Table 4-14. Comments on postemergence herbicides for soybeans.

The following herbicides can be added with postemergence herbicides to improve residual weed control. They will not provide control of emerged weeds, so they should be applied to weed-free soil surface or with products that will provide postemergence control of weeds present at time of application. Consult labels when tank-mixing with any herbicide. Some pesticides or adjuvants used in combination with the following herbicides could increase the chance of soybean injury.

### Residual Herbicides Labeled for Postemergence Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application (Timing on Soybean Growth Stage)</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>lb ai/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthem Maxx 4.3SC</td>
<td>pyroxasulfone + fluthiacet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>preemergence up to third trifoliate</td>
<td>2–5.7 fl oz</td>
<td>0.033–0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.002–0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Magnum 7.62EC</td>
<td>S-metolachlor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>1–1.33 pt</td>
<td>0.95–1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlook 6EC</td>
<td>dimethenamid-P</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>cracking stage to 5th trifoliate</td>
<td>12–21 fl oz</td>
<td>0.56–0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant 3CS</td>
<td>acetochlor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>emergence to R2</td>
<td>1.25–2 qt</td>
<td>0.94–1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zidua 85WDG</td>
<td>pyroxasulfone</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>emergence to 3rd trifoliate</td>
<td>1–3.5 oz wt</td>
<td>0.053–0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zidua SC 4.17SC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.75–5.75 fl oz</td>
<td>0.057–0.187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Postemergence Herbicides

The following herbicides are commonly applied postemergence to control emerged weeds. Most of these herbicides require an adjuvant to improve control; refer to proper tables to assist with adjuvant selection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assure II 0.88E/Targa</td>
<td>quizalofop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>5–10 fl oz</td>
<td>0.03–0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Do not use crop oils manufactured from vegetable oils.
- When tank-mixing with a broadleaf herbicide, always read both labels to make sure the right surfactant and concentration are used.
- Apply when grasses are within the recommended growth stage specified on the label.
- Perennial grasses may require a second application for complete control.
- Apply to actively growing grasses in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre using flat fan or hollow cone nozzles.
- To avoid antagonism (reduced grass control) from broadleaf herbicides, spray 2–3 days before the broadleaf herbicide or wait 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide application.
- Assure II/Targa must be applied at least 80 days before harvest.
Chapter 4. Soybean Weed Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basagran 4S</td>
<td>bentazon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>1.5–2 pt</td>
<td>0.75–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butyrac 200 2L</td>
<td>2,4-DB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>0.7–0.9 pt</td>
<td>0.175–0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet 0.91EC</td>
<td>fluthiacet</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>emergence to full flowering</td>
<td>0.4–0.9 fl oz</td>
<td>0.0028–0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic 25DF</td>
<td>chlorimuron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>after 1st trifoliate</td>
<td>0.5–0.75 oz wt</td>
<td>0.008–0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobra 2E</td>
<td>lactofen</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>6–12.5 fl oz</td>
<td>0.09–0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Application should be made while weeds are small and actively growing and before weeds reach maximum size listed on product label. Basagran will not control pigweed species.
- Add crop oil concentrate or nitrogen solution to spray mixture as directed.
- Apply in a minimum of 20 gal of water/A and at minimum pressure of 40 psi.
- Tank-mixing with Reflex or Ultra Blazer improves pigweed control.
- Apply at least 30 days prior to harvest as forage.
- Water quality advisory.

