

# TABLE 6A – Chemical Weed Control in Potatoes

## Potatoes – Preplant Followed by Delayed Preemergence

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
<b>Annual grasses, Annual broadleaves Preplant incorporated</b>	EPTC ( <i>Eptam</i> )	4	4.5 pt 7EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work into soil immediately after application.</li> <li>• Use 6.75 pt/A if nutsedge is a problem.</li> <li>• Preplant incorporated.</li> </ul>
<b>FOLLOWED BY Delayed preemergence</b>	linuron ( <i>Lorox/Linex</i> )	1	1 qt 4L OR 2 lb 50DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These treatments follow <i>Eptam</i> preplant incorporated.</li> <li>• Delayed preemergence.</li> <li>• Treatment should be made prior to potato emergence and to germinating weeds or weeds that have emerged but are very small.</li> <li>• If small weeds have emerged, add non-ionic surfactant at 0.125% (1 pt/100 gal. water).</li> <li>• A preemergence application of metribuzin to Atlantic and and Shepody varieties is not recommended because injury can occur, especially under adverse weather conditions and when high metribuzin rates are used.</li> <li>• DO NOT use <i>Matrix</i> preemergence on soils with greater than 6% organic matter.</li> <li>• Adding <i>Matrix</i> will provide additional annual grass and redroot pigweed control and will suppress cocklebur.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
	OR metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	OR 0.5	OR 0.67 lb 75DF	
	+ rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> )	+ 0.024	+ 1.5 oz 25DF	

## Potatoes – Early Preemergence Followed by Delayed Preemergence

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
<b>Annual grasses (especially barnyard- grass) Early preemergence</b>	s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum</i> )	1.27	1.33 pt 7.64EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply <b>early preemergence</b> – make application soon after planting.</li> <li>• If field leveling is necessary, it should be done soon after planting.</li> <li>• Most effective on germinating grasses that have not emerged.</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• DO NOT use <i>Prowl/Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O/Pendimax</i> on muck soils or loamy sands with less than 1.5% organic matter.</li> <li>• <i>Outlook</i> rates range from 12 to 18 oz/A (coarse textured soils) and 18 to 21 oz/A (medium- to fine-textured soils).</li> <li>• Under cold or wet conditions, applications of <i>Outlook</i> may result in delayed emergence or early season stunting.</li> <li>• Follow with <i>Sencor</i>, or <i>Lorox/Linex</i>, or <i>Sencor</i> plus <i>Matrix</i>.</li> </ul>
	OR metolachlor ( <i>Parallel, Parallel PCS, Stalwart</i> )	OR 2	OR 2 pt 7.8EC	
	OR pendimethalin ( <i>Prowl/Pendimax</i> )	OR 0.75	OR 1.8 pt 3.3EC	
	OR ( <i>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O</i> )		OR 1.6 pt 3.8 ACS	
	OR dimethenamid-P ( <i>Outlook</i> )	0.66	14 oz 6L	
<b>FOLLOWED BY: Delayed preemergence</b>	linuron ( <i>Lorox/Linex</i> )	1	1 qt 4L OR 2 lb 50DF	
	OR metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	OR 0.5	OR 0.67 lb 75DF	
	+ rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> )	+ 0.024	+ 1.5 oz 25DF	

