

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>FORAGE</b>				
<b>Established Grass Pasture and Hay Crops</b>				
2,4-D amine @ 0.5 to 2 lb/A	Bitter sneezeweed, buttercup, common ragweed, cocklebur, curly dock, goatweed, lanceleaf ragweed, pigweed, thistles.	<b>2,4-D amine</b> 1 to 4 pt/A of 4 lb/gal 2,4-D. Use the higher rate for late applications and on the more resistant weeds.	<b>Early Treatment</b> South Arkansas March 15 to April 15 North Arkansas April 15 to May 15	Delayed treatment is more effective on late spring weeds. All legume species except established white clover and lespedeza (more than 2") are severely injured or killed. See animal restrictions.
2,4-D LV esters @ 0.5 to 2 lb/A	Bitter sneezeweed, buttercup, common ragweed, cocklebur, curly dock, goatweed, lanceleaf ragweed, pigweed, thistles, wild garlic.	<b>2,4-D ester</b> 1 to 4 pt/A of 4 lb/gal 2,4-D.	Same as above except garlic which should be treated in November or December and repeat in late February or early March.	Tends to be 10 to 20% more active than amine formulation due to greater leaf penetration. More effective on larger weeds and most perennials. Add a surfactant for garlic.
dicamba @ 0.5 to 8 lb/A	Most 2,4-D weeds and dogfennel, red sorrel and smartweed.	<b>Banvel, Clarity</b> 1 pt to 2 gal/A of 4 lb/gal.	For annuals, apply when weeds are 2 to 4 inches tall and actively growing. Thistles: rosette stage. Dogfennel: 12 to 18 inches. Other perennials: at or near bloom.	May be tank mixed with 2,4-D to improve control of thistles, red sorrel and smartweed. Do not apply to legumes.
2,4-D + picloram @ 0.063 + 0.25 to 0.54 + 2 lb/A	Bitterweed, buttercup, cocklebur, docks, dogfennel, thistles, horse-nettle, horseweed, prickly lettuce, prickly pear, ragweed, woolly croton, red sorrel and smartweed.	<b>Grazon P + D</b> 1 to 4 pt/A.	Apply when broadleaf annual weeds are small and actively growing. Spray horse-nettle at bloom stage. Treat prickly pear in early May.	<b>Check label for groundwater advisory.</b> The county Extension office has information on the leachability of the soil types on your land. Use higher rates for perennials. Do not use on or near land to be planted in legumes.
2,4-D + dicamba @ 0.375 + 0.125 lb to 0.75 + 0.25 lb/A	Dogfennel (cypressweed), smartweed, horse-nettle, thistles, dock and all weeds listed for 2,4-D alone.	<b>Weedmaster</b> 1 to 4 pt/A. High rate for horse-nettle and thistles.	See instructions for Banvel.	1 lb of Banvel and 2.87 lb of 2,4-D amine per gallon. Controls a broader spectrum of weeds than 2,4-D. May severely injure or kill legumes.
aminopyralid @ 0.046 to 0.1 lb/A	Cocklebur, thistle, horse-nettle, buttercup, bitterweed, horseweed, smartweed and others.	<b>Milestone 2L</b> 3 to 7 fl oz/A.	Postemergence to actively growing weeds. See label for specifics.	No grazing or haying restrictions. Will kill legumes. Do not exceed 7 ounces per acre per year. See label for crop rotation restrictions. Urine and manure of animals grazing treated pastures may contain enough aminopyralid to damage sensitive crops. See label for details.
aminopyralid + 2,4-D @ 0.55 to 0.99 lb/A	Many broadleaf herbaceous and woody plants.	<b>GrazonNext HL</b> 19 to 34 fl oz/A.	Postemergence.	A more concentrated version of GrazonNext. Do not use more than 2.1 pt/A in a single growing season. See label restrictions on movement of treated hay off farm and manure use. Do not harvest hay for 7 days after application.
