol Energy (<i>Prothioconazole + Metalaxyl + Penflufen</i>)	54
Manzate Pro-Stick (<i>Mancozeb + Surfactant</i>)	54
Maxim 4FS, Spirato 480 FS (<i>Fludioxonil</i>)	54
Maxim XL (<i>Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil</i>)	55
Mertect 340-F (<i>Thiabendazole</i>)	55
Metlock CT (<i>Metalaxyl + Metconazole</i>)	55
Rancona 3.8 FS (<i>Ipconazole</i>)	55
Rancona CTS, Rancona Pinnacle, Rancona Summit, Warden Cereals (<i>Ipconazole + Metalaxyl</i>)	55
Rancona V RTU FS (<i>Carboxin + Metalaxyl + Ipconazole</i>)	55
Rancona V100 PRO FS (<i>Carboxin + Ipconazole</i>)	55
Raxil 2.6F, Tebustar 250 ST, Sativa 309 FS (<i>Tebuconazole</i>)	56
Raxil Pro Shield (<i>Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Imazalil</i>)	56
Raxil Pro MD (<i>Metalaxyl + Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole</i>)	56
Redigo 480 (<i>Prothioconazole</i>)	56
Relenya (<i>Mefentrifluconazole</i>)	56
Stamina (<i>Pyraclostrobin</i>)	56
Stamina F4 Cereals (<i>Pyraclostrobin + Triticonazole + Metalaxyl</i>)	56
Systiva XS (<i>Systiva XS Xemiun</i>) (<i>Fluxapyroxad</i>)	57
Trilex Flowable (<i>Trifloxystrobin</i>)	57
Vibrance (<i>Sedaxane</i>)	57
Vibrance Extreme (<i>Difenconazole + Mefenoxam + Sedaxane</i>)	57
Cruiser Vibrance Quattro (<i>Difenconazole + Sedaxane + Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil</i>)	57
Vitavax - 34 (<i>Carboxin</i>)	57

Insecticides

Attendant 480 FS, Attendant 600 FS, Axxess, Dyna-Shield Imidacloprid 5, Gaucho 480, Gaucho 600, Nitro Shield IV, Resonate 480 ST, Resonate 600 ST, Revize IMIDA ST, Senator 600 FS, Sharda Imidacloprid 5SC, STartUP IMIDA (<i>Imidacloprid</i>)	58
Adage, Cruiser 5FS, Elliptica, Legend 5L ST, Phalanx (<i>Thiamethoxam</i>)	58
Lumivia CPL (<i>Chlorantraniliprole</i>)	58
NipsIt Inside, Poncho 600, Poncho XC (<i>Clothianidin</i>)	58
Teraxxa (<i>Broflanilide</i>)	58

Check list of pests controlled by seed treatment products.

Product Names	Common bunt/ covered smut	Loose smut	Seed and seedling rots	Fusarium root diseases	Common root rot	Rhizoctonia root diseases	Insects
Fungicides/Insecticides							
Apprise FI, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
CruiserMaxx Vibrance Cereals, etc.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Cruiser Vibrance Quattro, etc.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Dyna-Shield Foothold Extra, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
Dyna-Shield Virock, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
Intego Suite Cereals OF	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	+
Rancona Crest, etc.	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Raxil PRO Shield	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	+
Salient TMI	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	+
Teraxxa F4	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
Fungicides							
42-S Thiram, etc.	+	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Acquire, Allegiance, etc.	-	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Apron XL	-	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Azoxy 2SC	+	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Champ Formula 2 Flowable	+	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Captain 4L ST (Captain)	-	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Dithane M-45, etc.	+	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Dividend Extreme, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Dynasty	+	-	+	-	-	+	NA
Dyna-Shield Foothold, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Enhance	+	+	+	-	-	-	NA
Evergol Energy SB	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Manzate ProStick	+	-	+	-	-	-	NA
Maxim 4FS	-	-	+	+	-	+	NA
Maxim XL	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Mertect 340-F	+	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Metlock CT	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Rancona 3.8 FS	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Rancona CTS, etc.	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Rancona V RTU FS	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Rancona V100 PROS FS	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Raxil 2.6F, etc.	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Raxil PRO MD	+	+	+	+	-	-	NA
Raxil PRO Shield	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA
Redigo 480	+	+	+	+	(+)	-	NA
Relenya	+	-	+	+	+	+	NA
Stamina	+	+	+	+	-	+	NA
Stamina F4 Cereals	+	+	+	-	+	+	NA
Systiva XS	-	-	+	+	-	+	NA
Trilex Flowable	-	-	+	+	-	+	NA
Vibrance	-	-	+	-	-	+	NA
Vibrance Extreme	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Vibrance Quattro	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	NA
Vitavax - 34	+	+	-	-	-	-	NA
Insecticides							
Attendant 480 FS, etc.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+
Adage, Cruiser 5FS, Elliptica, etc.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+
Lumivia CPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+
NipsIt Inside, Poncho 600, etc.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+
Teraxxa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+

"+" = product provides control

"(+)" = product provides early season suppression only

"-" = product does not provide control

"NA" = Not Applicable

Fungicides/Insecticides

Apprise FI, Lancaster FNL, Nipsit Suite Cereals Of Seed Protectant (*Metconazole + Metalaxyl + Clothianidin*)

Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5.0-7.5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted insects: Wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than a total of 3.2 oz of clothianidin per acre per year, regardless of type of application. Max application rate per season: (Apprise FI) 200 fl oz/acre; (Lancaster Fnl) 1.56 gal/acre.

Cruisemaxx Vibrance Cereals (*Sedaxane + Difenconazole + Mefenoxam + Thiamethoxam*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 7, 3, 4 (SDHI, DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5-10 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Suppression only: Common root rot, Take-all, Fusarium crown and foot rot.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, grasshopper nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting. Maximum of 2 applications/year.

Cruiser Vibrance Quattro, Warden Cereals WR II, Seed Shield Max Cereals (*Difenconazole + Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil + Sedaxane + Thiamethoxam*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4, 12, 7 (DMI, PA, PP, SDHI); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Suppression only: Common root rot, Take-all, Fusarium crown and foot rot.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, grasshopper nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Dyna-Shield Foothold Extra, Gaucho XT Flowable, Sativa IM RTU, Tebustar IM ST, Tebustar IM Extra ST (*Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rates:

Dyna-Shield Foothold Extra, Tebustar IM Extra ST: 3.4-5 fl oz/cwt

Gaucho XT Flowable: 3.4-4.5 fl oz/cwt

Sativa IM RTU, Tebustar IM ST: 5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted Insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting. Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs/A per year of imidacloprid, regardless of application method..

Dyna-Shield Foothold Virock, Sativa IMF MAX, Sativa IMF Sembolite Max (*Metalaxyl + Tebuconazole + Fludioxonil + Imidacloprid*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 4, 3, 7 (PA, DMI, SDHI); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rates: 3.4-5.0 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Loose Smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting. Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs/A per year of imidacloprid, regardless of application method.

