10-1-1997

Weed Control in CRP

Leon J. Wrage
South Dakota State University

Darrell L. Deneke
South Dakota State University

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
SDSU

Extension Extra

ExEx 8134
October 1997
Plant Science

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES / SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY / USDA

Weed Control in CRP

by Leon J. Wrage, Extension Weed Specialist,
and Darrell L. Deneke, Extension IPM Program,
SDSU Plant Science Department

Weed control reduces the risk of failure of new seedings. Controlling weeds in established CRP reduces spread to adjacent fields. Control of noxious weeds is required by South Dakota statute.

Anticipate weed problems based on field history. Annuals that produced seed during the last one or two seasons can be expected to be a significant part of the problem. Perennial weeds persist from year to year. Extra control efforts are required to weaken and reduce stands to reduce competition and prevent spread.

Perennial Weeds

Perennial weeds should be eliminated before seeding. State law requires control of noxious weeds. Herbicides applied in the fall before spring seeding will reduce stands of field bindweed, Canada thistle, or quackgrass. Herbicides should be applied to active leaf growth before killing frost. Herbicides applied before planting cool-season grasses in the spring are usually ineffective because of insufficient weed growth. Some control can be expected from applications before warm-season species planted in late spring. If perennials are serious, consider using a temporary cover crop and request a seeding delay. Most perennials can be suppressed or reduced after the grass stand is established.

Annual Weeds

Annual grassy weeds such as foxtail or barnyardgrass compete with spring seeded grass. Selective control of grasses, especially some species, is difficult. Tillage or herbicide burndown just prior to seeding warm-season grass reduces the foxtail problem. Foxtail is less serious in fall seeding of cool-season grass.

Annual broadleaves can be very competitive. Clipping above seedling grass is an option. Clip before weeds become so large they smother the seeding. Mowing should not remove more than 60% of the leaf area from CRP species. Several herbicides are available for use in new grass seedings or established grass.

No-till planting frequently has less initial annual weed pressure if the program is planned properly. Winter annual bromes ("cheatgrass") are a potential problem in fields with a history for this weed.

ABBREVIATIONS

pt	= pint	a.e.	= acid equivalent
gal	= gallon	gpa	= gallon per acre
qt	= quart	lb	= pound
L	= liquid	oz	= ounce

READ and FOLLOW the LABEL

Users are required to follow label directions when handling and applying herbicides. Those recommending or using herbicides in a manner inconsistent with labeling assume responsibility for performance and other problems. Uses described are based on label information available; check product label for current uses that reflect label changes.

HERBICIDES for NEW or ESTABLISHED CRP PLANTINGS

Herbicides can be used to control weeds before seeding, in new seedings and established CRP plantings. Herbicides included have labeling or supplemental labeling for use in CRP grass/legume seedings. Application to planting intervals for herbicides used to control volunteer crops and weeds are suggested. Some are based on label interval; others are not specified but suggested based on other label restrictions and experience.

CYCLONE 2L, GRAMOXONE EXTRA 2.5L *(paraquat)*

Paraquat may be used prior to seeding grass or legumes. It controls existing cover crop or emerged weed growth. It functions as a tillage replacement to maintain surface residue. Paraquat has contact activity; perennials are not eliminated. Good coverage is important. Control of volunteer small grain, cheatgrass, and annuals has been satisfactory for early spring and late fall treatments. Application after grasses reach boot or head formation are usually not effective. Cyclone contains 2 lb/gal; Gramoxone Extra contains 2.5 lb/gal product. RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.

BEFORE SEEDING: Apply 2 to 4 pt Cyclone or 1.5 to 3 pt Gramoxone Extra per acre. Add 1 pt non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of solution. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground.

