2018 Dicamba Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

These slides were prepared by BASF to satisfy US EPA requirements. Please check with your state pesticide regulatory authority as additional requirements may be imposed by state regulatory authorities. DATE 11/17.
Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

The following dicamba formulations are approved for use on dicamba-tolerant and certain conventional crops and are covered by this training:

- **Engenia® herbicide from BASF**
  - www.engeniaherbicide.com
  - Tank-mixtures: www.engeniatankmix.com

- **XtendiMax® herbicide with VaporGrip® Technology**
  - xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com

- **DuPont® FeXapan® herbicide Plus VaporGrip Technology**

Slides contain language from the Engenia herbicide label. Xtendimax and FeXapan label language may vary. Always read and follow the specific product label.

These products are US EPA Restricted Use Pesticides.

These slides were prepared by BASF to satisfy US EPA requirements. Please check with your state pesticide regulatory authority as additional requirements may be imposed by state regulatory authorities. DATE 11/17.
Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

This training satisfies the federal requirement for mandatory dicamba applicator training.

Check with your state pesticide regulatory agency for additional training and application requirements or restrictions imposed by your state.

This training is not a substitute for the state-specific Certified Applicator training required to purchase and use a Restricted Use Pesticide

- Refer to specific state and local requirements for certification process

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Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

Topics:
- Why does dicamba require additional precautions
- Label requirements for approved dicamba formulations
- Understanding temperature inversions
- Spray system hygiene
- Record keeping
- Using dicamba in a weed management system
- Summary

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Synthetic Auxin Herbicides

- Synthetic auxins are a very effective herbicide site of action
  - Broadleaf plants (dicots) are very susceptible
  - Grass plants (monocots) are generally tolerant
- Effect on plant growth is “systemic”
- Symptomology can develop at very low rates
  - Only affects new growth
  - Visual symptoms are delayed

Very low rates can cause symptomology in new growth

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Synthetic Auxin Herbicides
Sensitivity scale for dicamba

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>Cantaloupe</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Grapes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Lima bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Southern pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>Snap bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>Squash</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soybean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet potato*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Herbicide Rate of Visually Detectable Response

- **Lower**: > 1/75X
- **Moderate**: 1/75-1/300X
- **Severe**: 1/300-1/800X
- **Extreme**: < 1/800X

Most broadleaf crops are very sensitive to dicamba

Adapted from Dr. Stanley Culpepper, UGA Cooperative. *Data from literature; all other data generated in GA field studies.

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# Soybean Sensitivity To Herbicides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Dicamba</th>
<th>Other Herbicides</th>
<th>Glufosinate</th>
<th>Glyphosate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/100 of field rate</td>
<td>Severe Growth Regulator Effect</td>
<td>Slight to No Effect</td>
<td>No Effect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1000 of field rate</td>
<td>Very Visual Growth Regulator Effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soybeans are extremely sensitive to dicamba relative to other herbicides.

2017 BASF field research trials

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Dicamba “Flat” Response Curve

8-Fold difference in exposure

Can be difficult to differentiate symptomology across rates

Based on 0.5 lb ae/A as the 1X rate

1/4000X

1/500X

1/1000X

1/2000X
Dicamba Symptomology
Which plot received a higher dose?

1/100X rate

1/1000X rate

Fitchburg, WI – 16 DAT
Sprayed on July 16, 2014
Photo taken on August 1, 2014

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Dicamba Symptomology

Other crops

Exercise extreme care with dicamba applications with nearby broadleaf crops

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Synthetic Auxin Herbicides

Summary

- Most dicot plants are very sensitive to synthetic auxin herbicides
- Extremely low doses (below 1% of a full rate) can cause auxin like symptoms
- Product labels must be carefully followed to prevent both drift to sensitive species or spray system contamination

Following application requirements are critical to mitigate off-target movement

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Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

Topics:
- Why does dicamba require additional precautions
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- Summary

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Mechanisms of Off-target Movement

- **Primary:**
  - Wind transport of spray particles
  - Tank/equipment contamination

- **Secondary:**
  - Water movement
  - Volatility

Approved dicamba formulations and label requirements address these mechanisms of off-target movement.
Mechanisms of Off-target Movement

Thermogravimetric Analysis
% Relative Volatility

Banvel® herbicide

Clarity® herbicide

Engenia® herbicide

>90% Reduction in Volatility
Compared to Clarity herbicide

Test conditions: Temp = 100°C/212°F, Time = 20 hours, Air flow = 60 mL/min, RH = 0%