Intego Suite Cereals OF (*Metconazole + Metalaxyl + Ethaboxam + Clothianidin*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4, 22 (DMI, PA, TC); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5.2 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, common root rot, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases, and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted insects: Wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than a total of 3.2 oz of clothianidin per acre per year, regardless of type of application. Max rate is 104 fl oz/acre.

Rancona Crest, Warden Cereals HR (*Ipconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5-8.33 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Suppression only: Common root rot, crown and foot rot.

Use higher rate when disease pressure is high or if there is a history of high disease levels in the field.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs/A per year of imidacloprid, regardless of application method. Pre-harvest interval of 45 days (Warden Cereals HR).

Raxil Pro Shield (*Tebuconazole + Prothioconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5.0 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Applications must be made using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Do not graze or feed livestock or harvest for hay within 45 days of seeding. Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs/A per year of imidacloprid, regardless of application method.

Salient TMI (*Difenoconazole + Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Imidacloprid*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA); Insecticide Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 5.0-7.5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 0 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 0.5 lbs/A per year of imidacloprid, regardless of application method. Do not graze or feed livestock on green wheat for 55 days after planting.

Teraxxa F4 (*Metalaxyl + Triticonazole + Fluxapyroxad + Pyraclostrobin + Broflanilide*) Fungicide Mode of Action: 4, 3, 7, 11 (PA, DMI, SDHI, QoI); Insecticide Mode of Action: 30 (GABA)

Application Rate: 4.6 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common root rot, loose smut, common bunt, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium seed rot and Rhizoctonia root rot. Suppression of Fusarium crown rot and Fusarium root rot..

Targeted insects: Wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not plant crops within 12 months after planting Teraxxa F4-treated seed unless permitted according to the label. Do not apply more than 0.0445lb/A/year.

Fungicides

42-S Thiram, Signet 480 FS, Thiram 480 DP (Thiram) Mode of Action: M3 (multi-site contact)

Application Rates:

42-S Thiram, Signet 480 FS: 2 fl oz/bu

Thiram 480 DP: 3.3 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut and seed and seedling rots.

Restrictions: Plant wheat seeds a minimum of 1 inch deep.

Acquire, Allegiance FL, Belmont 2.7 FS, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl 318 FS, Metalaxyl 265 ST, Metalaxyl 4.0 ST, Sebring 318 FS, Sebring 480 FS (*Metalaxyl*) Mode of Action: 4 (PA)

Application Rates:

Acquire, Allegiance FL, Belmont 2.7 FS, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl, Dyna-Shield Metalaxyl 318 FS, Metalaxyl 265 ST, Sebring 318 FS: 0.1-0.75 fl oz/cwt

Metalaxyl 4.0 ST, Sebring 480 FS: 0.07-0.50 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rot. This fungicide is for controlling Pythium damping-off only. Do not apply more than 12.3 lbs of metalaxyl/acre/year.

Apron XL (*Mefenoxam*) Mode of Action: 4 (PA)

Application Rate: 0.0425-0.64 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rots caused by Pythium spp. Use the higher rate when the disease pressure is expected to be high. Max rate of 2.65 fl oz/cwt.

Azoxystrobin 2SC (*Azoxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application Rate: 0.25-1.5 fl oz/cwt (varies depending on targeted pathogen)

REI: 4 hours

Target diseases: Seed-borne diseases, common bunt, rust diseases

Restrictions: Max of one application per growing season.

Champ Formula 2 Flowable (*Copper Hydroxide*) Mode of Action: M1 (inorganic)

Application Rate: 2 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Bacterial leaf blight, bacterial leaf streak, common bunt, other bacterial diseases

Restrictions: Dilute with equal parts of water before application. Max rate of 2.9 pt/acre each season.

Captan 4L ST (*Captan*) Mode of Action: M4 (multi-site contact)

Application Rate: 2 fl oz/cwt

REI: 0 hours

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rots.

Dithane M45, Penncozeb 75DF, Pennozeb 80WP (*Mancozeb*) Mode of Action: M3 (multi-site contact)

Application Rates:

Dithane M45, Penncozeb 80WP: 2.2-3.3 oz/cwt

Penncozeb 75DF: 2.3-3.5 oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/Covered smut, seed and seedling rots. Other rates on label for Septoria and rust seed treatment application.

Dividend Extreme (*Difenoconazole + Mefenoxam*) Mode of Action: 3,4 (DMI, PA)

Dividend Extreme Application Rate: 1-4 fl oz/cwt (rate varies based on targeted disease and winter vs spring wheat)

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Green wheat forage may not be grazed until 55 days after planting. Do not plant any crop other than wheat or barley within 30 days to fields in which treated seeds were planted.

Dynasty (*Azoxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application Rate: 0.153-0.382 fl oz/cwt

REI: 4 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, seed and seedling Rots, Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Dyna-Shield Foothold, Dyna-Shield Small Grains Fungicide, Raxil Pro MD, Sativa M RTU (*Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl*) Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA)

Dyna-shield Foothold, Dyna-shield Small Grains Fungicide, Sativa M RTU Application Rate: 5-6.5 fl oz/cwt

Raxil Pro MD Application Rate: 5-7.5 fl oz/cwt (varies depending on wheat use)

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Wheat forage may not be grazed or harvested for hay until 31 days after seeding.

Enhance (*Captan + Carboxin*) Mode of Action: M4, 7 (multi-site contact, SDHI)

Application Rate: 4 oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots. Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 42 days after planting.

Evergol Energy (*Prothioconazole + Metalaxyl + Penflufen*) Mode of Action: 3, 4, 7 (DMI, PA, SDHI)

Application Rate: 1 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Do not apply more than 3.12 fl oz/A/per season.

Manzate Pro-Stick (*Mancozeb + Surfactant*) Mode of action: M3 (multi-site contact)

Application Rates: 2.2-3.3 oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/Covered smut, seed and seedling rots. Max rate per season is 6 lb/A.

Maxim 4FS, Spirato 480 FS (*Fludioxonil*) Mode of Action: 12 (PP)

Application Rate: 0.08-0.16 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Preharvest interval of 30 days, do not graze livestock for 30 days after planting.

Maxim XL (*Fludioxonil + Mefenoxam*) Mode of Action: 12, 4 (PP, PA)

Application Rate: 0.084-0.334 fl oz/cwt (rate varies depending on wheat use)

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Preharvest interval of 30 days, do not graze livestock for 30 days after planting.

Mertect 340-F (*Thiabendazole*) Mode of Action: 1 (MBC)

Application Rate: 1.3 fl oz/cwt for seedborne common bunt or 2.6 fl oz/cwt for soilborne common bunt. For seed having high infection levels of seedborne Fusarium scab use 0.17 fl oz/cwt. Rates vary depending on winter vs spring wheat.

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, Fusarium seed scab.

Mertect 340-F should be used in combination with Raxil or Vitavax based fungicides to help with protection against seed and seedling diseases.