ROUNDUP ULTRA 3L, ROUNDUP ULTRA RT 3L *(glyphosate)*

Roundup is labeled for use prior to planting forage grass or alfalfa to control annual or perennial grasses or broadleaves or as a dormant application in CRP to control or suppress undesirable species when other species are dormant. It controls emerged weeds and volunteer crops prior to no-till planting or acts as tillage replacement to maintain residue prior to seeding. It is a translocated, non-selective herbicide. There is no soil residual activity. Low rates control most annual grasses and some annual broadleaves; higher rates control perennials. Weeds should be growing actively; volunteer winter grain or winter annual grasses should have some new, extended growth before treating in the spring. Minimum carrier is 3 gpa; use higher rates to reduce drift and improve coverage in dense growth. Add ammonium sulfate at 17 lb/100 gal of solution to overcome hard water reactions; especially with higher carrier volume. Roundup 3L contains 3 lb/gal acid equivalent.

ROUNDUP ULTRA, ROUNDUP ULTRA RT (continued) . . .

BEFORE SEEDING - PERENNIAL WEEDS: Roundup is useful to reduce perennial weeds before seeding. Weeds should be actively growing and be at bud or boot stage. Fall application is more effective than spring. Rate for quackgrass is 1 to 2 qt per acre; use the lower rate for fall application. Use minimum of 2 qt for Canada thistle or 4 qt per acre for field bindweed. Labeling for application during the year before planting includes tank-mixes with 2,4-D or Banvel; follow planting interval specified.

BEFORE SEEDING - ANNUAL WEEDS: Control weeds and volunteer crops before seeding. Rates for most weeds are 8 to 16 fl oz; rates of 16 to 24 oz per acre are used for heavy weed growth of varying stages and mixed species. Rate of 8 fl oz is adequate for green foxtail, 12 to 16 fl oz per acre for downy brome, mustard, wild oat, volunteer cereal, lambsquarter and witchgrass. Barnyardgrass frequently requires 24 fl oz per acre.

DORMANT APPLICATION: Apply with a wiper or as a broadcast or spot treatment to suppress certain vegetation. Broadcast 8 to 10 fl oz per acre in early spring before desirable grasses such as crested or tall wheatgrass break dormancy or in late fall after CRP grasses have become dormant. Some stunting may occur if the stand is not completely dormant.

TOUCHDOWN 6L *(sulfosate)*

Touchdown is a translocated, non-selective, foliar applied herbicide with no residual weed control activity. Touchdown may be used to control emerged annual and perennial weeds in preparation for CRP plantings. Rates are .33 to 2 pt for annuals; .33 pt for foxtails; .5 pt for mustard and sandbur; .66 pt per acre for nightshade, kochia, and lambsquarters. Perennial weed control rates are 2 to 5.33 pints; 2.66 pt for bluegrass and smooth bromegrass; 5.33 pt for field bindweed or 4 pt per acre for Canada thistle. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. Add non-ionic surfactant at 2 qt/100 gal solution. Touchdown 6L contains 6 lb/gal active ingredient.

BEFORE SEEDING: Application to planting interval for CRP crops is 35 days. Weeds should be growing actively. Most perennials should be treated at early bud stage.

BUCTRIL 2L or BUCTRIL GEL *(bromoxynil)*

Labeling for Buctril includes additional information for CRP crops including crested wheatgrass (all), tall wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Russian wild rye, and seedling alfalfa.

Bromoxynil controls sunflower, cocklebur, Russian thistle, kochia, wild buckwheat and other annual broadleaved weeds. Grasses have excellent tolerance at seedling stages. Bromoxynil has primarily contact action, good coverage is important. Apply in minimum of 10 gpa carrier for ground or 5 gpa for air. Buctril 2L contains 2 lb/gal acid equivalent.

NEW SEEDING: Apply 1.5 to 2 pt Buctril 2L per acre or Buctril Gel at 3.3 to 2.5 acres per pak after grasses have reached the 2- to 3-leaf stage. Use higher rate for larger weeds. Alfalfa may be included in the seeding mixtures. Treat after alfalfa has reached the third trifoliate leaf stage. Some temporary leaf burn may be noted; especially if temperature exceeds 80 degrees F. Buctril labeling for grasses includes tank-mixes with MCPA. The combination is preferred to bromoxynil alone for most situations where no legumes are seeded.

BRONATE or BUCTRIL + MCPA *(bromoxynil + MCPA)*

Labeling for new grass seedings includes created wheatgrass (all), tall wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, and Russian wildrye. Legumes will be damaged.