## Potatoes – Delayed Preemergence

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations	
<b>Annual broadleaves, Annual grasses, Yellow nutsedge</b>	linuron ( <i>Lorox/Linex</i> )	1.5	1.5 qt 4L OR 3 lb 50DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If field leveling is necessary, it should be done soon after planting to allow weed emergence before spraying.</li> <li>• Apply delayed preemergence before grasses are 2 inches and broadleaves are 4 inches, but BEFORE POTATOES EMERGE.</li> <li>• On soils with greater than 5% organic matter, apply 2 lb a.i./A of linuron to emerged weeds.</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• <i>Outlook</i> rates range from 12 to 18 oz/A (coarse textured soils) and 18 to 21 oz/A (medium- to fine-textured soils).</li> <li>• Under cold or wet conditions, applications of <i>Outlook</i> may result in delayed emergence or early season stunting.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>	
	+	+	+		
	s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum</i> )	1.27	1.33 pt 7.64EC		
	OR	OR	OR		
	metolachlor (Parallel, <i>Parallel PCS, Stalwart</i> )	2	2 pt 7.8EC		
	OR				
	dimethenamid-P ( <i>Outlook</i> )	0.66	14 oz 6L		
	<hr/>				
	metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	0.5	0.67 lb 75DF		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If field leveling is necessary, it should be done soon after planting to allow weed emergence before spraying.</li> <li>• Apply delayed preemergence before weeds are 1 inch and before potatoes emerge.</li> <li>• Use up to 1 lb a.i. of metribuzin/A on high organic (muck) soil.</li> <li>• A preemergence application of metribuzin to Atlantic or Shepody varieties is not recommended because injury can occur, especially under adverse weather conditions and where high metribuzin rates are used.</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• <i>Outlook</i> rates range from 12 to 18 oz/A (coarse textured soils) and 18 to 21 oz/A (medium- to fine-textured soils).</li> <li>• Under cold or wet conditions, applications of <i>Outlook</i> may result in delayed emergence or early season stunting.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
	+	+	+		
	s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum</i> )	1.27	1.33 pt 7.64EC		
	OR	OR	OR		
	metolachlor (Parallel, <i>Parallel PCS, Stalwart</i> )	2	2 pt 7.8EC		
	OR				
	dimethenamid-P ( <i>Outlook</i> )	0.66	14 oz 6L		
<hr/>					
metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	0.5	0.67 lb 75DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If field leveling is necessary, it should be done soon after planting to allow weed emergence before spraying.</li> <li>• Apply delayed preemergence before weeds are 1 inch tall and before potatoes emerge.</li> <li>• A preemergence application of metribuzin to Atlantic or Shepody varieties is not recommended because injury can occur, especially under adverse weather conditions and where high metribuzin rates are used.</li> <li>• DO NOT use <i>Matrix</i> preemergence on soils with greater than 6% organic matter.</li> <li>• Adding <i>Matrix</i> will provide additional annual grass and redroot pigweed control and will suppress cocklebur.</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• <i>Outlook</i> rates range from 12 to 18 oz/A (coarse textured soils) and 18 to 21 oz/A (medium- to fine-textured soils).</li> <li>• Under cold or wet conditions, applications of <i>Outlook</i> may result in delayed emergence or early season stunting.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>		
+	+	+			
rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> )	0.024	1.5 oz 25DF			
+	+	+			
s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum</i> )	1.27	1.33 pt 7.64EC			
OR	OR	OR			
metolachlor (Parallel, <i>Parallel PCS, Stalwart</i> )	2	2 pt 7.8EC			
OR					
dimethenamid-P ( <i>Outlook</i> )	0.66	14 oz 6L			

## Potatoes – Postemergence

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
<b>Annual broadleaves, Annual grasses</b>	metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	0.25	0.33 lb 75DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO NOT apply postemergence within 3 days after periods of cool, wet or cloudy weather — crop injury may occur.</li> <li>• Treat when weeds are less than 1 inch tall.</li> <li>• Greater possibility of injury to potatoes when sprayed at 12-15 inches.</li> <li>• Not recommended on Atlantic, Shepody, Chip Belle, Bell Chip, or Centennial varieties.</li> <li>• Not recommended for early-maturing varieties such as Superior.</li> <li>• Not recommended for red-skinned varieties.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply postemergence within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>• Metribuzin at 0.33 lb DF/A can be tank mixed with <i>Poast</i> for annual grass and broadleaf weed control on russet or white-skinned potatoes that are NOT early-maturing. See <i>Poast</i> remarks for the recommended rate. Crop injury may occur.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
<b>Annual broadleaves, Annual grasses</b>	metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> ) + rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> ) + non-ionic surfactant	0.25  + 0.0156	0.33 lb 75DF  + 1 oz 25DF  + 0.125%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO NOT apply postemergence within 3 days after periods of cool, wet, or cloudy weather or crop injury may occur.</li> <li>• Treat when weeds are less than 1 inch tall.</li> <li>• Greater possibility of injury to potatoes when sprayed at 12-15 inches.</li> <li>• Not recommended on Atlantic, Shepody, Chip Belle, Bell Chip, or Centennial varieties.</li> <li>• Not recommended for early-maturing varieties such as Superior.</li> <li>• Not recommended for red-skinned varieties.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply postemergence within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>• Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.125% (1 pint per 100 gal. water).</li> <li>• <i>Matrix</i> will improve control of annual grasses, redroot pigweed, triazine-resistant lambsquarters, wild buckwheat, and yellow nutsedge and quackgrass.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
	s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum</i> , <i>Dual II Magnum</i> ) OR metolachlor ( <i>Parallel</i> , <i>Parallel PCS</i> , <i>Stalwart</i> ) + metribuzin ( <i>Sencor</i> )	1.27  OR 2  + 0.25	1.33 pt 7.64EC  OR 2 pt 7.8EC  + 0.33 lb 75DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to remarks for metribuzin postemergence.</li> <li>• APPLICATION should be made ONLY as a directed or semi-DIRECTED spray to avoid chlorosis, minor necrosis and leaf distortion.</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
<b>Redroot pigweed, Wild mustard, Annual grasses</b>	rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> ) + non-ionic surfactant	0.0156	1 oz 25DF  + 0.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO NOT apply postemergence within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply by air.</li> <li>• Apply to small weeds less than 1 inch tall (quackgrass 4–6 inches) that are actively growing.</li> <li>• For control of redroot pigweed, mustard, and annual grasses.</li> <li>• Suppression of wild buckwheat, yellow nutsedge, quackgrass, and volunteer cereals.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
<b>Annual grasses Redroot pigweed</b>	s-metolachlor ( <i>Dual Magnum</i> , <i>Dual II Magnum</i> ) OR metolachlor ( <i>Parallel</i> , <i>Parallel PCS</i> , <i>Stalwart</i> )	1.27  OR 2	1.33 pt 7.64EC  OR 2 pt 7.8EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will not control emerged weeds.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply within 40 days of harvest.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply to potatoes at green tip (cracking).</li> <li>• Metolachlor at 2.0 lb a.i./A should provide similar control to s-metolachlor at 1.27 lb a.i. /A.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>