- 2,4-DB is not recommended for use by itself due to limited control and potential for crop injury. Rather, 2 oz of 2,4-DB can improve morningglory, cocklebur, and jimsonweed control when tank-mixed with other postemergence herbicides.
- Potential for crop injury is increased under hot, dry growing conditions.
- If more than 2 oz/A rate is used, apply as directed spray into rows when soybeans are 8 to 12 inches high and cocklebur, morningglory, jimsonweed, and pigweed have not exceeded a height of 3 inches.
- Top of weed seedling must be sprayed. Use precision directed spray application equipment. Apply with sprayer nozzles mounted on skids or gauge wheels. Do not spray more than one-third of the base of soybean as severe injury may occur.
- Application should be made while weeds are small and actively growing.
- Application should be made while weeds are small and actively growing.
- Use surfactant or crop oil concentrate as directed.
- Cobra often causes foliar injury to soybeans.
- Use 6–8 fl oz/A for control of 4- to 6-leaf common ragweed or pigweed.
- Apply at least 45 days prior to harvesting for grain.
### Trade Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engenia</td>
<td>dicamba BAPMA salt</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>emergence through R1</td>
<td>12.8 fl oz</td>
<td>0.5 (ae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XtendiMax/FeXapan</td>
<td>dicamba DGA salt with VaporGrip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 fl oz</td>
<td>0.5 (ae)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Apply over-the-top to dicamba-tolerant (Xtend) soybean varieties only.
- These are the only brands of dicamba registered for this use.
- Applications should be made while weeds are small (4 inches) and actively growing.
- The risk of injuring sensitive plants via off-target movement is much less when these products are used early burndown or prior to planting full-season soybean in the spring compared to postemergence applications or applications prior to planting double-crop soybean during the summer months.
- Spray droplet size plays an important role in minimizing off-target movement. Nozzles that produce extremely coarse or ultra-coarse droplets while limiting the amount of driftable fine droplets are necessary to limit spray drift. Consult labels for approved nozzles.
- Dicamba can be difficult to completely remove from spray equipment and residue is capable of injuring sensitive plants. Follow label instructions concerning sprayer cleanout.
- Cotton, grapes, lima bean, pea, pepper, snap bean, soybean, sweet potato, tobacco, tomato, watermelon, and many other crops are very sensitive to dicamba. Follow application instructions on label to avoid injuring neighboring plants.
- See [Engeniatankmix.com](http://Engeniatankmix.com), [xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com](http://xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com), and [www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com](http://www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com) for approved adjuvants, drift reduction agents, and other tank mixes.
- See federal and supplemental labels for use in dicamba-tolerant soybean for details on drift management, including recommended nozzles and pressures, wind speed, boom height, temperature inversions, buffers, susceptible plants, and spray equipment cleanout.
- Can be applied multiple times postemergence; do not exceed a total of 25.6 fl oz of Engenia or 44 fl oz of XtendiMax/FeXapan postemergence; do not exceed a combined total for the season of 51.2 fl oz of Engenia or 88 fl oz of XtendiMax/FeXapan.
- Water quality advisory.

| Extreme          | glyphosate + imazethapyr            | 9                     | postemergence                   | 1.5 qt      | 0.56 (ae)                   |

- Prepackaged mixture of glyphosate plus Pursuit. Amount of glyphosate in Extreme is lower compared to amount when applied; additional glyphosate maybe needed for some species.
- Pursuit is a Group 2 herbicide, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.
- Apply at least 85 days prior to harvesting for grain.
- Refer to comments in sections for individual herbicides for more information.

| FirstRate 84WDG  | cloransulam                        | 2                     | 1st trifoliate to 50% flowering | 0.3–0.6 oz  | 0.016–0.031                 |

- Tank-mix to broaden weed spectrum.
- FirstRate may be applied up to 0.6 oz for heavy weed infestations or added residual control.
- FirstRate water-dispersable packets are not soluble in liquid fertilizer solutions; premixing in water is required. UAN will improve velvetleaf control.
- Two applications of 0.3 oz/A are allowed. Do not exceed 1.05 oz/A per season.
- FirstRate is a Group 2 herbicide, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.
- Apply at least 65 days prior to harvesting for grain and 14 days prior to harvesting for forage.
- Water quality advisory.

| Flexstar GT 3.5  | glyphosate + fomesafen              | 9                     | postemergence                   | 3–4.5 pt    | 1–1.47 (ae)                 |

- Prepackaged mixture of glyphosate plus Reflex; refer to comments in those sections for more information.

| Fusilade DX 2E   | fluazifop                          | 1                     | postemergence                   | 6–12 fl oz  | 0.09–0.18                   |
| Fusion 2.56EC    | fluazifop + fenoxyprop             | 1                     | postemergence                   | 6–12 fl oz  | 0.094–0.188                 |