Volatility has been addressed with new low volatility formulations and restrictions on tank mixtures and adjuvants

Always read and follow label directions. Engenia is a US EPA Restricted Use Pesticide.
Approved Dicamba Formulations
2018 Federal label requirements

- These label restrictions are for the federal label and pertain to on-target applications
  - Refer to label for a comprehensive list of all restrictions and requirements

- Additional state restrictions may apply
  - Check with state extension or regulatory agencies
  - States may have Special Local Needs Sec.24(c) or specific requirements

- Requirements apply to all conventional and dicamba tolerant crop uses

If an applicator is unwilling or unable to follow the application requirements specified on the label:

DO NOT apply dicamba
**Approved Dicamba Formulations**

*2018 Federal label requirements*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional state restrictions may apply.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nozzle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ground Speed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boom Height</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wind Speed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensitive Crops</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buffer Zones</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tank Mixtures / Additives</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application Volume</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature Inversions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daytime Applications</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sprayer Cleanout</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Keeping</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weed Height</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rain Free Interval</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Aerial Applications</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approved Dicamba Formulations
Key elements for on-target applications

1. Nozzles and boom height
2. Wind speed/direction and buffers
3. Tank mixtures
4. Avoid temperature inversions
5. Spray system hygiene

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Nozzle Selection
First & most important decision made by an applicator

Engenia® Herbicide + glyphosate

Driftable Fines
35%
XR 11004

Driftable Fines
7%
AIXR 11004

Driftable Fines
<1%
TTI 11004

Go to www.EngeniaTankMix.com for an approved list of nozzles

Always read and follow label directions. Engenia is a US EPA Restricted Use Pesticide.

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Nozzle Selection
First & most important decision made by an applicator

Incorrect nozzles can increase drift by 66 times*

*Based on AGDISP modelling comparing approved TTI 11004 vs. unapproved TT 11004 each at 60 PSI
Nozzle Selection
Impact of Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) on nozzle performance

The wrong nozzle choice can’t be fixed with a DRA


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Boom Height Requirement
Key for consistency of nozzle performance

24” Maximum Boom Height Above Target

48” height can increase drift potential by 5.6 times*

*Based on AGDISP modelling comparing 24” vs. 48” above target with approved TTI 11004 at 60 PSI
# Wind Speed Requirements

Apply when winds are 3 to 10 mph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Speed</th>
<th>Label Requirement</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 mph</td>
<td><strong>DO NOT</strong> spray</td>
<td>Avoid temperature inversions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 10 mph</td>
<td>Spray <strong>ONLY IF</strong> wind is blowing away from neighboring sensitive crops</td>
<td>This includes non-dicamba tolerant soybeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 10 mph</td>
<td><strong>DO NOT</strong> spray</td>
<td>Consider wind gusts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional state restrictions may apply

Monitor wind speed and direction during application and adjust accordingly

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Wind Speed
Influence on physical spray drift

Doubling wind speed (i.e. from 10 to 20 MPH) can increase potential drift by 3.4 times*

*Based on AGDISP modelling comparing 10 vs. 20 mph with approved TTI 11004 at 60 PSI
Goal: To locate sensitive areas and crops around your dicamba tolerant crop field and to develop an application plan

- Survey surroundings for potential neighboring sensitive areas and crops
- Visit with your neighbors on their cropping plans around your fields
- Consult sensitive crop registries for location of specialty crops and other sensitive sites
- Record areas of potential buffer zones around all edges of the field
- Document your efforts to identify sensitive crops

Improve decision making with prior knowledge of your surroundings
Sensitive Areas and Crops
Definition of non-sensitive areas

The following areas do not need a buffer if they exist downwind:

- Agricultural fields that have been prepared for planting
- Fields planted to dicamba tolerant soybeans and cotton
- Fields planted to asparagus, corn, sorghum, proso millet, small grains and sugarcane
- Roads, paved or gravel surfaces
- Areas covered by the footprint of a building, shade house, silo, feed crib, or other man made structure with walls and or roof