## Potatoes – Postemergence (continued)

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
<b>Annual grasses</b>	sethoxydim ( <i>Poast</i> )	0.19	1 pt 1.5SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply to annual grasses up to 8 inches tall (crabgrass up to 6 inches).</li> <li>• <i>Poast</i> can be reduced to 0.75 pt/A for 1- to 4-inch tall barnyardgrass, green and giant foxtails, and fall panicum.</li> <li>• Do not apply to grasses under stress — poor weed control may result.</li> <li>• Use 5-20 gal. water/A at 40-60 psi.</li> <li>• No soil activity.</li> <li>• Do not cultivate within 5 days prior to and 7 days following application.</li> <li>• Metribuzin at 0.33 lb DF/A can be tank mixed with <i>Poast</i> for annual grass and broadleaf weed control on russet or white-skinned potatoes that are NOT early-maturing. Add crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/A. Crop injury may occur.</li> <li>• If applied separately, wait 1 day after <i>Poast</i> application before applying metribuzin. Wait a minimum of 7 days after metribuzin before applying <i>Poast</i>.</li> <li>• Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
	+ crop oil concentrate		+ 1 qt	
	clethodim ( <i>Select/Arrow</i> )	0.094	6 oz 2EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use 10-40 gal. water/A at 20-60 psi.</li> <li>• No soil activity.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply to grasses under stress — poor weed control may result.</li> <li>• Do not cultivate within 7 days prior to and 7 days following application.</li> <li>• <i>Select</i> can be reduced to 4 oz/A for barnyardgrass, giant foxtail, and fall panicum shorter than 4 inches and volunteer corn shorter than 6 inches.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
	+ crop oil concentrate		+ 1%	
<b>Quackgrass</b>	sethoxydim ( <i>Poast</i> )	0.29 + 0.19	1.5 pt + 1 pt 1.5SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TWO APPLICATIONS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR QUACKGRASS CONTROL. Make a second application of 1 pt/A 14-21 days following initial treatment. Cultivation may replace second application.</li> <li>• Treat actively growing quackgrass 6-8 inches tall.</li> <li>• See remarks for annual grass control with <i>Poast</i>.</li> </ul>
	+ crop oil concentrate		+ 1 qt + 1 qt	
	+ ammonium sulfate		+ 2.5 lb + 2.5 lb	
	clethodim ( <i>Select/Arrow</i> )	0.125-0.25	8-16 oz 2EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TWO APPLICATIONS MAY BE NEEDED FOR BEST QUACKGRASS CONTROL.</li> <li>• Make first application when quackgrass is 6-8 inches tall.</li> <li>• Make second application when quackgrass is 6-8 inches tall.</li> <li>• Make second application 14-21 days later when quackgrass has regrown. Cultivation may replace second application.</li> <li>• Use 10-40 gal. water/A at 20-60 psi.</li> <li>• See remarks for annual grass control with <i>Select</i>.</li> </ul>
+ crop oil concentrate	+ 1%			
+ ammonium sulfate	+ 2.5-4.0 lb			
	rimsulfuron ( <i>Matrix</i> )	0.0156	1 oz 25DF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application rate can be increased to 1.5 oz/A.</li> <li>• Apply to quackgrass that is 4-8 inches tall.</li> <li>• Do not apply to quackgrass under stress — poor control may result.</li> <li>• Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</li> <li>• Do not cultivate for 14 days following application.</li> <li>• Refer to label and Table 12 for crop rotation restrictions.</li> </ul>
+ non-ionic surfactant	+ 0.25%			

