

# Special Local Need

## 24c Label



Dow AgroSciences LLC

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### Grandstand<sup>®</sup> CA

EPA Reg. No. 62719-215

24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN CA-110005

#### Aerial Buffer Zones For 1/2 Pint Rate

(For Distribution and Use Only in the State of California)

##### ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the container for Grandstand<sup>®</sup> CA herbicide before applying. All applicable use directions, precautions and restrictions on this SLN labeling and the label affixed to the product container must be followed.

#### Directions for Use

Grandstand<sup>®</sup> CA herbicide is a postemergence systemic herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds in rice. Grandstand CA controls broadleaf weeds through foliar uptake; therefore, thorough coverage of target weeds is important. DO NOT apply under conditions which would allow spray drift to come in contact with adjacent broadleaf crops as crop injury may occur.

Do not apply Grandstand CA directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with, broadleaf field crops, tree and vine crops, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing Grandstand CA to drift onto such plants

##### Aerial Application

Broadcast apply Grandstand CA in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mixture per acre, except where state regulations specify a higher minimum gallonage. For postflood applications or when foliage is dense, use a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre to ensure uniform coverage. Apply at a height which provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft. Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters should have a well-designed spray system that produces a uniform spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

**Wind:** For the protection of sensitive crops, a positive wind flow of at least 3 mph, wind away, from the sensitive crop is recommended. No sensitive crops are to be located within 1/4 mile downwind from the application site. The maximum wind speed is 10 mph. Do not make aerial applications in winds less than 3 mph or when inversion conditions are present.

##### Buffer Zones for Aerial Application:

Sensitive Crop	Minimum Aerial Buffer Restriction For Application Rate of 1/2 Pint/Acre*	
	Wind Away	Wind Towards
all vegetable crops	200 ft	1/4 mile
all tree and vine crops	200 ft	1/4 mile
all other broadleaf field crops	200 ft	1/4 mile

\* For use rates higher than 1/2 pint/acre, see Section 3 package label for buffer zones.

### **Avoid Injurious Spray Drift**

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential for hazardous drift, do not spray.

### **Spray Drift Management**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wing or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

### **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

**Information on Droplet Size:** The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

#### **Controlling Droplet Size:**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use nozzles that provide a medium-coarse droplet size. Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Boom Orientation:** Suspend boom below and slightly behind trailing edge of the wing to reduce drift. Do not apply with boom mounted immediately behind the trailing edge of the wing.

**Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment:** When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity:** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions:** Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**Sensitive Areas:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

For use with 1/4 mile buffer zone, Grandstand CA should be applied to actively growing weeds at a rate of 0.50 pint (0.1875 lb ae) per acre with a nonionic surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% by volume) or crop oil concentrate (1% by volume). Higher rates will require larger buffer zones. See Section 3 package label for aerial buffer zones for rates greater than 0.50 pint per acre.

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