Use Bronate premix or a tank-mix of Buctril + MCPA ester. Bromoxynil + MCPA controls sunflower, cocklebur, pennycress, Russian thistle, kochia, wild buckwheat, and several other annual broadleaf weeds. Grass seedlings have good tolerance. Weeds should be small for best results. Good coverage is important. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for aerial application. Bronate contains 2 lb bromoxynil + 2 lb MCPA ester a.e. per gallon.

NEW SEEDING: Apply 1.5 to 2 pt Bronate or 1.5 to 2 pt Buctril 2L per acre or Buctril Gel at 3.3 to 2.5 acres per pak + .5 to 1 pt MCPA ester per acre after grasses reach the 3-leaf stage.

BUTYRAC 200 2L *(2,4-DB)*

Labeling includes use for annual and perennial broadleaf control in CRP seedings that include alfalfa in the mixture. It controls annuals such as mustard, lambsquarters, and cocklebur; it is frequently used to reduce competition and prevent seeding of Canada thistle. Annual weeds should be 2 to 4 inches for best results. Seedling grasses should be well established.

NEW SEEDING and ESTABLISHED STAND: Apply 1 to 3 qt per acre; use the low rate for small, susceptible annual weeds. Canada thistle requires 1 to 2 qt per acre. Grass seedlings should have six leaves; alfalfa should be actively growing.

2,4-D AMINE or ESTER

Labels on most products include new and established grass seedings. Postemergence 2,4-D controls annual and perennial broadleaved weeds. Wild buckwheat or kochia control is less consistent than for mustard, sunflower, or lambsquarters. Field bindweed and Canada thistle are suppressed. Do not use if legumes are included in the seeding.

BEFORE SEEDING: The soil residual effect for 2,4-D varies according to rate, rainfall and soil. Generally allow 3 to 4 weeks between application and seeding to reduce the risk.

NEW SEEDING: Apply .25 to .5 lb a.e. per acre after grass seedlings have reached the 5-leaf stage. Earlier application or higher rates increase risk of seedling damage. Cool-season grasses are more tolerant than warm season species. Retreat in late fall if necessary. Amine formulation affects small seedlings less than esters; however ester formulations are more effective especially for winter annual mustards treated in early spring.

ESTABLISHED STAND: Rates up to 2 lb a.e. per acre may be used in the year after seeding when the stand is established. Use 1 to 1.5 lb a.e. per acre for perennial weeds. Seedhead suppression on some grass species may be noted with rates over 1 lb per acre.

MCPA AMINE or ESTER

For use in grass only. Labels on most products include new and established grass seedings. The herbicide controls broadleaved weeds; it is considered most effective on mustard, lambsquarters, and Canada thistle. MCPA is less effective on kochia or field bindweed. Seedling grass tolerance at early stages may be somewhat greater than for 2,4-D. It also is used at low rates with bromoxynil. Most MCPA products contain 3.8 lb/gal a.e.

NEW SEEDING: Apply .5 to .75 lb a.e. per acre after grasses have reached the 5-leaf stage. Earlier application increases risk of seedling injury. Ester forms are more effective on some weeds; especially when spraying winter annual mustards early. Soil residual is short; avoid application within 2 to 3 weeks of seeding.

ESTABLISHED STAND: Rates up to 2 lb a.e. per acre may be used in the year after seeding when the grass stand is fully established. Seed suppression on some grasses may be noted with high rates.

BANVEL 4L + 2,4-D *(dicamba + 2,4-D)* or BANVEL 4L *(dicamba)*

For use in grass only. Banvel alone or as a tank-mix is labeled for new grass seedings and established forage grass. Special guidelines on CRP acres have been developed. Most annual and perennial broadleaved weeds are controlled, including kochia, wild buckwheat, and suppression of Canada thistle and field bindweed. Tank-mix increases the weed spectrum, especially on mustards. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air. Banvel 4L contains 4 lb/gal a.e.

BEFORE SEEDING: Banvel residue persists in the soil, depending on rate and rainfall. The interval between application and seeding grasses is not specified; however a 90 day interval for rates up to 1 pt of Banvel is suggested. Legumes should not be planted until residue dissipates; usually the following season after normal spring crop uses.