## Potatoes – Postemergence (continued)

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
Volunteer cereals	sethoxydim ( <i>Poast</i> ) + crop oil concentrate	0.29	1.5 pt 1.5SC  + 1 qt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply before tillering (up to 4 inches tall).</li> <li>• See remarks for annual grass control with <i>Poast</i>.</li> <li>• <i>Poast</i> is NOT recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.</li> <li>• See remarks for annual grass control with <i>Poast</i>.</li> </ul>
	clethodim ( <i>Select/Arrow</i> ) + crop oil concentrate	0.125	8 oz 2EC  + 1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply to volunteer cereals between 2-6 inches tall.</li> <li>• See remarks for annual grass control with <i>Select</i>.</li> </ul>

## TABLE 6B – Vine Desiccation in Potatoes

Weed Controlled	Herbicide	Rate lb/A a.i.	Formulation/A	Remarks and Limitations
<b>Potato Vine Desiccation</b>	diquat ( <i>Reglone</i> ) + surfactant	0.25–0.5	1–2 pt 2L  + 0.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make a second application of 1-2 pt/A a minimum of 5 days later if vine growth is dense.</li> <li>• A total of 4 pt/A may be applied, with no more than 2 pt/A at a single application. Allow 5 days between applications.</li> <li>• Apply at 50 psi or less in 20-100 gal. clean water/A. Greater water volumes will provide more thorough coverage of heavy vine growth.</li> <li>• Apply at least 7 days before harvest.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply to drought-stressed potatoes.</li> <li>• No soil persistence. A cover crop can be planted immediately.</li> </ul>
	endothall ( <i>DESICATE II</i> ) + ammonium sulfate + LI 700	0.75	3 pt 2L  + 5 lb + 1 pt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO NOT add LI 700 if temperatures are high and/or the field is moisture stressed.</li> <li>• Increase application rate to 4 pt/A if vine growth is lush and dense, or if weather conditions are cool and cloudy.</li> <li>• Apply at 50 psi or less in 5-40 gal. water/A.</li> <li>• Apply at least 10 days before harvest.</li> </ul>
	glufosinate ( <i>Rely</i> ) + ammonium sulfate	0.375	3 pt/A 1L  + 17 lb/100 gal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO NOT use to desiccate potatoes that are being used for seed.</li> <li>• Apply at a total volume of 20-100 gal. water/A with ground equipment.</li> <li>• Increase spray volume to at least 30 gal. water/A when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions.</li> <li>• Requires a rainfree period for 4 hours after application.</li> <li>• DO NOT make more than one application per harvest.</li> <li>• Apply at least 9 days before harvest.</li> </ul>
	paraquat ( <i>Gramoxone Max</i> ) + surfactant	0.25–0.47	9.75-18 oz 3L  + 0.125%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Gramoxone Max</i> is a <b>restricted-use</b> pesticide.</li> <li>• DO NOT USE to desiccate potato vines when potatoes are to be stored or used for seed.</li> <li>• DO NOT USE on muck soils.</li> <li>• Apply at 50 psi or less in 50 gal. clean water/A.</li> <li>• Split applications — 13 oz/A for the first application and repeated 5-7 days later is suggested for dense vine canopies.</li> </ul>
	urea sulfuric acid ( <i>Enquik</i> )	–	20 gal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DANGER – CORROSIVE. Protective clothing and eyewear required.</b></li> <li>• <b>Special spray equipment required. SEE LABEL.</b></li> <li>• Apply in 20 gal. water/A (total spray volume of 40 gal/A) at 50 psi.</li> <li>• Split applications — 15 gal of <i>Enquik</i>/A in 25 gal of water/A for the first application and repeated 2 days later is suggested for dense vine canopies.</li> </ul>