aminopyralid + florypyrauxefin-benzyl @ 0.063 to 0.104 + 0.006 to 0.014 lb/A	Most broadleaf pasture weeds.	<b>DuraCor</b> 12 to 20 fl oz/A.	Postemergence.	Manure from animals eating Duracor treated forage or mulching with treated hay will damage sensitive broadleaf crops. Do not make more than two applications per year. Wait 30 days between applications. Extremely small amounts of this herbicide may damage sensitive plants. Read the label carefully. Tree damage through root uptake is possible.
aminopyralid + metsulfuron methyl @ 0.039 + 0.006 to 0.013 + 0.019 lb/A	Many broadleaf weeds including blackberry, sumac, buckbrush. Suppresses Virginia buttonweed.	<b>Chaparral 72 DF</b> 1.0 to 3.3 oz/A.	Postemergence to actively growing weeds.	Chaparral will kill or injure bahiagrass and ryegrass. Manure or urine from animals eating Chaparral-treated forage may damage sensitive plants. Do not mulch plants with Chaparral-treated forage.

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imazapic @ 0.063 to 0.19 lb/A	Johnsongrass, crabgrass, sandbur, sedges, barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, foxtail.	<b>Panoramic 2 SL</b> 4 to 12 fl oz/A.	When bermudagrass is fully green and actively growing. Do not apply during transition. Do not apply to drought-stressed bermudagrass, newly aerated fields for 30 days, or to newly sprigged or seeded bermudagrass.	<b>Do not use this product unless you can tolerate 30 to 45 days of bermudagrass suppression after application. Start with the 4 oz rate.</b> Panoramic 2 SL may be applied to common and coastal bermudagrass varieties. Jiggs bermudagrass is more sensitive than other types. Do not apply to World Feeder bermudagrass varieties. Use the 6 oz rate for sandbur.
Indaziflam @ 0.04 to 0.065 lb/A	Annual grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Rezilon 1.67 SC</b> 3 to 5 fl oz/A.	Preemergence.	For use in established bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and other warm-season grass pastures and hayfields. Split applications of 3 fl oz/A can extend residual control of annual weeds. Fall applications can prevent winter annuals and offer early-season weed control in subsequent spring. Do not exceed 6 fl oz/A per 12 month period. No grazing restrictions.
quinclorac @ 0.258 to 0.375 lb/A	Grasses and broadleaves. Good option for barnyardgrass, crabgrass, and field bindweed control.	<b>Facet L</b> 22 to 32 fl oz/A.	Postemergence.	Safe on fescue, ryegrass, and bermudagrass. Application to bermudagrass may result in temporary yellowing under certain conditions. Do not cut treated hay within 7 days after application, but may be grazed immediately. Can use up to 64 fl oz/A for control of leafy spurge.
sulfosulfuron @ 0.062 lb/A	Johnsongrass, sedges.	<b>Outrider 75DF</b> 1.33 oz/A.	Postemergence.	For use in bermudagrass. Add 0.25% v/v of a nonionic surfactant in 10 to 40 gallons per acre as a broadcast application. Apply to actively growing johnsongrass that is at least 18-24 inches tall and up to the heading stage. Sedges should be actively growing with sufficient leaf area developed to intercept the herbicide. Weeds to be treated should not be mowed or grazed for two weeks before or after application.
halosulfuron @ 0.062 lb/A	Nutsedge and some broadleaf weeds.	<b>Permit 75DF</b> 1.33 oz/A.	Treat actively growing nutsedge at the 3- to 5-leaf stage.	Safe on all grasses. Add nonionic surfactant one to two quarts per 100 gallons. May be tank mixed with 2,4-D, Weedmaster or Grazon P+D. A second application may be necessary for full-season nutsedge control.
metsulfuron + nicosulfuron @ 0.014 to 0.028 + 0.035 to 0.05 lb/A	Many broadleaf weeds and grasses including johnsongrass.	<b>Pastora 75DF</b> 1.0 to 1.5 oz/A.	Postemergence to small weeds.	Will stunt bermudagrass temporarily. There are no grazing or haying restrictions. May be tank mixed with 6 fl oz of 4 lb/gal glyphosate per acre for improved grass control. Use on established bermudagrass only. Add 0.25% surfactant. Tank mix with 1 qt/A 2,4-D to improve control of thistle, ragweed and plantain.
metsulfuron @ 0.0038 to 0.038 lb/A	Broadleaf weeds, wild garlic and bahiagrass, weak on ragweed and thistle.	<b>Metsulfuron 60DF</b> 0.1 to 1.0 oz/A.	Postemergence.	Add 0.25% nonionic surfactant. Will stunt fescue. Do not spray ryegrass or legume pastures.