These areas can be included in buffer calculations
## Sensitive Areas and Crops

### Buffer Zones and When Not To Spray

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Buffer Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sensitive areas: non-crop areas potentially harboring threatened or endangered species** | - Native vegetation  
- Woodland  
- Bodies of water  
- Road ditches | Requires 110’ downwind buffer                                      |
| **Sensitive crops**                                                     | - Non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans and cotton  
- Alfalfa  
- Sunflowers  
- Fruiting vegetables (e.g., tomatoes)  
- Tobacco  
- Cucurbits  
- Grapes  
- Tree fruit  
- Residential areas | DO NOT spray if these are neighboring and downwind |

Know your surroundings before you make a dicamba application
Sensitive Areas and Crops
Non-Target Susceptible Plants

- DO NOT apply where spray drift may occur to food, forage or other plantings
- DO NOT apply when wind is blowing in the direction of neighboring sensitive crops
  - For example: Non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans, specialty crops, residential areas
  - It is up to the applicator to use proper judgement to decide what field is “neighboring” and thereby susceptible to drift

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator
Spray Buffer Requirements

Example of no buffer required

North Wind
3 to 10 MPH

No buffer needed if non-sensitive area (e.g., corn) exists downwind

Additional state restrictions may apply

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator

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Spray Buffer Requirements

Example of buffer required

Northwest Wind
3 to 10 MPH

110’ Downwind buffer adjacent to sensitive areas (e.g., tree line)

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator

Additional state restrictions may apply

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Spray Buffer Requirements

Example of when not to spray

Southwest Wind
3 to 10 MPH

**DO NOT** spray with neighboring sensitive crops downwind (e.g., Liberty Link soybeans)

Additional state restrictions may apply

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

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Spray Buffer Requirements

Should You Spray?

West Wind
3 to 10 MPH

110’ Downwind buffer adjacent to sensitive areas (e.g., tree line)

Additional state restrictions may apply

Consider your surroundings – not every field should be sprayed with dicamba

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Tank Mixtures

Only use EPA approved products

- Updated list at www.EngeniaTankMix.com\(^1\)
  - Required for conventional and dicamba-tolerant uses
- Use approved DRA if required
- NO ammonium salts (e.g. AMS, UAN)
  - Tank must be cleaned prior to mixing so that no AMS or UAN residues remain
- NO acidifying water conditioners

These restrictions apply to all conventional and DT crop uses

\(^1\)Approved tank-mixtures for Xtendimax® and FeXapan® can be found at their respective websites. Always read and follow label directions. Engenia, Xtendimax, and FeXapan are US EPA Restricted Use Pesticides.

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**Impact of AMS on Dicamba Volatility**

- **BASF Lab Study**
  - Engenia herbicide: 12.8 fl oz/A
  - AMS – 0.5% w/v at 10 GPA

**Test Conditions:**
- Duration: 24 hours
- Air flow: 0.5 l/min using 2.5 l tank
- RH: 35%
- Substrate: glass

**Engenia® herbicide Solo**

AMS increases potential volatility by 20 times

---

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Approved Dicamba Formulations
Additional labelled application requirements

- **Crop application window:**
  - Soybean: preplant through R1 growth stage
  - Cotton: preplant up to 7 days preharvest (recommend up to 1st bloom)

- **Minimum application volume:** 10 GPA (for Engenia® herbicide)
  - Recommend 15-20 GPA for best coverage

- **Sprayer speed:** ≤ 15 mph

- **Rainfall and irrigation**
  - Rain free interval: 24 hours
  - Rainfast: 4 hours

- **DO NOT apply aerially**
Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

Topics:

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Avoid Temperature Inversions

- ONLY apply between sunrise and sunset
- DO NOT apply when temperature inversions exist at the field level
  - Temperature inversions at the field level are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude
  - Presence can be indicated by ground fog, smoke not rising, dust hanging over a road, or presence of dew or frost
- Most inversions occur between 2 hours before sunset until 1 hour after sunrise

Confirm that field level inversions DO NOT exist before application
Temperature Inversions
Impact on physical spray drift

During an inversion, small droplets can remain suspended in air and move great distances horizontally for as long as inversion lasts.

- Larger area potentially impacted
- Symptomology possible over large area
- Direction and distance of movement is unpredictable

DO NOT make applications when an inversion exists at the field level.
**Temperature Inversions**

Impact on physical spray drift

**HySplit Modeling of Spray Drift Utilizing Actual Weather Conditions**

- **Labeled Application**
  Turbo TeeJet Induction (TTI) nozzles at 60 PSI applied at 1 PM on June 6, 2017. Wind speed ~9 MPH.