## TABLE 6C – Weed Response to Herbicides in Potatoes\*

SITE OF ACTION	CROP TOLERANCE	ANNUAL BROADLEAVES										ANNUAL GRASSES								PERENNIALS										
		COCKLEBUR	JIMSONWEED	LAMBSQUARTERS	NIGHTSHADE (E. BLACK)	PIGWEEED	RAGWEED (COMMON)	SMARTWEED	VELVETLEAF	WILD MUSTARD	WILD BUCKWHEAT	BARNYARDGRASS	CRABGRASS	GIANT FOXTAIL	GREEN FOXTAIL	YELLOW FOXTAIL	FALL PANICUM	WITCHGRASS	SANDBUR	BINDWEED (FIELD)	BINDWEED (HEDGE)	CANADA THISTLE	QUACKGRASS	YELLOW NUTSEDGE						
<b>Preplant Incorporated</b>																														
EPTAM	O	1	P	P	<b>G</b>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	N	N	N	F	F
<b>Preemergence</b>																														
DUAL MAGNUM/PARALLEL/ STALWART	O	2	N	N	P	F	<b>G</b>	P	P	N	P	P	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	N	N	N	N	<b>G</b>	N	N	N	N	F
OUTLOOK <sup>a</sup>	O	2	N	N	P	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	P	P	N	P	P	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	P	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	F
SENCOR	C	2	F	F	<b>E</b>	N	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	P	F	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	F	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOROX/LINEX <sup>b</sup>	C	1	P	P	<b>G</b>	F	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	<b>G</b>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PROWL	O	1	N	N	<b>G</b>	P	F	P	P	F	P	P	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Delayed Preemergence</b>																														
LOROX/LINEX <sup>b</sup>	C	1	P	P	<b>G</b>	F	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	<b>G</b>	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SENCOR	C	2	<b>G</b>	F	<b>E</b>	N	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	P	F	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	F	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MATRIX <sup>cd</sup>	B	1	<b>G</b>	F	F	P	<b>E</b>	F	F	F	<b>E</b>	F	<b>G</b>	F	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	F	-	N	N	P	P	P	N	N	P	P	P
MATRIX + SENCOR <sup>cd</sup>	B/C	2	<b>G</b>	F	<b>E</b>	P	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	F	F	-	N	N	P	P	P	N	N	P	P	P
<b>Postemergence</b>																														
SENCOR	C	2	<b>G</b>	F	<b>E</b>	N	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	F	P	P	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MATRIX <sup>cd</sup>	B	1	<b>G</b>	P	F	F	<b>E</b>	F	F	F	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	P	N	N	F	<b>G</b>	F	N	N	F	<b>G</b>	F	
MATRIX + SENCOR <sup>cd</sup>	B/C	2	<b>G</b>	F	<b>E</b>	F	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	P	N	N	F	F	F	N	N	F	F	F	
POAST	A	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	N	N	N	<b>G</b>	N	N	N	<b>G</b>	N	
SELECT/ARROW	A	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	N	N	N	<b>G</b>	N	N	N	<b>G</b>	N	

Herbicide Site of Action: A = ACCase inhibitor; B = ALS inhibitor; C = Photosynthesis inhibitor; O = Other.  
P = Poor; F = Fair; **G** = Good; **E** = Excellent; N = None

Crop Tolerance: 1 = Minimal risk of crop injury; 2 = Crop injury can occur under certain conditions (soil applied — cold, wet; foliar applied — hot, humid); 3 = Severe crop injury can occur. Follow precautions under Remarks and Limitations and on the label; 4 = Risk of severe crop injury is high. Recommended only in rescue situations.

\* The above ratings are a relative comparison of herbicide effectiveness. Weather conditions greatly influence the herbicide's effectiveness, and weed control may be better under favorable conditions or poorer under unfavorable conditions.

- <sup>a</sup> Outlook provides good control of hairy nightshade.
- <sup>b</sup> Lorox/Linex provides good control of emerged wild buckwheat.
- <sup>c</sup> Will suppress triazine-resistant lambsquarters.
- <sup>d</sup> Hairy nightshade is more susceptible to Matrix applications than eastern black nightshade.