



AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

DU PONT

VELPAR® L HERBICIDE
SEEDLING ALFALFA
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1062
PM 23
352-392

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-392

ACCEPTED
JUL 24 1987
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-392

VELPAR® L HERBICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN SEEDLING ALFALFA
IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Du Pont Velpar® L Herbicide is recommended for control or suppression of certain weeds in seedling alfalfa in the State of California.

Sufficient moisture is necessary to activate the herbicide. Best results are obtained when 1/2 to 1" of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within two weeks after application, and when soil is moist at time of application, and weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

Since the effect of "Velpar" L on alfalfa varies with soil conditions, uniformity of application, environmental conditions and stage of growth of the alfalfa, it is suggested that growers limit their first use to small areas.

HOW TO USE

Treat only stands of alfalfa that were planted in the fall where root growth exceeds 6 inches in length, and vegetative top growth has lateral development of secondary growth. The alfalfa must be healthy, vigorous and not under stress from weather conditions, insect or disease damage. Do not use on alfalfa-grass mixtures or on other mixed stands.

Make a single application of "Velpar" L at 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre during winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth.

Apply "Velpar" L using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment. Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation in a measured area to be treated. The sprayer must be properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to prevent crop injury.

rangeland, permanent pasture

GENERAL INFORMATION

GARLON 3A Herbicide is recommended for the control of unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in forests, and on non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks and around farm buildings.

Among the woody plant species controlled are:

Alder	Douglas Fir	Sassafras
Arrowwood	Dogwood	Scotch Broom
Ash	Elderberry	Sumac
Aspen	Elm	Sweetbay
Beech	Hazel	Magnolia
Birch	Hornbeam	Sweetgum
Blackberry	Locust	Sycamore
Blackgum	Madrone	Tanoak
Cascara	Maple	Thimbleberry
Ceanothus	Mulberry	Tulip
Cherry	Oaks	Poplar
Chinquapin	Paralimmon	Western Hemlock
Choke Cherry	Pine	Willow
Cottonwood	Poison Oak	Winged Elm
Crataegus (Hawthorn)	Poplar	
	Salmonberry	

Among the annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled are:

Bindweed	Dandelion	Smartweed
Burdock	Field Bindweed	Tansy
Canada Thistle	Bindweed	Ragwort
Chicory	Lambquarters	Vetch
Curled Dock	Plantain	Wild Lettuce
	Ragweed	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not use for manufacturing or formulating. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Use GARLON 3A Herbicide at rates of 1/4 to 3 gallons per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. The recommended order of addition to the spray tank is water, Nitro-Trol (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), GARLON 3A Herbicide. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Consult the table to determine which rate of application is suggested for a particular use.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels.

For best results applications should be made when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard-to-control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and curing drought conditions, use the higher rates of GARLON 3A Herbicide alone or in combinations with TORDON* 101 Mixture weed and brush killer.(1)

(1) TORDON 101 Mixture is a restricted use pesticide, see label.

When using GARLON 3A in combination with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 50% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those recommended may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

HIGH-VOLUME LEAF-STEM TREATMENT WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: For control of woody plants use GARLON 3A Herbicide at the rate of 1/2 to 1 gallon in water to make 100 gallons of spray solution or GARLON 3A at 1/4 to 1/2 gallon may be tank mixed with 1/4 to 1/2 gallon of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile ester or TORDON 101 Mixture Herbicides and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stem, and root collars. (See Use Precautions).

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

Make application using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. TO IMPROVE SPRAY COVERAGE, ADD AN AGRICULTURAL SURFACTANT (SUCH AS TRITON X-A, ORTHO X-77 or TRONIC) AT A RATE OF 1/4 TO 1 PINT PER ACRE. USE THE HIGHER RATES OF SURFACTANT FOR LOWER RATES OF PRODUCT AND LOWER SPRAY VOLUMES

Woody Plant Control

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: Use 2 to 3 gallons of GARLON 3A Herbicide and 1/4 to 1 pt of an agricultural surfactant in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or GARLON 3A at 1/2 to 1 gallon may be combined with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile esters or TORDON 101 Mixture in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use GARLON 3A Herbicide at rates of 1/3 to 1 1/2 gallons and 1/4 to 1 pt of an agricultural surfactant in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply any time during the growing season. GARLON 3A at 1/3 to 1 gallon may be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 gallon of TORDON K, TORDON 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity.

AERIAL APPLICATION (Helicopter Only)

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions).

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: (Rights-of-Way) Use 2 to 3 gallons of GARLON 3A Herbicide with 1/4 to 1 pint of agricultural surfactant or 1 to 1.5 gallons GARLON 3A in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine or low volatile esters or TORDON 101 Mixture, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

For broadcast applications of GARLON 3A herbicide, use volume rates needed to provide adequate coverage of brush for good control, usually 10-25 gpa by air or 10 to 100 gpa by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gpa, add an agricultural surfactant such as Triton X-A, Ortho X-77, or Tronic at a rate of 1/4 to 1 pint per acre. Use the higher rates of surfactant for lower rates of product and lower spray volumes. Application systems should be used to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

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