- See label for rate and size of weed to be controlled.
- Most annual grasses should be treated when 2–4 inches in height. Perennial grasses may require second application to achieve complete control.
- To avoid antagonism (reduced grass control) from broadleaf herbicides, spray 2–3 days before the broadleaf herbicide or wait 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide application.
- Apply before soybeans begin to bloom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harmony SG 50DF</td>
<td>thifensulfuron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>at least 1st trifoliate</td>
<td>0.125 oz wt (1/4 oz)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty 280 2.34L</td>
<td>glufosinate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>emergence to bloom stage</td>
<td>32–43 fl oz</td>
<td>0.59–0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit Plus 74WDG</td>
<td>halosulfuron + thifensulfuron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1st trifoliate to R2 stage</td>
<td>0.75 oz wt</td>
<td>0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poast 1.5E</td>
<td>sethoxydim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>postemergence</td>
<td>0.75–1.5 pt</td>
<td>0.14–0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Harmony SG is a very concentrated formulation. Be sure to use proper application rate, otherwise soybean injury may occur.
- Various formulations of Harmony 50SG and generic 75DF thifensulfuron are available; be sure proper rate is applied.
- Apply when weeds are actively growing and before they reach maximum size listed on product label.
- Any crop may be planted within 45 days following Harmony SG application.
- For adequate velvetleaf control, add 1 gallon of liquid nitrogen solution per acre.
- Use of STS or Bolt varieties will reduce the risk of injury.
- Harmony SG plus Classic is available as a prepackaged mixture called Synchrony XP.
- Harmony SG plus Sandea/Permit is available as a prepackaged mixture called Permit Plus.
- Synchrony XP can be applied to non-STS soybean varieties at the 0.375 oz/A use rate or to STS or Bolt varieties at rates up to 1.125 oz/A.
- Harmony SG, generic thifensulfuron products, Permit Plus, and Synchrony XP labels state that the first trifoliate leaf of the soybean is fully expanded before the application is made.
- Apply Harmony 7 days before harvesting forage green; 30 days before harvesting dried forage; and 60 days before harvesting for grain.
- Harmony is a Group 2 herbicide, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.

- Permit Plus is labeled only for STS or Bolt varieties.
- Permit Plus can be applied from V1 stage up until 88 days before harvest.
- Permit Plus is excellent for yellow nutsedge control.
- Can be tank-mixed with glyphosate.
- See Harmony entry for more information.
- Permit Plus contains two Group 2 herbicides, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.

- Permit Plus 74WDG is a residual soil-applied product or a sequential POST application may be necessary depending on weed species and severity.
- Liberty provides no soil residual activity.
- Tank-mixing Liberty with other herbicides including residual products (e.g., Outlook, Warrant) is allowed. Local university research has not observed increased injury with most herbicide combinations; some stunting and leaf burn was observed when Liberty was tank-mixed with Prefix.
- Liberty 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 3 lb/A.
- Use of surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.
- Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control; do not use nozzles that produce large droplets; use at least 15 gal/A (20 gal/A if dense vegetation is present).
- Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced weed control.
- Liberty 280 has been observed to antagonize grass control with postemergence grass herbicides.
- Apply 45 days before harvesting for grain or forage.

- Permit Plus 74WDG is a residual soil-applied product or a sequential POST application may be necessary depending on weed species and severity.
- Liberty provides no soil residual activity.
- Tank-mixing Liberty with other herbicides including residual products (e.g., Outlook, Warrant) is allowed. Local university research has not observed increased injury with most herbicide combinations; some stunting and leaf burn was observed when Liberty was tank-mixed with Prefix.
- Liberty 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 3 lb/A.
- Use of surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.
- Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control; do not use nozzles that produce large droplets; use at least 15 gal/A (20 gal/A if dense vegetation is present).
- Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced weed control.
- Liberty 280 has been observed to antagonize grass control with postemergence grass herbicides.
- Apply 45 days before harvesting for grain or forage.

- Permit Plus is labeled only for STS or Bolt varieties.
- Permit Plus can be applied from V1 stage up until 88 days before harvest.
- Permit Plus is excellent for yellow nutsedge control.
- Can be tank-mixed with glyphosate.
- See Harmony entry for more information.
- Permit Plus contains two Group 2 herbicides, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.