- **During An Inversion**
  Turbo TeeJet Induction Nozzles (TTI) at 60 PSI applied at 9 PM on June 2, 2017. Wind speed < 3 MPH

- **Legend**
  - 1/100X
  - 1/1,000X
  - 1/10,000X

- ~6 times larger area impacted during inversion conditions

June 6 modeling with 15 minute droplet half life. June 2 modeling with no droplet half life. Based on weather data from Keiser, AR.
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Spray System Hygiene
2018 Federal label requirements

- Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned **before** and **after** application of approved dicamba products
- Document that required cleanout procedures were followed
  - Date and method at minimum
- Triple rinse procedure outlined on the label
  - Use detergent based tank cleaner in 2nd rinse
  - Wash the exterior of the sprayer
  - Remove and clean end caps, nozzles, screens, and filters

Hygiene is critical at all points in the handling and mixing process
Why focus on hygiene of the entire handling process of pesticides?

- Contamination can damage susceptible crops
  - Potential to affect multiple fields
  - Patterns may or may not be visible

- Contamination can cause incompatibility and plug screens and/or other sprayer parts

- Contamination with ammonium sulfate (AMS) can compromise lower volatility improvements of new dicamba formulations

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How much dicamba does it take to potentially contaminate a sprayer?

3 ml of formulated product

12 fl oz of spray solution

Commercial sprayer with 1000 gallon tank
Application volume: 10 GPA

Hygiene is critical to preventing spray system contamination
Simple Handling and Mixing Model

Limited points of potential contamination

Product mixed directly in sprayer

Product applied

If there is no "upstream" product handling, then the sprayer is sole source of contamination concern

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“Upstream” Handling and Mixing

Multiple points of potential contamination

- Storage tanks/shuttles
- Hoses and pumps at the “shed” and in the field
  - Especially unlined EPDM hoses
- Mixing and loading equipment
- Nurse trucks

Anything formulated product and/or spray solution touches prior to the sprayer can be a source of contamination

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Complex Handling and Mixing Model

Multiple points of potential contamination

Bulk product storage

Mini-Bulk storage

Product transfer

Product mixing

Product mixing

Dedicated system(s) recommended to prevent contamination
Complex Handling and Mixing Model

Multiple points of potential contamination

Overhead transfer and filling

Nurse truck “hot loads”

Overhead transfer and filling

In-field mixing and filling

Dedicated system(s) recommended to prevent contamination

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Spray System Hygiene

Summary

- Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned **before** and **after** application of approved dicamba products.
- Ensure all pumps, hoses, tanks, and other mixing and loading equipment are thoroughly cleaned before using that equipment for non-dicamba crops.
- Consider having dedicated system for all equipment used in measuring, mixing, loading, and applying dicamba products.

Hygiene is critical at all points in the handling and mixing process.

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Engenia herbicide is now a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP)

- Only Certified Applicators, and those operating under their guidance, may purchase and apply Engenia herbicide
- Individual state requirements may vary

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Record Keeping
2018 Federal Label Requirements

Record keeping of all applications is required

- Records must be generated as soon as practical but no later than 14 days after application
- Records must be retained for 2 years
- Must be made available upon request to State Pesticide Control Officials, USDA, and EPA
- All required records per 7 CFR Part 110
- Refer to federal label for full listing of record keeping requirements

Paper and electronic forms will be provided to ease recording of information

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Record Keeping
Details that must be recorded

1. Certified applicator full name
2. Certification number
3. Product name
4. EPA registration number
5. Total amount applied
6. Application month, day, year
7. Location of application
8. Crop or site receiving the application
9. Size of area treated
10. Applicator proof of training
11. Application timing (PRE or days after planting)
12. Receipts of purchase
13. Product label(s) including 24(c) state local needs
14. Document awareness of sensitive crops
15. Date and procedure for spray system cleanout (before and after spraying)
16. List of tank-mix products with EPA registration numbers
17. Start and finish time
18. Nozzle and pressure
19. Air temperature at boom height at start and finish
20. Wind speed and direction at start and finish

Record must be made for each application of approved dicamba products

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Effective Weed Management

Key strategies

1. Identify the target weeds

2. Include multiple, effective sites of action (SOA’s)

3. Use a good residual PRE herbicide

4. Spray your POST herbicide early
   - 4” max weed height
   - Target application at 3 to 5 weeks after planting for soybeans or sooner for cotton
   - Add a residual herbicide to the POST

Tailor your weed management plan to the field

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Effective Weed Management

Identify the target weeds

- Understand if weeds are resistant to any herbicide SOA’s (e.g., glyphosate, triazine, ALS, HPPD, and PPO)
- Dicamba is effective on over 200 of the toughest broadleaf weeds

Use multiple effective sites of action to mitigate development of resistance
Effective Weed Management
Palmer amaranth and waterhemp can grow fast!

