Stinger® HL

HERBICIDE

Weed control in corn

Herbicide components

Group 4: clopyralid

Features

- Lower use rate than Stinger® herbicide
- Provides effective control of tough broadleaf weeds in corn
- Excellent tank-mix compatibility
- Excellent crop safety
- Blue dye provides confidence in consistent product

Application recommendations

Application rate:

Field Corn: *2.4 – 6.4 oz/A*

Pop & Sweet Corn: *3.2 – 6.4 oz/A*

Application timing: See label for specific application timing

Crops: Field, popcorn and sweet corn

- For best results apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperature prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control and increase crop injury at all stages of growth
- Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be affected

Weed control chart

black nightshade	giant ragweed
Canada thistle	hop clover
cocklebur	jimsonweed
common ragweed	smartweeds (suppression)
dandelion	white clover
eastern black nightshade	

- Excellent (90% to 100% control)
- Good (80% to 89% control)
- Fair (65% to 79% control)

For more information on Stinger HL, please contact your local Corteva Agriscience territory manager or call **1-833-Corteva**.

Stinger® HL herbicide delivers weed control flexibility and proven performance to corn growers using a lower application rate per acre.

Crop rotation intervals

Rotation crops[1]	Rotation interval[4]	
(All states except CA, FL, ID, NV, OR, UT & WA)	(Soils **greater than 2%** organic matter AND rainfall **more than 15"** during 12 months following application)	(Soils **less than 2%** organic matter AND rainfall **less than 15"** during 12 months following application)
barley, canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes Brassica species grown for seed), field corn, flax, garden beet, grasses, oats, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
alfalfa, asparagus, grain sorghum, onions, peppermint, safflower, spearmint, strawberry	10.5 months	10.5 months
dry beans, soybean, sunflower	10.5 months	18 months[2]
lentils, peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), and broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species)	18 months[2]	18 months[2,3]
(CA, FL, ID, NV, OR, UT & WA only)	(Areas receiving **greater than 18"** of rainfall – not including irrigation)	(Areas receiving **less than 18"** of rainfall – not including irrigation)
barley, canola (rapeseed), cole crops (includes Brassica species grown for seed), field corn, flax, garden beet, grasses, oats, popcorn, spinach, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, wheat	Anytime	Anytime
asparagus, grain sorghum, onions, peppermint, spearmint, strawberry	12 months	12 months
alfalfa, dry beans, soybean, sunflower	12 months	18 months[2,3]
broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding Brassica species), carrot[2], celery[2], cotton[2], lentils, lettuce[2], melons[2], peas, potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), safflower, and tomato[2]	18 months[2]	18 months[2,3]

1. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.
2. Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval.
   Precaution: For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops.
4. **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature, and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

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