NEW SEEDING: Apply .25 to 1 pt Banvel alone or .25 to .5 pt Banvel + .5 to 1 pt 2,4-D 4L (.125-.25 + .25-.5 lb a.e.) per acre after grasses exceed the 3- to 5-leaf stage. If emergence is uneven, delay until late emerging seedlings reach recommended growth stage. The lower rate is suggested for less developed seedlings.

BANVEL 4L + 2,4-D (Continued) . . .

ESTABLISHED STAND: Established grasses (year after seeding) may be treated with .5 to 2 pt Banvel alone or .5 to 1 pt Banvel + .5 to 2 pt 2,4-D 4L per acre. This is useful to reduce stands of perennial weeds when used in succeeding years. Good grass tolerance. For substantial stand reduction, Banvel at 1 to 2 qt per acre may be used. It is especially effective for fall treating thistles. Grass must be fully established; usually at least a year after seeding.

TORDON 22K *(picloram)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes CRP grass seedings. Tordon controls annual broadleaved weeds and perennials such as Canada thistle, field bindweed, leafy spurge, and biennial thistles. It is especially useful for leafy spurge control. Tordon is used most commonly in established CRP grass plantings. Do not use where legumes are part of the mixture. Soil residual persists for one or more years. Tordon 22K contains 2 lb/gal a.e. RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.

ESTABLISHED GRASS: Apply .25 to .5 pt per acre for small annual broadleaved weeds. Use .5 pt per acre for biennial thistle (musk) or 1 qt to suppress perennials. May be tank-mixed with 2,4-D using 1 to 1.5 pt Tordon 22K + 1 qt 2,4-D 4L per acre. For spot treating perennials, use 2 to 4 qt per acre. Use 2 qt for Canada thistle, 3 qt for field bindweed, and 4 qt per acre for leafy spurge. Grasses vary in tolerance to picloram; some including bromegrass, will be thinned or killed with spot treatment rates. High rates provide substantial stand reduction. Use high rates only in fully established stands.

CURTAIL *(clopyralid + 2,4-D amine)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes CRP grass seedings. There are no species limitations. Curtail is a premix containing .38 lb clopyralid + 2 lb 2,4-D amine a.e. per gallon. Curtail controls several 2,4-D susceptible annual broadleaved weeds and improves control of Canada thistle and musk thistle. Thistles should be treated before bud stage. Grasses may be planted into treated areas 30 days after application; alfalfa should not be planted for 12 months (> 18 in. precip) or 18 months (< 18 in. precip) depending on rainfall. Do not use where legumes are a desired component of the CRP cover. Rates range from 1.5 to 5 qt per acre. Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air.

NEW SEEDING: Grasses should be tillered and have at least 1.5 inches of secondary root system. The lower rates are suggested until grasses have considerable growth.

ESTABLISHED STAND: Apply 1.5 to 2.5 qt per acre for annual weeds and biennial thistles. The lower rates are for small susceptible weeds. Use 2.5 to 5 qt per acre for bolted musk thistle, Canada thistle, and knapweed. Expect some grass seedhead suppression with the higher rates.

STINGER 3L *(clopyralid)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes use in CRP grass seedings to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. It does not control grasses. Stinger is especially useful for Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle. There is no required interval between application and planting grass; legumes should not be planted for 10.5 months. Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Do not use if legumes are part of the CRP cover.

NEW SEEDING: Seedings should not be treated until grasses are well established and have developed a secondary root system and has vigorous growth.

ESTABLISHED STAND: Use .66 to 1.33 pt per acre for biennial or perennial thistle and knapweed. Apply after basal leaves have emerged but before bud stage. Biennial thistle rosettes and annuals such as sunflower and wild buckwheat can be treated with the lower rate. Stinger can be tank-mixed with .5 to 1 lb a.e. 2,4-D to control additional weeds.