- Start with a good residual PRE herbicide
- Plan to spray POST when weeds are <1 inch tall
- Minimizes weed competition and impact on crop yield

Weeds can exceed optimum height for control in a matter of days
Effective Weed Management
Use residual herbicide at planting

2016 – BASF Trial – 30 Days After Post – Story City, IA

POST ONLY (V3):
Engenia® herbicide (12.8 fl oz)
+ glyphosate

PRE: Zidua® PRO herbicide (6 fl oz)
POST (V3): Engenia herbicide (12.8 fl oz)
+ glyphosate

PRE residual followed by POST dicamba preserves yield potential

Always read and follow label directions. Engenia is a US EPA Restricted Use Pesticide.

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Effective Weed Management
Best practices to optimize efficacy

- **Standard recommendation – 15 GPA**
  - Better coverage for tough weeds
  - Marestail, Palmer amaranth, waterhemp, and kochia
  - Match nozzle to GPA and sprayer speed
  - Keep pressure within specified range per label

- **Use an adjuvant**
  - Maximizes dicamba uptake
    - For example: Non-Ionic Surfactants (NIS)
  - Adjust adjuvant for tank mix if needed
  - Add approved Drift Reduction Agent (DRA) if required as listed on www.EngeniaTankMix.com

"Optimize efficacy with proper application volume and adjuvant"
Effective Weed Management
Success requires a plan

- **Use Multiple effective Sites-of-Action**
  - Mitigate development of weed resistance

- **Use Preemergence Residual herbicides**
  - Reduce weed pressure for better control with POST herbicides
  - More time to select the proper spray day for POST
  - Preserve yield potential

- **Plan an Early Post treatment with a residual herbicide**
  - Reliable control of small weeds
  - Extended in-season control

Tailor your weed management plan to each field
Training For Approved Dicamba Formulations

Topics:
- Why does dicamba require additional precautions
- Dicamba label requirements
- Understanding temperature inversions
- Spray system hygiene
- Record keeping
- Using dicamba in a weed management system

Summary

These slides were prepared by BASF to satisfy US EPA requirements. Please check with your state pesticide regulatory authority as additional requirements may be imposed by state regulatory authorities. DATE 11/17.
For Application Success, Follow These Best Practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Increase in off-target risk from wrong choice</th>
<th>Label Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nozzle choice</td>
<td>66X</td>
<td>Only use approved nozzles[^1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boom height</td>
<td>5.6X</td>
<td>Maintain boom height ≤ 24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind speed</td>
<td>3.4X</td>
<td>Only spray if wind between 3-10 mph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Areas and Crops</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>Know what is downwind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inversion</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>DO NOT spray at night or during a field level inversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS/UAN tank-mix</td>
<td>20X increase in volatility</td>
<td>Only use approved tank mixtures[^1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray system hygiene</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>Clean sprayer/mixing equipment before and after application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^1]: As listed on the website of the approved dicamba product.

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Approved Dicamba Formulations

Summary of application requirements
(Additional state restrictions may apply)

**Consult www.EngeniaTankMix.com**

- Use approved nozzles
- Use approved tank mixtures

**Slow Down**

- Keep travel speed to 15 mph or less
- Keep boom height at 24 inches

**Clean the Spray System**

- Both before and after application
- Consider all points of contamination

**Know Your Surroundings**

- Leave a 110 foot downwind buffer as required by label
- DO NOT spray if any wind is blowing toward neighboring sensitive crops

**Know the Weather Conditions**

- Avoid temperature inversions
- Spray when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph

**Plan to Spray Early Post**

Handling and applying dicamba requires extra caution and attention. Failure to follow any of the label requirements can lead to off-target movement.

DO NOT use dicamba if you are unwilling or unable to follow requirements

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Always read and follow label directions. Engenia, Xtendimax, and FeXapan are US EPA Restricted Use Pesticides.

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Always read and follow label directions.
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