Metlock CT (*Metalaxyl + Metconazole*) Mode of Action: 4, 3 (PA, DMI)

Application Rate: 1.0-1.5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Rancona 3.8 FS (*Ipconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application Rates: 0.051-0.085 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Rancona CTS, Rancona Pinnacle, Rancona Summit, Warden Cereals (*Ipconazole + Metalaxyl*) Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA)

Application Rates:

Rancona CTS: 0.92-1.53 fl oz/cwt

Rancona Pinnacle, Warden Cereals: 5-8.33 fl oz/cwt

Rancona Summit: 2.5-4 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Use higher rate when disease pressure is high or if there is a history of high disease levels in the field (Rancona Pinnacle, Warden Cereals).

Rancona V RTU FS (*Carboxin + Metalaxyl + Ipconazole*) Mode of Action: 7, 4, 3 (SDHI, PA, DMI)

Application Rate: 4.6 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 6 weeks after planting.

Rancona V 100 PROS FS (*Carboxin + Ipconazole*) Mode of Action: 7, 3 (SDHI, DMI)

Application Rate: 0.9-1.5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 6 weeks.

Raxil 2.6F, Tebustar 250 ST, Satinva 309 FS (*Tebuconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application Rates:

Raxil 2.6 F, TebuStar 250 ST: 0.1 fl oz/cwt

Sativa 309 FS: 0.08-0.1 fl oz/cwt

REI: Not provided

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Wheat forage may be grazed or harvested for hay 31 days after seeding.

Raxil Pro Shield (*Tebuconazole + Metalaxyl + Imazalil*) Mode of Action: 3, 4 (DMI, PA)

Application Rate: 5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Raxil Pro MD (*Metalaxyl + Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole*) Mode of Action: 4, 3 (PA, DMI)

Application Rate: 5-7.5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 0 hours

Targeted diseases: Stinking smut, flag smut, loose smut, covered smut, early season Septoria disease complex, general seed-rot, damping off, early season root rot, seed-borne Fusarium scab, early season Fusarium root rot, early season suppression of powdery mildew (at 7.5 oz/cwt rate only).

Restrictions: Do not harvest or graze crop for 31 days after seeding.

Redigo 480 (*Prothioconazole*) Mode of Action 3 (DMI)

Application Rate: 0.16-0.8 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Stinking smut, flag smut, loose smut, covered smut, early season Septoria disease complex, general seed-rot, damping off, early season root rot, seed-borne Fusarium scab. Early season suppression only for common root rot, foot rot, and crown rot.

Relenya (*Mefentrifluconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 0.2-0.4 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common root rot, Common bunt, Dwarf bunt, Fusarium and Rhizoctonia root rots.

Restrictions: Do not apply with planting application treatment such as hopper box, planter box or on-farm seed treaters. Do not plant crops within 20 days after planting Relenya seed treated seed.

Stamina (*Pyraclostrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application Rate: 0.4-0.8 fl oz/cwt

REI: 0 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Stamina F4 Cereals (*Fluxapyroxad + Pyraclostrobin + Triticonazole + Metalaxyl*) Mode of Action: 3, 11, 3, 4 (DMI, QoI, DMI, PA)

Application Rate: 4.6 fl oz/cwt

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, Flag smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Rhizoctonia root rot, and Pythium damping off. For suppression only: Fusarium crown rot and Fusarium root rot.

Restrictions: Do not plant crops within 12 months after planting Stamina F4 Cereals treated seed unless permitted according to the seed container labeling.

Systiva XS (*Fluxapyroxad*) Mode of Action: 7 (SDHI)

Application Rate: 0.24-0.47 fl oz/cwt

REI: Not provided

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Trilex Flowable (*Trifloxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application Rate: 0.32-0.64 fl oz/cwt.

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Do not plant any crop without trifloxystrobin tolerances until 30 days after planting treated seed.

Vibrance (*Sedaxane*) Mode of Action: 7 (SDHI)

Application Rate: 0.08-0.16 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Loose smut, seed and seedling rots and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Two applications max/season.

Vibrance Extreme (*Difenoconazole + Mefenoxam + Sedaxane*) Mode of Action: 3, 4, 7 (DMI, PA, SDHI)

Application Rate: 2.8-5.6 fl oz/cwt

REI: 48 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, common root rot, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases. Suppression of common root rot and take-all

Restrictions: In the event of a crop failure, the field may be replanted immediately to canola, soybean and cereal grains such as barley, oats, rye and wheat. All other crops may not be planted within 30 days to fields in which treated seeds were planted. Maximum application of 2 times/season.

Cruiser Vibrance Quattro (*Difenoconazole + Sedaxane + Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil*) Mode of Action: 3, 7, 4, 12 (DMI, SDHI, PA, PP)

Application Rate: 5 fl oz/cwt

REI: 0 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut, loose smut, seed and seedling rots, Fusarium root diseases and Rhizoctonia root diseases.

Restrictions: Green wheat forage may not be grazed until 55 days after planting.

Vitavas - 34 (*Carboxin*) Mode of Action: 7 (SDHI)

Application Rate: 2-3 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Common bunt/covered smut and loose smut.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 6 weeks after planting.

Insecticides

Attendant 480 FS, Attendant 600 FS, Axxess, Dyna-Shield Imidacloprid 5, Gaucho 480, Gaucho 600, Nitro Shield IV, Resonate 480 ST, Resonate 600 ST, Revize IMIDA ST, Senator 600 FS, Sharda Imidacloprid 5SC, Startup IMIDA (Imidacloprid) Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rates:

Attendant 480 FS, Gaucho 480, Macho 600 ST, Nitro Shield IV, Resonate 480 ST, Resonate Imida ST, Revize IMIDA ST: 0.16-3 fl oz/cwt

Attendant 600 FS, Axxess, Gaucho 600, Macho 480 ST, Nitro Shield, Resonate 600 ST, Senator 600 FS, Sharda Imidacloprid 5SC, StartUP IMIDA: 0.8-2.4 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted Insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, grasshopper nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, wireworm larvae.

Restrictions: Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

Adage, Cruiser 5FS, Elliptica, Legend 5L ST, Phalanx (*Thiamethoxam*) Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 0.75-1.33 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, and wireworm larvae.

Lumivia CPL (*Chlorantraniliprole*) Mode of Action: 28 (diamides)

Application Rate: 0.5-0.75 fl oz/cwt

REI: 4 hours

Targeted insects: Armyworms, cutworms, grasshoppers, seedcorn maggots, and wireworms

Restrictions: Do not exceed a maximum of 0.054 lb chlorantraniliprole per acre (25 grams ai/acre) regardless of seeding density. Do not plant more than 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

Nipsit Inside, Poncho 600, Poncho XC (*Clothianidin*) Mode of Action: 4A (neonicotinoids)

Application Rate: 0.25-1.79 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted insects: Bird cherry oat aphid nymphs and adults, English grain aphid nymphs and adults, greenbug nymphs and adults, Russian wheat aphid nymphs and adults, Hessian fly larvae, wireworm larvae, and grasshoppers (suppression only).