CROSSBOW *(triclopyr + 2,4-D ester)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes CRP grass seedings. Crossbow is a premix containing 1 lb triclopyr + 2 lb a.e. 2,4-D ester per gallon. Crossbow controls broadleaved annuals and perennials and is especially effective for woody plant and brush control, including buckbrush and willow. Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa carrier.

ESTABLISHED STANDS: Apply 1 to 2 qt per acre. Use the low rate for small susceptible weeds. Rates up to 1.5 gal per acre may be used for perennial weeds or for susceptible brush species. Grass should be fully established.

ALLY 60DF *(metsulfuron)*

For use in grass only. Supplemental labeling allows use of Ally for use in CRP grass seedings. Ally provides postemergence and short-term residual control of several annual broadleaf weeds such as pennycress, tansy mustard, sunflower, purslane, lambsquarters, marestail, pigweed, prickly lettuce, Russian thistle, and non-ALS kochia. Residual foxtail control is limited. Labeled grasses include blue gramma, bluestem, buffalograss, Indiangrass, side oats grama; crested bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, tall, western, and streambanks wheatgrass and other species. Add 1 to 2 qt surfactant per 100 gal of solution. Do not use where legumes are a component in the CRP cover. Do not use on soils with pH exceeding 8.0.

NEW SEEDING and ESTABLISHED STAND: Maximum rate is .1 oz product per acre. Apply after grasses are at the 3- to 4-leaf stage. May be mixed with .25 lb a.e. 2,4-D or .12 to .25 lb a.e. for new seedings or up to .5 lb per acre on fully tillered, established stands.

AMBER 75DG *(triasulfuron)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes use in grass seedings in CRP. Amber controls pennycress, tansy mustard, prickly lettuce, ragweed, sunflower, non-ALS kochia and other annual broadleaves. It provides some residual activity. Labeled grass species include big and little bluestem, smooth brome, buffalograss, blue grama, side oats grama, bluebunch, crested, intermediate and pubescent wheatgrass. Not for use where legumes are part of the CRP cover. Add non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of solution.

NEW SEEDING and ESTABLISHED STAND: Apply .28 to .56 oz product per acre. New seedings should not be treated until 60 days after emergence. Amber may be tank-mixed with other approved herbicides such as 2,4-D, Banvel, or Stinger.

PURSUIT 70DG *(imazethapyr)*

For use in grass and alfalfa. Labeling for CRP includes new seedings and established stands of grasses and legumes. Pursuit controls non-ALS kochia, mustards, nightshade, pigweed, foxtails and will control or suppress several other annual weed species. It provides some extended residual control. Labeled grasses include big and little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wildrye; intermediate, tall, crested and western wheatgrass; smooth brome, orchardgrass and canarygrass. Legumes include alfalfa, clover, crown vetch and birdsfoot trefoil. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt per 100 gal of solution. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground equipment. Do not harvest forage or seed for livestock feed.

NEW SEEDING and ESTABLISHED STAND: Apply 1.44 oz 70DG product (1 ECO-PAK/2 acres) or 4 fl oz of 2L per acre postemergence when seedling legumes have at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves and grass seedlings have 4 leaves. Apply in fall or spring before weeds exceed maximum size to be controlled.

PLATEAU 2L *(imazameth)*

For use in grass only. Labeling includes use on CRP grass seedings. Plateau belongs to the imidazolinone (imi) herbicide group. The herbicide is absorbed through the leaves and roots and is translocated through the plant. It controls several annual weeds such as lambsquarter, crabgrass and suppresses cocklebur, velvetleaf and other weeds. At higher rates or with sequential treatment Plateau also is promising for leafy spurge control and to suppress cool-season grasses and to release native warm-season species. Use in CRP includes big and little bluestem, Indiangrass, sideoats grama and blue grama. Add a methylated seed oil at 1.5 to 2 pt per acre plus 28% N at 1 qt per acre. May be applied by ground or air. No grazing or haying is allowed until residue tolerances are approved.

PLATEAU 2L (Continued) . . .

NEW SEEDING or ESTABLISHED STAND: Apply 4 oz product per acre 7 to 10 days after planting and weeds have emerged but are less than 6 inches tall. Use in established stands is to release desirable species by reducing competition from weeds and other grass species.