- Permit Plus 74WDG is a residual soil-applied product or a sequential POST application may be necessary depending on weed species and severity.
- Liberty provides no soil residual activity.
- Tank-mixing Liberty with other herbicides including residual products (e.g., Outlook, Warrant) is allowed. Local university research has not observed increased injury with most herbicide combinations; some stunting and leaf burn was observed when Liberty was tank-mixed with Prefix.
- Liberty 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 3 lb/A.
- Use of surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.
- Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control; do not use nozzles that produce large droplets; use at least 15 gal/A (20 gal/A if dense vegetation is present).
- Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced weed control.
- Liberty 280 has been observed to antagonize grass control with postemergence grass herbicides.
- Apply 45 days before harvesting for grain or forage.

- Permit Plus is labeled only for STS or Bolt varieties.
- Permit Plus can be applied from V1 stage up until 88 days before harvest.
- Permit Plus is excellent for yellow nutsedge control.
- Can be tank-mixed with glyphosate.
- See Harmony entry for more information.
- Permit Plus contains two Group 2 herbicides, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.

- Permit Plus 74WDG is a residual soil-applied product or a sequential POST application may be necessary depending on weed species and severity.
- Liberty provides no soil residual activity.
- Tank-mixing Liberty with other herbicides including residual products (e.g., Outlook, Warrant) is allowed. Local university research has not observed increased injury with most herbicide combinations; some stunting and leaf burn was observed when Liberty was tank-mixed with Prefix.
- Liberty 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 3 lb/A.
- Use of surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.
- Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control; do not use nozzles that produce large droplets; use at least 15 gal/A (20 gal/A if dense vegetation is present).
- Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced weed control.
- Liberty 280 has been observed to antagonize grass control with postemergence grass herbicides.
- Apply 45 days before harvesting for grain or forage.

- Permit Plus is labeled only for STS or Bolt varieties.
- Permit Plus can be applied from V1 stage up until 88 days before harvest.
- Permit Plus is excellent for yellow nutsedge control.
- Can be tank-mixed with glyphosate.
- See Harmony entry for more information.
- Permit Plus contains two Group 2 herbicides, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.

