



Herbicide components

Group 4: clopyralid - 5 lbs/ae gallon

Features

- Lower use rate of a soluble liquid will reduce the potential for leaf burn on the crop
- Excellent tank-mix compatibility
- Provides effective control of tough broadleaf weeds in canola crops
- Excellent crop safety

Application recommendations

Application rate: 2.4 - 4.8 fl oz/A

Application timing: 2- to 6-leaf stage

Crops: Canola (rapeseed) and Crambe

- **For best results:** See SPEC label for specified application timing
- Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be affected

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours

Personal protective equipment (PPE):

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.

Mixing instructions:

1. Add ¾ of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation
2. Add the required amount of Stinger HL.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

For canola growers who want weed control flexibility and proven performance, Stinger[®] HL herbicide delivers these attributes at a lower use rate.

Crop rotation intervals

Rotation crops ¹	Rotation interval ⁴	
	(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)
(All states except CA, FL, ID, NV, OR, UT & WA)		
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 , celer 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.

Weed control chart

● Buckwheat, <i>wild</i>	● Nightshade, <i>hairy</i>
● Cocklebur, <i>common</i>	● Prickly lettuce
● Horseweed	● Ragweed, <i>common</i>
● Marshelder	● Sunflower
● Nightshade, <i>eastern black</i>	● Thistle, <i>Canada</i>
● Nightshade, <i>black</i>	● Wormwood, <i>biennial</i>

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

Weed control:

The following are weed control observations taken by University and Extension personnel across multiple years, environments and locations.

(p) Alfalfa, <i>volunteer (from seed only)</i>	(a) Cornflower (<i>bachelor button</i>)	(p) Locoweed, <i>white</i>	(a) Smartweed, <i>green</i> ⁴
(a) Beans, <i>volunteer</i>	(p) Dandelion	(a) Marshelder	Smartweeds (<i>suppression</i>)
(a) Buckwheat, <i>wild</i>	(p) Daisy, <i>oxeye</i>	(b) Meadow salsify (<i>goatsbeard</i>)	(p) Sorrel, <i>red</i>
(a) Buffalobur ³	(p) Dock, <i>curly</i>	(a) Hawksbeard, <i>narrowleaf</i>	(a) Sowthistle
(b) Burdock, <i>common</i>	(a) Galinsoga	(a) Nightshade, <i>black</i>	(p) Sowthistle ⁴
(a) Chamomile, <i>false (scentless)</i>	(b) Groundsel, <i>common</i>	(a) Nightshade, <i>cutleaf</i>	(a) Soybean, <i>volunteer</i>
(a) Chamomile, <i>mayweed (dogfennel)</i>	(p) Hawkweed, <i>orange</i>	(a) Nightshade, <i>eastern black</i>	(a) Starthistle, <i>yellow</i>
(a) Clover	(p) Hawkweed, <i>yellow</i>	(a) Nightshade, <i>hairy</i>	(a) Sunflower
(a) Clover, <i>black medic</i>	(a) Horseweed	(a) Nightshade, <i>spp.</i>	(b) Teasel, <i>common</i>
(a) Clover, <i>hop</i>	(p) Jerusalem artichoke	(a) Peas, <i>volunteer</i>	(b) Thistle, <i>bull</i>
(p) Clover, <i>red</i>	(a) Jimsonweed	(a) Pineappleweed	(p) Thistle, <i>Canada</i>
(b) Clover, <i>sweet</i>	(p) Knapweed, <i>Russian</i> ⁴	(a) Prickly lettuce	(b) Thistle, <i>musk</i>
(p) Clover, <i>white</i>	(b) Knapweed, <i>spotted/diffuse</i>	(a) Ragweed, <i>common</i>	(a) Vetch
(a) Cocklebur	(a) Ladysthumb ⁴	(a) Ragweed, <i>giant</i>	(b) Wormwood ³
(a) Cocklebur, <i>common</i>	(a) Lentils, <i>volunteer</i>	(a) Ragweed, <i>spp.</i>	
(a) Coffeeweed	(p) Locoweed, <i>lambert</i>	(a) Sicklepod	

Letter in parentheses (-) before listed weed indicates if life cycle is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

1. This table is provided as a general reference only. Refer to use directions on the label for specific crop or use site for application rates.
2. On the label, where a rate range is provided, use a lower rate in the rate range for light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions and a higher rate in the rate range for dense infestations or under less favorable growing conditions such as drought.
3. Not registered for use in California.
4. These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment. For perennial weeds, this product will control the top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, this product may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following.

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

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