Teraxxa (*Broflanilide*) Mode of Action: 30 (GABA)

Application Rate: 0.26 fl oz/cwt

REI: 12 hours

Targeted insects: Wireworm larvae

Restrictions: Do not use treated seed for food, feed, or oil processing. Do not plant crops within 30 days after planting Teraxxa-treated seed. Do not apply more than 0.0445 lb active ingredient per acre per application and/or per year total.

Foliar Fungicides in Wheat

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Wheat is susceptible to several fungal pathogens. These include tan spot, Septoria/Stagonospora blotch, Fusarium head blight, powdery mildew, stem/black rust, stripe/yellow rust, and leaf/orange rust. Other than the rusts, the rest of the fungal pathogens which infect wheat in South Dakota are residue-borne.

Fungicides are an excellent tool for fungal disease management in wheat. However, the question usually asked when deciding on fungicide application is, when is it profitable to apply the fungicide. Depending on the location in the state, wheat consistently shows a profitable response to fungicide application at flag leaf/heading or at flowering (Feekes 10.5.1.). One of the factors driving plant disease development is warm and humid weather. Several studies done at SDSU and in the region indicate a return on investment (ROI) when foliar fungicides are applied varies from season to season but chances of obtaining ROI increase in seasons with higher moisture, especially in the second half of the wheat growing season.

Other factors to consider when deciding on foliar fungicide treatment include: the growth stage of wheat when the disease starts to develop (e. g. stripe rust at tillering requires an early fungicide at herbicide timing), susceptibility of the cultivar planted, and yield potential (low yielding environments give low response to fungicides).

The next question asked is what is the minimum disease threshold to necessitate a fungicide? Although little research has been done on the threshold for fungicide application in wheat, the level of disease developing in the lower leaves has been used as an indicator for the need of fungicide application. Because the flag leaf is the most important contributor to grain yield, its protection from fungal infection is important. If wheat is between flag leaf emergence and boot and 1-3 lesions are seen on the second leaf below the flag leaf, a fungicide application would be beneficial. If no disease is present at this time, scout again 3 days prior to flowering and consult the small grains disease forecasting website (climate.sdstate.edu/tools/smallgrains/) to decide on fungicide application for foliar diseases as well as for Fusarium head blight (scab) management at the flowering stage (50% plants flowering).

Early application of fungicides tank-mixed with an herbicide at tillering are not uncommon in South Dakota. However, at this growth stage, wheat has minimal disease severity to impact yield except if wheat is planted into wheat stubble or stripe rust is detected early. A fungicide with the same mode of action as one applied at tillering should not be used at flag leaf or at flowering timing to avoid chances of fungicide resistance development.

Timing is crucial for fungicides applied for Fusarium head blight (FHB) management. The window for applying the fungicide is flowering. Fungicide applied before 50% of plants have flowered, or > 4 days after flowering, may not provide sufficient protection against FHB. During the growing season, growers should consult the foliar disease and scab prediction tool (climate.sdstate.edu/tools/smallgrains/ or www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) to determine the likelihood of FHB development which would necessitate a fungicide application.

It should be noted fungicide application alone is not the most effective and sustainable fungal disease management strategy. Therefore, an integration of several management practices including crop rotation, residue management, planting clean seed, cultivar selection, and then applying a fungicide when warranted, is the most effective disease management strategy.

A word on fungicide resistance

Fungicide resistance is when a fungicide, which is used to control a given fungal pathogen, no longer provides any protection against the same fungus. Fungicide resistance may arise because of several factors including: using the same class of a fungicide more than once in a season or every season, high genetic variability within the pathogen (such as rust pathogens), high reproduction capacity of the pathogen, and using low fungicide application rates or off-label products.

Some ways to reduce chances of fungicide resistance from developing are:

- Scout to determine the type of disease and the need for fungicide.
- Rotate between different classes of fungicides within a season and between seasons.
- Use a mixture of fungicide classes. Luckily, several fungicide products are marketed as combos.
- Practice integrated disease management to reduce disease pressure.
- Always follow the label directions to determine the rates, growth stage of the crop, compatibility with other pesticides, and safety handling information.

Once the decision is made to apply a fungicide, it is important to ensure the sprayer is calibrated to deliver the recommended rate (as per the fungicide label), and that the weather conditions are not too windy (>10 mph) or too hot and there is at least a two-hour period free of rain/dew.

While there are several available fungicides for use in wheat, it is important to select those with an active ingredient that treats problematic fungi. Also, most of the fungicides available are preventive in nature, that is, they stop the fungus from infecting or advancing within the plant. Therefore, timing of a fungicide treatment is crucial to obtain maximum benefit. If fungicides are applied when the severity is already too high, the benefit will be limited. Always read and follow label directions for approved uses of these products and safety handling of pesticides.

Product Table of Contents

Absolute Maxx (<i>tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin</i>)	62
Aframe, Azoxystar, Azoxy 2SC, Quadris, Satori, Teteraban (<i>azoxystrobin</i>)	62
Aframe Plus, Avaris, Cover XL, Quilt Xcel (<i>azoxystrobin + propiconazole</i>)	62
Alto 100SL (<i>cyproconazole</i>)	62
Bumper 41.8 EC, Fitness, Propimax EC, Propi-Star EC, Shar-Shield PPZ, Tilt, Topaz, Tide Propiconazole 41.8EC, Vigil (<i>propiconazole</i>)	63
Approach (<i>picoxystrobin</i>)	63
Approach Prima (<i>picoxystrobin + cyproconazole</i>)	63
Badge SC (<i>copper oxychloride + copper hydroxide</i>)	63
Onset 3.6 L, Orius 3.6F, Tebuconazole 3.6F, Tebu-Crop 3.6F, Tenbuzol 3.6F, Toledo 3.6F (<i>tebuconazole</i>)	64
Caramba (<i>metconazole</i>)	64
Delaro Complete (<i>prothioconazole + trifloxystrobin + fluopyram</i>)	64
Dithance F-45 Rainshield (<i>manganese + zinc + ethylene bisdithiocarbamate ion</i>)	64
Dithane M45, Fortuna 75 WDG, Koverall, Manzate Pro Stick, Penncozeb 75DF, Pennozeb 80WP, Roper DF Rainshield (<i>mancozeb</i>)	65
Evito 480 SC, Aftershock (<i>fluoxastrobin</i>)	65
Fortix (<i>fluoxastrobin + flutriafol</i>)	65
Headline, Headline SC (<i>pyraclostrobin</i>)	65
Lucento (<i>bixafen, flutriafol</i>)	66
Microthiol Disperss, Super Six (<i>sulfur</i>)	66
Miravis Ace (<i>pydiflumetofen + propiconazole</i>)	66
Nexicor (<i>fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin + propiconazole</i>)	66
Priaxor Xemium (<i>fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin</i>)	67
Proline 480 SC (<i>prothioconazole</i>)	67
Prosaro 421 SC (<i>prothioconazole + tebuconazole</i>)	67
Serenade ASO, Serenade Max (<i>Bacillus subtilis strain QST 713</i>)	67
Sonata (<i>Bacillus pumilus strain QST 2808</i>)	68
Sphaerex (<i>meticonazole + prothioconazole</i>)	68
Stratego (<i>propiconazole + trifloxystrobin</i>)	68
Stratego YLD (<i>prothioconazole + trifloxystrobin</i>)	68
Topguard (<i>flutriafol</i>)	69
Topguard EQ (<i>flutriafol + azoxystrobin</i>)	69
Trivapro (<i>benzovindiflupyr + azoxystrobin + propiconazole</i>)	69
Twinline (<i>pyraclostrobin + metconazole</i>)	69
Vertisan (<i>penthiopyrad</i>)	70
Viathon (<i>tebuconazole + potassium phosphite</i>)	70

Fungicide FRAC Codes and Group Names

FRAC Code	Group Name
1	Methyl benzimidazole carbamates (MBC)
3	Demethylation inhibitor (DMI)
7	Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (SDHI)
11	Quinone outside inhibitor (QoI)
M1	Inorganic (copper salts)
M3	Dithiocarbamates and relatives

Check list of diseases managed by each foliar fungicide.