- Permit Plus 74WDG is a residual soil-applied product or a sequential POST application may be necessary depending on weed species and severity.
- Liberty provides no soil residual activity.
- Tank-mixing Liberty with other herbicides including residual products (e.g., Outlook, Warrant) is allowed. Local university research has not observed increased injury with most herbicide combinations; some stunting and leaf burn was observed when Liberty was tank-mixed with Prefix.
- Liberty 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 3 lb/A.
- Use of surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.
- Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control; do not use nozzles that produce large droplets; use at least 15 gal/A (20 gal/A if dense vegetation is present).
- Applications should be made between two hours after sunrise and one hour before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced weed control.
- Liberty 280 has been observed to antagonize grass control with postemergence grass herbicides.
- Apply 45 days before harvesting for grain or forage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pursuit 2S</td>
<td>imazethapyr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>before bloom</td>
<td>4 fl oz</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • A prepackaged mixture with glyphosate is available as Extreme. The amount of glyphosate is lower than the rate commonly used when glyphosate is applied alone.  
• Only one application of Pursuit can be made per soybean growing season.  
• Extreme can only be applied to soybean varieties designated Roundup Ready.  
• Observe rotation restrictions for products containing imazethapyr (see Table 1-5).  
• Pursuit is a Group 2 herbicide, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.  
• Apply at least 85 days prior to grain harvest.  
• Water quality advisory. |
| Raptor 1S       | imazamox    | 2                     | before bloom| 4–5 fl oz | 0.031–0.039                |
| • Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of soybeans may occur, especially if under environmental stress.  
• When adequate soil moisture is present, Raptor will provide residual activity of susceptible germinating weeds.  
• Apply when weeds are actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed on product label. Add a non-ionic surfactant and fertilizer solution as directed.  
• Less persistent than Pursuit, but follow labeled crop rotation restrictions (see Table 1-5).  
• Raptor is a Group 2 herbicide, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.  
• Apply at least 85 days prior to grain harvest. |
| Reflex 2E or Flexstar 1.88E | fomesafen | 14                    | postemergence | 1–1.6 pt | 0.25–0.375 0.235–0.376 |
| • Do not apply Reflex or Flexstar or other fomesafen containing products more than once every 2 years.  
• Follow labeled rotation restrictions (see Table 1-4).  
• Flexstar can cause more soybean injury than Reflex.  
• Tank-mixing Reflex with glyphosate formulated as a potassium salt can cause compatibility issues; glyphosate formulations as isopropyl or diamonium salts do not have this issue.  
• Flexstar GT contains glyphosate plus fomesafen and should be applied only to glyphosate-resistant soybeans.  
• Marvel is prepackaged mixture with Reflex and Cadet, but rate of Reflex is below what is typically recommended and needed for effective weed control.  
• Prefix is a premix of Reflex and Dual and must be applied at least 90 days before grain harvest. Warranty Ultra is a premix of Reflex with Warrant and must be applied at least 45 days before grain harvest. Both have low ratio of Reflex that is below what is typically recommended for effective control.  
• Apply Reflex prior to soybean bloom.  
• Do not apply within 14 days of an application of saflufenacil (Kixor or Sharpen).  
• Water quality advisory. |
| Resource 0.86EC | flumiclorac | 14                    | postemergence | 4–12 fl oz | 0.027–0.08   |
| • Apply to actively growing weeds at growth stages recommended on the label.  
• Tank-mixing broadens the weed control spectrum; use higher rates for larger velvetleaf. Resource has activity against several other weeds when they are in the 2- to 3-leaf stage, including cocklebur, lambsquarters, common ragweed, jimsonweed, pigweed species, and prickly sida, but control declines on larger weeds.  
• Apply in a minimum of 10 gal of water/A and a minimum pressure of 30 psi.  
• In most cases, use a crop oil concentrate or other additive according to product label.  
• Apply at least 60 days prior to grain harvest. |
| Select 2E or Select Max 0.97EC | clethodim | 1                      | postemergence | 6–16 fl oz | 0.094–0.25 0.05–0.25 |
| • Clethodim is also available as Select Max, which contains a specialized adjuvant system, thus non-ionic surfactant plus ammonium sulfate (AMS) is the standard adjuvant recommendation. Also, Select Max does not require additional adjuvants (other than AMS) when tank-mixed with a “loaded” glyphosate product and provides greater flexibility in additive selection when tank-mixed with other products.  
• Select 2E should always include crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/A. Add ammonium sulfate at 2.5 lb/A to improve quackgrass control.  
• To avoid antagonism (reduced grass control) from broadleaf herbicides, spray 2–3 days before the broadleaf herbicide or wait 7 days after the broadleaf herbicide application.  
• Apply at least 60 days prior to grain harvest. |
| Storm            | bentazon + aciflourfen | 6            | postemergence | 1–1.5 pt | 0.33–0.5 0.167–0.25 |
| • Prepackaged mixture of Basagran plus Ultra Blazer; refer to comments in those sections for more information.  
• Apply at least 50 days prior to grain harvest. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Site of Action Number</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Product/A</th>
<th>Active Ingredient (ai) lb/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony XP 28.4XP</td>
<td>chlorimuron + thifensulfuron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>fully expanded 1st trifoliate</td>
<td>0.375–1.125 oz</td>
<td>0.005–0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0016–0.0045</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony XP may be applied postemergence to STS or Bolt soybeans at a use rate of 0.375–1.125 oz/A and to non-STS soybeans at 0.375 oz/A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony XP may be tank-mixed to improve weed control spectrum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carefully observe crop rotation intervals, and note that extended crop rotation intervals apply when Synchrony XP is applied following preemergence applications of other sulfonurea or imidazolinone herbicides (see Table 1-5).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony contains two Group 2 herbicides, and there is widespread resistance in the region to this family of herbicides.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply at least 60 days before harvest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra Blazer 2S</td>
<td>acifluorfen</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>at least 1st trifoliate</td>
<td>0.5–1.5 pt</td>
<td>0.125–0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply in a minimum of 20 gal of water/A and at a minimum pressure of 40 psi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Do not apply when weeds or crop are under stress; applications made under these conditions generally will be less satisfactory than those made under optimum conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tank-mixing with Basagran improves velvetleaf and common lambsquarters control.</td>
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<td>Apply at least 50 days prior to grain harvest.</td>
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<td>Water quality advisory.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Various glyphosate formulations exist; see Table 1-2 (glyphosate formulations) for more information.