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Replant Restrictions

After herbicide applications in small grains

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An early-season replant option after small grains may be considered after substantial crop damage has occurred. However, your replant options may be limited by herbicides previously applied to the field, crop insurance restrictions, or soil moisture conditions.

If you had the grain crop insured, your insurance representative **must** be contacted prior to taking any action after crop damage, or your compensation payments may be jeopardized.

If damage is due to early-season drought and you are unsure if there is adequate soil moisture available to justify replanting, check with your county Extension educator or SDSU Extension soil scientist. Significant quantities of precipitation may be required to restore soil moisture to a level that will sustain new crop growth for an extended duration.

If replanting appears to be a practical option, review your herbicide application records to prevent planting a crop that may be damaged by herbicides residues in the field.

Crop options for replanting after small grains may include sunflowers or forage grasses, but these crops may differ in their tolerance to herbicides previously applied to the small grain crop.

Rotation limitations are generally established to prevent injury to the following crop. However, restrictions for some chemistries, such as clopyralid (Curtail, Stinger, WideMatch), are also established to prevent accumulation of illegal residues in the crop. The persistence of herbicides in the soil is influenced by environmental variables such as soil pH, precipitation, temperature, soil microorganisms, and soil texture. Check the herbicide label for rotation restrictions associated with conditions in your field.

General replant restrictions associated with small grain herbicides are listed in table 1 (on page 2 of this publication). If the rotation restriction is not specified, a bioassay may be required to test for crop tolerance to soil residues. To conduct a bioassay, collect pots of soil from areas in the field where herbicide residues are likely greatest, such as in head-rows or field corners. Plant the desired crop seeds in the pots and observe the germinating seedlings for abnormal growth.

This process may require 2 to 3 weeks, so it may be important to collect soil samples as early as possible.

Table 1. Time required after herbicide application to plant sunflower, sorghum, or millet. In some cases, rotation restrictions are not specified (NS) on the herbicide label.

<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Sunflower</i>	<i>Sorghum</i>	<i>Millet</i>
Achieve	106 days	106 days	106 days
Affinity	45 days	45 days	45 days
Aim	0 days	0 days	0 days
Ally	22 months	12 months	12 months
Ally Extra	22 months	12 months	12 months
Amber	24 months	24 months	4 months
Assert	12 months	15 months	15 months
Axial	120 days	120 days	120 days
Clarity/Banvel	120 days	15 days	22 days
CleanWave	18 months	4 months	4 months
Beyond ¹	9 months	9 months	9 months
Bromoxynil	30 days	30 days	30 days
Curtail	18 months	18 months	NS
Discover	30 days	30 days	30 days
Everest	9 months	NS	NS
Express ¹	45 days	45 days	45 days
Finesse	NS	NS	NS
Glyphosate	0 days	0 days	0 days
Huskie	9 months	4 months	4 months
Harmony GT/Extra	45 days	45 days	45 days
Maverick	NS	NS	3 months
MCPA	NS	NS	NS
Olympus	NS	NS	4 months
Olympus Flex	NS	12 months	4 months
Osprey	30 days	10 months	10 months
Peak	22 months	1 month	1 month
Puma	NS	NS	NS
Rave	24 months	24 months	4 months
Rimfire	10 months	10 months	4 months
Silverado	30 days	NS	NS
Starane	NS	0 days	NS
Stinger	10.5 to 18 months	10.5 months	NS
2,4-D	NS	NS	NS
WideMatch	10.5 months	10.5 months	NS

¹ Rotation restrictions apply to conventional sunflowers. Restrictions are shorter for Cleafield sunflowers, after applications of Beyond, or for Express-tolerant sunflowers, after applications of Express.

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