Product Name(s)	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Stripe rust	Tan spot	Septoria leaf and glume blotch	Stagonospora blotch	Powdery mildew	Black point	Fusarium head blight (FHB, scab)	Fusarium head blight (FHB, scab) suppression only	Bacterial leaf streak
Absolute Maxx	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Aframe, Azoxystar, Azoxy 2SC, Quadris, Satori, Tetraban	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Aframe Plus, Avaris, Cover XL, Quilt Xcel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Alto 100 SL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Bumper 41.8EC, Fitness, Propimax EC, Propi-Star EC, Shar-Shield PPZ, Tilt, Tide Propiconazole 41.8 EC, Topaz, Vigil	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Approach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Approach Prima	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Badge SC	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Onset 3.6L, Tebuconazole 3.6F, Tebu-Crop 3.6F, Tebuzol 3.6F, Toledo 3.6F	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Caramba	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Delaro Complete	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Dithane F-45 Rainshield	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Dithane M-45, Fortuna 75 DWG. Koverall, Manzate Pro Stick, Penncozeb 75 DF, Penncozeb 80 WP, Roper DF Rainshield	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Evito 480 SC, Aftershock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Fortix	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Headline, Headline SC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Lucento	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Microthiol Disperss, Super Six	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Miravis Ace	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Nexicor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Priaxor Xemium	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Proline 480 SC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Prosaro 421 SC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
Serenade ASO, Serenade MAX	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
Sonata	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Sphaerex	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Stratego	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Stratego YLD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Topguard	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
Topguard EQ	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Trivapro	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Twinline	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Vertisan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Viathon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
Viathon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-

“+” = provides protection

“-” = does not provide protection

Absolute Maxx (*tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 3, 11 (DMI, QoI)

Application rate: 3-4 fl oz/A early season suppression

Application rate: 5.0 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Glume blotch, leaf blight, powdery mildew, rusts, and tan spot

Restrictions: Begin applications preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. For early season leaf disease suppression, apply 3-4 fl oz/A for suppression of tan spot, leaf blight, and powdery mildew. For optimum disease control, the lowest labeled rate of a spray non-ionic surfactant (NIS) may be tank-mixed, Absolute Maxx may be applied by ground, aerial or chemigation. Do not apply more than 5 fl oz of Absolute Maxx per season. Do not apply more than 2 consecutive applications of Absolute Maxx or other Group 11 containing fungicide per acre without alternating with at least 2 applications from a different mode of action (not group 11). Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze within the treated area within 30 days after application, and do not harvest the treated crop for forage within 30 days after application or for hay and wheat straw within 45 days after application.

Aframe, Azoxystar, Azoxy 2SC, Quadris, Satori, Tetraban (*azoxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application rate: 4-12 fl oz/A

Application rate: 7.5-11 fl oz/A for powdery mildew

REI: 4 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, and powdery mildew

Pathogen resistance management: Do not apply more than 24 fl oz of product/A per season. Do not make more than two applications of strobilurin fungicides in one year to minimize resistance issues. Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/ year of azoxystrobin-containing products.

Restrictions: Do not apply within 14 days of grazing. Do not apply within 7 days for harvest of forage and hay. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% V/V to optimize efficacy (Quadris, Aframe, AzoxyStar, Azoxy 2SC, Satori, and Tetraban). Do not apply Quadris, Aframe and Azoxy 2SC after Feekes growth stage 10.54 (full head emergence) (.). An adjuvant such as Liberate, or Franchise may be added with Satori to enhance consistency and performance. Aframe, Azoxystar, Azoxy 2SC, Quadris, Satori, and Tetraban may be applied by ground, aerial, or chemigation.

Aframe PLUS, Avaris, Cover XL, Quilt Xcel (*azoxystrobin + propiconazole*) Mode of Action: 11, 3, 7 (QoI, DMI, SDHI)

Application rate: 7-14 fl oz/A early season suppression

Application rate: 10.5-14 fl oz/A control of leaf diseases

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Glume blotch, leaf blight, powdery mildew, tan spot, Helminthosporium leaf blight, rust, and spot blotch

Restrictions: For early suppression of glume blotch, leaf blight, powdery mildew, and tan spot; apply in the spring and follow up with a second application for full season control. Flecking and burning is possible when mixed with herbicides and fertilizers at this time. Highest yields are normally obtained when applied when the flag leaf is 50% fully emerged. Applications may be made no closer than a 14-day interval. Can be applied through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5.4). Do not apply after this stage. Do not apply more than 28 fl oz/A per year. Do not apply more than 14 fl oz/A/application of Aframe Plus. Do not apply more than 0.22 lb ai of propiconazole-containing product/A/year. Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai of azoxystrobin-containing product/A/year. 6) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay. Aframe Plus, Avaris, Cover XL, and Quilt Xcel may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Alto 100SL (*cyproconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 1.5-5.5 fl oz/A early season suppression (apply at Feekes 5)

Application rate: 3-5.5 fl oz/A control of leaf diseases

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, glume blotch, powdery mildew, leaf blight, Helminthosporium leaf blight, and spot blotch

Restrictions: For early season suppression of powdery mildew, leaf blight, glume blotch, and tan spot apply in the spring at Feekes Stage 5. For control of leaf diseases apply between Feekes 8 and Feekes 10.5.1 for the best results. Do not harvest forage or hay within 21 days of application. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not apply more than 5.5 fl oz/A per year. Alto 100SL may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Bumper 41.8EC, Fitness, Propimax EC, Propi-Star EC, Shar-Shield PPZ, Tilt, Tide Propiconazole 41.8 EC, Topaz, Vigil (*propiconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 2-4 fl oz/A early suppression

Application rate: 4 fl oz/A control of leaf diseases and suppression of Fusarium head blight

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, powdery mildew, leaf blight, Helminthosporium blight, spot blotch, and net blotch. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight (scab)

Restrictions: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, 40 days before harvest for grain and straw and 45 days before harvest for hay (Tide Propiconazole, PropiMax EC, and Shar-Shield PPZ). Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage or hay (Bumper 41.8 EC, Propicon 3.6EC, Propi-Star EC, Topaz, and Vigil). Do not apply PropiMax EC within 40 days of harvest of forage or hay. Do not apply Fitness within 45 days of harvest for grain and straw. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for forage or hay (Fitness, Propi-Star EC, Tilt, and Topaz). Do not apply Bumper 41.8 EC, Fitness, Propicon 3.6EC, PropiMax EC, Propi-Star EC, Shar-Shield PPZ, Tide Propiconazole, Topaz, and Vigil after Feekes growth stage 10.5 (heading) to avoid possible illegal residues. Do not apply Tilt after Feekes growth stage 10.5.4 (Tilt). May be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A ground. Do not apply more than 4 fl oz/A per year if forage or hay will be harvested. Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of product/A per year.