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<b>Dormant Bermudagrass Pastures</b>				
paraquat @ 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Tall fescue, annual grassy weeds such as little barley and broadleaf weeds such as buttercup.	<b>Paraquat</b> (3 lb/gal formulations) 0.7 to 1.3 pt/A.	During active weed growth when there is good soil moisture. Tall fescue: fall, fescue 4 inches tall. Dormant bermuda: February-March before mid-boot stage of little barley.	Two to three applications may be needed for fescue control. When converting to non-endophyte fescue, an intervening crop should be planted before planting the endophyte-free fescue. Do not graze or cut for hay for 40 days after treatment.
glyphosate @ 0.25 lb/A	Annual grasses such as crabgrass, foxtail and sandbur and small broadleaf weeds. Seedling weeds are easier to control.	<b>Glyphosate</b> (4 lb/gal formulations) 16 oz/A.	Late winter or early spring to dormant bermudagrass or immediately after first cutting.	May be applied to <b>dormant bermudagrass or immediately after the first cutting. Applying Roundup to partially green bermudagrass in the spring or regrown bermudagrass after the first cutting will result in crop injury.</b> Do not graze or cut for hay for 60 days following a dormant application. When applying after first cutting, wait 28 days before grazing or harvesting. Roundup cannot be applied to dormant bermudagrass and after the first cutting in the same year. Remove livestock before applying.
<b>Preemergence Grass Control</b>				
indaziflam @ 0.039 to 0.065 lb/a	Crabgrass, ryegrass, annual bluegrass, goosegrass, and some broadleaf weeds.	<b>Rezilon 1.67 SC</b> 3 to 5 fl oz/A.	Preemergence.	For established bermudagrass and bahiagrass. No grazing restrictions. There is a 40 day pre harvest interval on hay that receives more than 3.0 fl oz/A. Do not exceed 5 fl oz/A in a single application. Do not exceed 6 fl oz/A in a 12 month period. Allow 60 days between applications. Do not use on cool season grasses. Apply with a boom sprayer using at least 15 gallons/A. See label for plant back restrictions.
pendimethalin @ 1.0 to 4.0 lb/A	Crabgrass and other annual grasses.	<b>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O</b> 1.1 to 4.2 qt/A.	Preemergence.	For use on bermudagrass and other established, perennial warm season grasses. Do not apply more than 4.2 quarts per year. Prowl may be applied as a split application. For example, make the first application in March followed by an application after the first cutting. 0.25 to 0.5 inches of rainfall is needed to move Prowl into the soil.
<b>Newly Sprigged Bermudagrass</b>				
2,4-D + dicamba @ 0.7 to 1.4 + 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds.	<b>Weedmaster</b> 1 to 2 qt/A, or 1 to 2 pints.	As weeds begin to emerge, typically 7 to 10 days after planting, but the timing may vary with environmental conditions.	For use after sprigging bermudagrass. Control will be reduced if the weeds are allowed to reach 1 inch height or emergence occurs 10 days after application.
diuron @ 1.0 to 1.5 lb/A	Many grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Diuron 4L</b> 1.0 to 1.5 qt/A.	Preemergence or early postemergence.	Apply after planting and before emergence of bermudagrass or weeds. Alternatively, for control of emerged annual weeds up to 4 inches in height, apply 0.4 to 0.8 quart per acre, add 0.25% nonionic surfactant. If bermudagrass has emerged at time of treatment, temporary burn of exposed plant parts may occur. Plant sprigs 2 inches deep in a well-prepared seedbed; do not treat areas where sprigs are planted less than 2 inches deep as crop injury may result. Do not graze or feed foliage from treated areas to livestock within 70 days after application. Never use diuron on "Tifway" or "419" turf-type hybrid bermudagrass.