HERBICIDES with LABEL RESTRICTIONS for CRP PLANTING the FOLLOWING SEASON

Rotation restrictions for forage grass or alfalfa used in CRP plantings are listed for several herbicides. Restrictions are based on label guidelines as stated or an interpretation from other uses and experience. Rotation intervals are based on data collected for specific crops or for some herbicides an extended safe interval for "other crops" is given and is used until a more specific interval for that crop is set.

Herbicides listed usually have a rotation restriction concerning planting the season following application. It assumes normal application timing and label rates for in-crop use. Late season, high rates or application error may produce greater risk of carryover.

Individual herbicides are listed; some premix products are listed where ingredients are generally available only in the premix. For other premixes, refer to the restrictions for the herbicide product containing the component ingredient.

The rotation intervals listed are intended to provide safe guidelines under many conditions. The intervals suggested are influenced by the rate used and soil and weather factors. Plantings made at shorter intervals may be successful under some conditions; however the responsibility for performance is assumed by those recommending and making such applications.

ACCENT

Do not plant alfalfa for 12 months or grasses for 10 months (pH <6.5) or 18 months (pH >6.5) after application. High pH increases risk of carryover.

ALLY

Do not plant grass or alfalfa for 34 months (>28 in. precip) after application; bioassay required for lower precipitation. Label restriction for small grain uses. Grasses such as little and big bluestem; buffalograss, Indiangrass, switchgrass, side oats grama, and crested, intermediate and tall wheatgrass and other species included on the seedling postemergence label for CRP are expected to have some level of tolerance to low carryover levels. Risk of carryover increases with high pH.

AMBER

Successful bioassay of CRP crops to be planted is required. Risk of carryover is greater with high soil pH. Grass/legume seedings not suggested for at least one year following application.

ASSERT

Do not plant grass or legumes for 15 months after application.

ASSURE II

Do not plant grass or alfalfa for 120 days after application. Carryover the following season is not anticipated.

ATRAZINE	**Do not plant forage grasses or legumes in fields where atrazine was used the previous year.** Labeling does not include rotating to CRP plantings; however some grasses have limited tolerance to atrazine. Labeling has included use on switchgrass and big bluestem; however this use has been deleted from current labeling. These grasses would be expected to have some tolerance to low level carryover rates (<.5 lb the previous year) of atrazine. Risk of carryover is greatest from high rates on high pH (>7.0) soil.
BANVEL CLARITY	**No label interval specified. A 90-day interval after application is suggested for legumes for rates up to 1 pt/A.** Grasses or legumes may be planted the following year after normal use rates in the previous crop.
BASIS	**Do not plant alfalfa for 10 months or grasses for 18 months after application.** Carryover the following season is not expected to cause widespread injury under normal conditions.
BASIS GOLD	**Do not plant forage grasses or alfalfa for 18 months after application.** Refer to the atrazine section.
BEACON	**Do not plant alfalfa for 8 months after application or forage grasses for 18 months.**
BROADSTRIKE/DUAL	**Do not plant alfalfa for 4 months after application or forage grasses for 26 months and successful bioassay.**
BROADSTRIKE/ TREFLAN	**Do not plant alfalfa for 4 months or forage grasses for 18 months after application.** Dry conditions during the season and high soil pH increase the risk of carryover.
CLASSIC	**Do not plant alfalfa for 9 months after application. Pasture grasses may be planted after 3 months.** Grass species listed include fescue and ryegrass. Risk of carryover greater with high soil pH.
COMMAND 4EC	**Do not plant forage grasses or alfalfa for 16 months after application.** Dry conditions, high rates and very low soil pH are factors that increase residual effects.
CURTAIL	**Do not plant alfalfa for 12 months (>18 in. precip) or 18 months (<18 in. precip). Do not plant forage grasses for 30 days after application.** High rate, low precipitation and heavy residue in treated fields increase risk of carryover to alfalfa and sensitive crops.
DUAL II	**Do not plant forage grasses or alfalfa for 12 months after application.** Restriction based on maximum of 3 lb a.i. metolachlor per acre. Carryover to alfalfa or most grasses not expected to cause widespread injury the following season as used in normal cropping systems with average precipitation.
EXCEED	**Do not plant alfalfa for 18 months.** Forage grasses are labeled as a rotation crop where soil pH is less than 7.8.
FINESSE	**Successful bioassay required of CRP crops to be planted.** Label requirement. More than 2 seasons may be required for legumes. Carryover risk increases with high soil pH.
FLEXSTAR, REFLEX	**Do not plant alfalfa for 10 months or forage grasses for 18 months after application.**