Approach (*picoxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application rate: 2-12 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, net blotch, spot blotch, black point, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease presence. Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply immediately at flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Approach may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than 36 fluid ounces of Approach Fungicide or make more than 4 applications per year. The minimum pre-harvest interval (PHI) between the last application and harvest is 7 days for forage and 14 days for hay. Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry.

Approach Prima (*picoxystrobin + cyproconazole*) Mode of Action: 11, 3 (QoI, DMI)

Application rate: 3.4-6.8 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, black point, powdery mildew, and spot blotch. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight (scab)

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease. Minimum retreatment interval is 14 days. Apply immediately at flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Do not apply with 45 days of harvest for grain or 21 days for forage and hay. Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry. Approach Prima may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than 6.8 fl oz of product/A per season.

Badge SC (*copper oxychloride + copper hydroxide*) Mode of Action: M3 (Multi-site contact activity)

Application rate: 0.5-1.8 pints/A

REI: 48 hours

Target diseases: Glume blotch, Helminthosporium leaf blight, Septoria leaf blotch, stem rust, Fusarium head blight suppression, and powdery mildew suppression

Restrictions: Apply Badge SC for early season disease control and again at early heading then followed with another application 10 days later. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development. Max rate of 3.73 pt/A per season.

Onset 3.6L, Orius 3.6F, Tebuconazole 3.6F, Tebu-Crop 3.6F, Tebuzol 3.6F, Toledo 3.6F (*tebuconazole*)
Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 4 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, and head blight or scab

Rusts: Apply at the earliest sign of rust pustules on foliage.

Fusarium head blight: Optimal timing of application for suppression is the beginning of flowering on main stem heads, or Feekes 10.51.

Restrictions: Apply in the spring. Make a second application up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season-long control. Applications may be made no closer than at 14-day intervals. A maximum of 4 fl oz/A may be applied per acre per crop season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Straw may be fed or used for bedding. Do not allow livestock to graze or feed green forage to livestock prior to 6 days after treatment. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground, or in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray solution per acre by air.

Caramba (*metconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate (Early Season): 5- 8.3 fl oz/A (rate is dependent on disease being controlled)

Application rate (Regular Season): 10-14 fl oz/A (dependent on disease being controlled)

Application rate for Fusarium Head Blight suppression: 13.5-17 fl oz/A (regular season)

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, leaf blotch, net blotch, black point, and spot blotch. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight (scab)

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease development. Apply immediately after flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. Maximum of two applications. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 34 fl oz/A/Season. Early season diseases- 5-8.3 fl oz/A rate: Leaf Blotch, Net Blotch, Septoria Leaf Blotch, Spot Blotch, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Scald, Tan Spot. When the early season application rate is used a second application at flag leaf may be required to protect the flag leaf. Minimum retreatment interval is 6 days. There are no livestock feeding restrictions.

Delaro Complete (*prothioconazole + trifloxystrobin + fluopyram*) Mode of Action: 3, 11, 7 (DMI, QoI, SDHI)

Application rate: 4-6 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf blotch, and Stagonospora blotch

Restrictions: Begin applications preventatively when conditions are favorable for disease development. A second application may be made if needed after 14 days. For early control of powdery mildew, Septoria, Stagonospora, tan spot, and suppression of rusts apply at 4-6 fl oz/A. Maximum of two applications per year. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Do not apply Delaro Complete more than twice (16 fl oz/A)/ Season. Do not apply after Feekes 10.5. If up to a total of 8.0 fl oz of Delaro Complete per year are applied, do not allow livestock to graze within the treated area within 30 days are application, and do not harvest the treated crop for forage within 30 days after application or for hay within 45 days after application. If greater than 8.0 fl oz of Delaro Complete are applied per year, do not allow livestock to graze within the treated area, and do not harvest the treated crop for forage or hay.

Dithane F-45 Rainshield (*manganese + zinc + ethylene bisdithiocarbamate ion*) Mode of Action: M3 (multi- site contact)

Application rate: 1.6 qt/A

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Helminthosporium leaf spot, leaf rust, glume blotch, Septoria leaf spot, and tan spot

Restrictions: Start application at onset of disease or when plants are in the tillering to jointing stage and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. The addition of Latron CS-7 to spray solutions will improve performance. Do not make more than three applications during the season. Do not apply after Feekes Growth Stage 10.5 (typically 35-45 days) but no less than 26 days before harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. Maximum seasonal application rate is 4.8 quarts of product per acre.

Dithane M45, Fortuna 75 WDG, Koverall, Manzate Pro-Stick, Pennozeb 75 DF, Penncozeb 80 WP, Roper DF Rainshield (*mancozeb*) Mode of Action: M3 (multi-site contact)

Dithane M45, Fortuna 75 WG, Koverall, Manzate Pro Stick, Roper DF Rainshield Application rate: 2 lbs/A
Penncozeb 75 DF, Penncozeb 80 WP Application rate: 1-2 lbs/A

REI: 24 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, tan spot, Helminthosporium leaf blight, Septoria leaf spot, and glume blotch

Restrictions: Start applications at disease onset or when crop is in the tillering to jointing stage and repeat at

7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than three applications during the season. Do not apply after Feekes growth stage 10.5 or heading, and not less than 26 days before harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas prior to harvest. Do not apply more than 4.8 qts (Dithane M45), 6 lbs (Fortuna 75 WDG, Koverall, Penncozeb 80WP, Manzate Pro-Stick), or 6.4 lbs (Penncozeb 75 DF) of product per acre per year. Mancozeb products are not specifically labeled for stripe rust or stem rust, only for leaf rust. Low rates are intended for use at the tillering stage when the crop canopy volume is relatively small.

Evito 480 SC, Aftershock (*fluoxastrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Evito 480 SC Application rate (Early Season disease suppression of leaf, stem, and stripe rust): 1-2 fl oz/A

Evito 480 SC Application rate: 2-4 fl oz/A

Evito 480 SC Application rate: 2.5-4 fl oz/A for powdery mildew and stagonospora blotch

Aftershock Application rate: 2-4 fl oz/A

Aftershock Application rate: 2.5-4 fl oz/A for powdery mildew

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, spot blotch, powdery mildew, and stagonospora blotch

Restrictions: Begin preventative applications when conditions favor disease development (from Feekes growth stage 5 up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 (heading)) and repeat at a 14-21 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Do not apply more than 8 fl oz/A/season. Do not apply after full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply within 40 days of harvest of barley and wheat (EVITO 480 SC) or grain and straw (Aftershock). Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for forage and hay. Do not make more than one application prior to harvest of wheat forage. Evito 480 SC or Aftershock may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 5 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A by ground. Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry.

Fortix (*fluoxastrobin + flutriafol*) Mode of Action: 11, 3 (QoI, DMI)

Application rate: 2-6 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Apply 2-3 fl oz/A early season control of Septoria, tan spot, powdery mildew, and suppression of rust. A second application after 14 days may be made if needed. Apply 4-6 fl oz/A when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged. Do not apply more than 12 fl oz/A per year. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest of grain or straw. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest for hay or within 7 days of harvest for forage. Do not apply past Feekes 10.5.

Headline, Headline SC (*pyraclostrobin*) Mode of Action: 11 (QoI)

Application rate: 6-9 fl oz/A

Application rate: 3-6 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, powdery mildew, and black point

Restrictions: Maximum of two applications. Do not harvest wheat hay or feed green-chopped wheat within 14 days after application. Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply more than 18 fl oz/A per year. For early season control of tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, spot blotch when conditions favor disease development, apply 3 to 6 fl oz per acre of Headline or Headline SC. When the early season application rate is used a second application of Headline or Headline SC may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf.

Lucento (*bixafen + flutriafol*) Mode of Action: 7, 3 (SDHI, DMI)

Application rate: 3-5.5 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Maximum 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 11 fl oz of product/A/year. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for stover, forage, or grain. For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank mixed with Lucento fungicide. Lucento may be applied via ground, air, or chemigation.

Microthiol Disperss, Super Six (*sulfur*) Mode of Action: M4 (inorganic-multi site contact activity)

Microthiol Disperss application rate: 8-15 lbs/A

Super Six Application rate: 1-4 qt/acre

REI: 24 hours

Targeted disease: Powdery mildew

Restrictions: Apply when symptoms first appear and repeat applications as necessary. Do not apply more than 15 lbs A.I. per acre per application. Do not apply more than 11 applications per year when applied at the lowest rate. Do not apply more than 39.6 lbs A.I. per acre per year. Minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. This product may be used up to the day of harvest.

Miravis Ace (*pydiflumetofen + propiconazole*) Mode of Action: 7, 3 (SDHI, DMI)

Application rate: 13.7 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Fusarium head blight, ergot, tan spot, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, Helminthosporium leaf spot, black point, spot blotch, and rusts

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two applications of Miravis Ace or other Group 7 and 3 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7 or 3 management.

Restrictions: For early season suppression, apply prior to disease development after first tiller visible to 2-6 node stage (Feekes 2-7). For hay and forage: do not apply more than one application and do not apply more than 13.7 fl oz/A. For grain: do not make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year (13.7 fl oz/A) and do not apply more than 27.4 fl oz/Acre/ year total. Repeat applications must be at a minimum of 14 days apart. Apply between Feekes growth stage 10.3 (head emerging) and Feekes 10.5.2 (mid-flowering) for Fusarium head blight. Do not apply Miravis Ace after full head emergence for grain. For forage and hay do not apply within 7 days of harvesting. Miravis Ace may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Nexicor (*fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin + propiconazole*) Mode of Action: 7, 11, 3 (SDHI, QoI, DMI)

Application rate: 7-13 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, black point, and spot blotch

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease development. Apply immediately after flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. For early season control of Septoria leaf and glume blotch, spot blotch, and tan spot apply 3.5-7 fl oz/A with herbicide application or when conditions favor disease development. A second application may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Maximum of two applications. Do not harvest wheat hay or feed green-chopped wheat within 7 days of application. Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry. Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply more than 13 fl oz/A per year if forage or hay will be harvested.

Priaxor Xemium (*fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin*) Mode of Action: 7, 11 (SDHI, QoI)

Application rate: 4-8 fl oz/A (Dependent on disease being controlled)

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, powdery mildew, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, black point, and spot blotch

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease development. Apply immediately after flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. For early season control of Septoria leaf and glume blotch, spot blotch, and tan spot when conditions favor disease development, apply 2 to 4 fl ozs per acre of Priaxor either alone or in combination with a herbicide application. If the early season application rate is used a second application may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Maximum of two applications. Do not harvest wheat hay or feed green-chopped wheat until 14 days after last application. Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry. Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes growth stage 10.5) but no less than 21 days before harvest. Do not apply more than 16 fl oz/A per year.

Proline 480 SC (*prothioconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 4.3-5.0 fl oz/A

Application rate for suppression of Fusarium Head Blight: 5-5.7 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, glume blotch, Stagonospora blotch, and powdery mildew. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight (scab)

Restrictions: Start applications at disease onset and repeat at a 14-day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development. Apply up to 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 9.37 fl oz/A/year. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. For optimum disease control, use a spray surfactant at the lowest specified rate. Proline may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air if applied prior to early flowering or 5 gal/A by air if applied at the early flower growth stage (Feekes growth stage 10.51) or 10 gal/A ground. Chemigation is only allowed when applications are made prior to early flower.

Prosaro 421 SC (*prothioconazole + tebuconazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 6.5-8.2 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Fusarium head blight (scab), leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blotch, Stagonospora blotch, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Start applications at disease onset development. Do not apply more than 8.2 fl oz/A/year. Do not allow livestock to graze or feed green forage to livestock until 6 days after treatment. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Prosaro 421 SC may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A ground. For optimum disease control, use a spray surfactant at the lowest specified rate.

Serenade ASO, Serenade Max (*Bacillus subtilis strain QST 713*) Mode of Action: 44 (inducing host resistance)

Serenade ASO application rate: 0.5-2 quarts/A

Serenade MAX application rate: 1-3 lbs/A

REI: 4 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, powdery mildew, and bacterial blight and streak

Restrictions: Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development. Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high. Serenade ASO, Serenade MAX have a 0-day preharvest interval. Serenade ASO, Serenade MAX may be applied by ground, air or chemigation.

Sonata (*Bacillus pumilus* strain QST 2808) Mode of Action: 44 (inducing host resistance)

Application rate: 1-4 qt/A

REI: 4 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7–14 day interval as needed. Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high. Sonata has a 0-day pre-harvest interval. Sonata may be applied by ground, air (3-20 ga diluent) or chemigation.

Sphaerex (*prothiconazole + meticonazole*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 4-5 fl oz/A for early season application

Application rate: 5.5-7.3 fl oz/A for flag leaf application

Application rate: 7.3 fl oz/A for Head scab (*Fusarium* head blight)

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria blotch, Spot blotch, Stagonospora blotch, powdery mildew, black point, and *Fusarium* head blight

Early Season: Apply when conditions favor disease development or disease pressure is high prior to flag leaf emergence. When an early season application is used, a second application may be required to protect the flag leaf. Early season applications will not suppress or control head scab.