FALLOWMASTER	**Do not plant forage grasses or legumes for 3 months after application or until soil residue is dissipated.** Contains dicamba.
PEAK	**Do not plant alfalfa for 15 months or forage grasses for 10 months after application.** Label restrictions include pH restrictions and application date limitations.
PURSUIT	**Do not plant forage grasses for 40 months or alfalfa for 4 months after application and a successful bioassay.** Grasses such as little and big bluestem; tall, intermediate, crested and western wheatgrass; switchgrass, Russian wildrye, canarygrass, and smooth brome are labeled for seedling postemergence use and are expected to have some tolerance to low carryover levels and may not require the full interval; however users assume risks for such use. Dry seasons extend the risk of carryover.
SCEPTER	**Do not plant forage grasses or alfalfa for 18 months after application.** Applies only to label use area east of Hwy. 81 in South Dakota.
SCORPION III, HORNET	**Do not plant alfalfa for 10.5 months after application or forage grasses for 26 months and successful bioassay.**
SENCOR, LEXONE	**Do not plant alfalfa for 4 months or forage grasses for 12 months after application.** Carryover from low rates used in spring row crops is expected to provide less risk of carryover the next year. High soil pH, high rates increase carryover risk.
STINGER	**Do not plant alfalfa for 10.5 months after application. Grasses may be planted anytime.** Dry conditions and heavy residue from treated fields increase risk of carryover to alfalfa and sensitive crops.
SURPASS HARNESS TOPNOTCH	**Do not plant forage grasses or alfalfa the following season.** Labeling currently does not include CRP crops as approved rotational crops. Carryover to alfalfa or most grasses not expected to cause widespread injury the following season as used in normal cropping systems with average precipitation.
2,4-D	**No label interval specified. A 30-day interval after application is suggested.** Low rates and adequate rainfall reduce the risk.
TORDON	**Do not plant legumes for 36 months after application for rates up to 1 pt/A; labeling allows rotating to grasses.** Higher rates and dry conditions will extend carryover beyond the guidelines stated. Some risk of damage to new grass seedings may be experienced; especially with late-season applications of rates less than 1 pt/A.
TOUCHDOWN	**Do not plant CRP grass or legumes for 35 days after application.** Labeling interval may be reduced as additional data become available. Soil residual activity not anticipated.
TREFLAN	**Do not plant grasses for 18 months after application.** Treflan may be used for alfalfa seeding. Dry conditions increases carryover.

HERBICIDES without LABEL RESTRICTIONS for CRP PLANTING the FOLLOWING YEAR

Herbicides listed below do not have soil residues that affect grasses or legumes in CRP seedings the season following normal use in the previous crop. However, some herbicides listed have short residual activity and may have restrictions that would limit planting the same season the herbicide was used. Check label precautions when planning fall seeding. Labeling may include restrictions concerning additional risk as the result of special weather, soil conditions or application errors. High rates or late fall application may require restrictions for herbicides having residual properties.

Herbicides in this list may be useful when planning the weed control program in crops where the field is to be seeded to CRP the next season.

Assure II
Banvel
Basagran
Bladex
Blazer
Brominal
Bronate
Clarity
Cobra
Cyclone
Eptam
Eradicane
Express
Frontier
Fusilade
Fusion
Gramoxone Extra
Harmony Extra
Lasso
MCPA
Option II
Permit
Pinnacle
Poast
Poast Plus
Prowl
Ramrod
Resource
Roundup Ultra
Select
Sonalan
Status
Sutan
2,4-D
Touchdown

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300 copies printed by CES at a cost of 38 cents each. ExEx 8134. October 1997.