Restrictions: When conditions favor disease or disease pressure is high, use the higher specified rate. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre (gpa) total spray volume. For ground applications, apply a minimum of 5 gpa. For scab management best results, apply at the beginning of flowering using forward and reverse facing nozzles at higher water volumes to ensure thorough coverage of the heads. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 2 gpa total spray volume. For ground applications, apply a minimum of 10 gpa.

Do not apply Sphaerex if the final spray solution contains fertilizer at a concentration more than 20% on a volume-to-volume (v/v) basis. Do not apply more than 7.3 fl ozs (0.054 lb metconazole plus 0.089 lb prothioconazole) per application per acre. Do not make more than 2 applications of Sphaerex or other Group 3 fungicides per acre per year. Do not apply more than 14.6 fl ozs (0.107 lb metconazole plus 0.179 lb prothioconazole) per acre per year. Sphaerex may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Stratego (*propiconazole + trifloxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 3, 11 (DMI, QoI)

Application rate: 4-8 fl oz/A for early season disease suppression of rusts

Application rate: 10 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria blight, Stagonospora glume blotch, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Begin preventative applications when conditions favor disease development. Reapply in 14 days if disease persists or if weather conditions favor continued disease. Apply 4 to 8 fl oz/A of Stratego for early season control of tan spot, Septoria, and powdery mildew and suppression of rust. A second application may be made if needed. Do not apply after full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). If 20 fl oz/A are applied (two applications), do not graze and do not cut for forage or hay. If one application (10 fl oz/A), do not graze or feed livestock treated forage for 30 days or harvest for hay 45 days after application. Do not apply more than two applications of strobilurin fungicides in one year. Stratego may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A ground. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 20 fl oz of product per acre.

Stratego YLD (*prothioconazole + trifloxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 3, 11 (DMI, QoI)

Application rate (Early Season): 2-4 fl oz/A

Application rate: 4 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria blotch, Stagonospora glume blotch, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Begin preventative applications when conditions favor disease development. Reapply after 14 days if disease persists or if weather conditions favor continued disease. For early season disease control of tan spot, Septoria, Stagonospora, powdery mildew, and suppression of rusts use 2-4 fl oz/A. If up to 4 fl oz/A are used, do not graze or feed livestock treated forage for 30 days or harvest for hay within 45 days after application. If greater than 4 fl oz/A are applied per year do not allow livestock to graze within the treated area and do not harvest for forage or hay. Do not apply after full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Stratego YLD may be applied by ground, air or chemigation. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A ground. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Maximum of two applications. Stratego YLD may be applied by ground, air, or chemigation.

Topguard (*flutriafol*) Mode of Action: 3 (DMI)

Application rate: 10-14 fl oz/A

Application rate (suppression): 10-14 fl oz/A Fusarium Head Blight

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, and powdery mildew. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight

Restrictions: Apply preventively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. For Fusarium head blight suppression, apply at anthesis (10.5.1). For aerial application, use a minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not apply more than 28 fl oz/A per year. Do not apply more than two times a year. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest when wheat is for grain, 15 days for hay.

Topguard EQ (*flutriafol* + *azoxystrobin*) Mode of Action: 3, 11 (DMI, QoI)

Application rate: general rate of 4-7 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, powdery mildew, and tan spot

Restrictions: Apply preventively or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat as necessary if conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply past Feekes 10.54. Do not apply more than 7 fl oz/A per application. Do not apply more than two times a year. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest when wheat is for grain, 15 days for hay, or 7 days for forage. For aerial application use a minimum of 2 gallons of spray solution per acre. For ground application use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Topguard Eq may only be applied by ground or air.

Trivapro (*benzovindiflupyr* + *azoxystrobin* + *propiconazole*) Mode of Action: 7, 11, 3 (SDHI, QoI, DMI)

Application rate: 9.4-13.7 fl oz/A

REI: 12 hours

Target diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf blight, glume blotch, Helminthosporium leaf blight, powdery mildew, black point, and spot blotch

Restrictions: Begin application prior to disease onset when conditions are conducive for disease. Apply Trivapro no closer than a 14-day schedule. Apply 9.4 oz/A in a tank mix with a labeled rate of a registered fungicide containing FRAC groups 3 and 11. Do not apply more than 13.7 fl oz/year. Do not exceed 2 applications per year. Do not apply after Feekes 10.5.4 (watery ripe). Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for forage and hay.

Twinline (*pyraclostrobin* + *metconazole*) Mode of Action: 3, 11 (DMI, QoI)

Application rate: 7-9 fl oz/A- Diseases controlled: blight kernel, net blotch, Septoria glume blotch, rust, scald, kernal smudge

Application rate: 6-9 fl oz/A- Disease controlled: leaf blotch, Septoria leaf blotch, spot blotch, powdery mildew, stripe rust, tan spot, yellow leaf spot

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, spot blotch, black point, and powdery mildew

Restrictions: For early season disease control of Septoria leaf, spot blotch and tan spot and suppression of leaf blotch, powdery mildew, and stripe rust use 6-9 fl oz/A along with an herbicide or when conditions favor disease development. A second application may be required to protect the emerged flag leaf. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Maximum of two applications. The minimum retreatment interval is 6 days after

the first application. Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5). Do not apply more than 18 fl oz/A per season. Apply Twinline by air in a minimum of 5 gpa total spray volume. If applied by ground, apply a minimum of 10 gpa. Do not apply Twinline if the final spray solution contains fertilizer at a concentration greater than 20% on a v/v basis. Do not use adjuvants that contain methylated seed oil, crop oil concentrate or crop oil with emulsifier properties.

Vertisan (*penthiopyrad*) Mode of action: 7 (SDHI)

Application rate: 10-24 fl oz/A

Application rate: 16-24 fl oz/A Tan spot only

Application rate: 10-24 fl oz/A suppression only for Powdery Mildew and Fusarium Head Blight

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, and spot blotch. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight (scab), and powdery mildew

Restrictions: Apply prior to disease and repeat at a 7-14 day interval. Apply immediately after flag leaf emergence (Feekes growth stage 9) for optimum results. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Do not apply after flowering (Feekes growth stage 10.51). Do not apply more than two sequential applications without alternating with another fungicide chemistry. There is no pre-harvest interval for the harvest of forage and hay or grazing. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 15 gal/A by conventional ground sprayer or 10 gal/A by air-assisted ground sprayer. Do not apply more than 48 fl oz/A per season.

Viathon (*tebuconazole + potassium phosphite*) Mode of Action: 3, not classified (DMI, unknown)

Application rate: 2 pts/A

REI: 12 hours

Targeted diseases: Leaf rust, stem rust, stripe rust, tan spot, Septoria leaf and glume blotch, and powdery mildew. Suppression only: Fusarium head blight

Restrictions: Start applications at disease onset. For glume blotch apply when 50% of the heads on the main stem are in flower. Do not apply more than 2 pts/A/season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Straw may be used for bedding. Do not allow livestock to graze or feed green forage until 6 days after treatment. Apply a minimum of 2 gal/A by air or 10 gal/A by air-assisted ground sprayer.