CROP MANAGEMENT REPORT

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

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DICAMBA RECEIVES REGISTRATION

I sent a little information out electronically the other day that came out but not everyone has heard to point that the EPA has granted a new five year registrations for XtendiMax with VaporGrip Technology, Engenia Herbicide, and extended the registration for Tavium Plus VaporGrip Technology. All three of these products will now have label registrations through 2025.

There are several changes to the new label this time that will need to be followed this go around. I have attached them for your reference but keep in mind that you will need to read and follow the label to make sure that you remain in compliance. A few important changes include a cutoff date for applications of July 30th. The old label allowed for 90 days after planting or until mid-bloom under the Section 24c label except for Tavium which was 60 days after planting or 6 true leaves. Also, ExtendiMax and Engenia rates have been reduced to 22.0 oz. and 12.8 oz. respectively vs. 44.0 oz. and 25.6 oz. last year. This equates to 0.5 lbs acid equivalent vs. 1.0 lbs. acid equivalent last year.

Buffers have been extended somewhat, and the use of pH buffering agents or volatility reducing agents are required. The annual auxin trainings will continue to be required but will again be modified some as they have in each of the past years. Also, record keeping requirements will again be changed up and a little more information will be required.

More information will be made available as we know more.

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MORE ON WEED CONTROL

While we are on the topic of dicamba, resistance has now been officially confirmed in multiple locations in the cotton belt in careless weed. Dr. Larry Steckel, University of Tennessee Extension weed scientist along with folks from Texas Tech have completed trials in which pigweed has survived up to 2.5 times the labeled rate of dicamba. According to Steckel this is similar to what he saw with glyphosate in 2006. Kansas State University has had similar results with resistance to both dicamba and 2,4-D. This is not surprising since they are both in the Group 4 herbicides. Our best option at this point in time as you know is to always tank mix glufosinate, glyphosate, 2,4-d, as well as using a variety of pre's, burndowns and residuals. We do not have the glyphosate issue here that they have in other parts of the country and hopefully we can prevent or prolong a wide spread dicamba and 2,4-d issue as well.

2018 VS. 2020 Major Dicamba Changes

LABEL SECTION	OLD 2018 LABELS(*2019 for Tavium)	NEW 2020 LABELS
Size of Label	40 pages (XtendiMax); 27 pages (Engenia); 30 pages (Tavium)	17 pages (XtendiMax); 21 pages (Engenia); 34 pages (Tavium)
Length of Registration	2-year registration	5-year registration (ends 2025)
Labeled Crops	Engenia and XtendiMax: Xtend (dicamba-tolerant) crops listed alongside a large group of non-dicamba-tolerant crops Tavium: dicamba-tolerant (Xtend) crops and non-dicamba-tolerant soybeans listed.	All three: Only labeled for use with two dicamba-tolerant crops (Xtend RR2/XtendFlex soybeans and XtendFlex cotton) for all three herbicides.
Max Rate Permitted	XtendiMax: 44 oz/acre (1 lb. dicamba ae/acre) -- preemerge only; Engenia: 25.6 oz/acre (1 lb. dicamba ae/acre) -- preemerge only; Tavium: 3.53 pint/acre (0.5 lb. dicamba ae/acre and 1 lb. s-metolachlor/acre)	XtendiMax: 22 oz/acre (0.5 lb. dicamba ae/acre); Engenia: 12.8 oz/acre (0.5 lb. dicamba ae/acre); Tavium: 3.53 pint/acre (0.5 lb. dicamba ae/acre and 1 lb. metolachlor/acre)
Spray Timing Restriction	XtendiMax and Engenia: No applications after R1 or 45 days post-soybean planting; no spraying after mid-bloom or 60 days post-cotton planting; Tavium: No spraying after V4 or 45 days post-soybean planting; no applications after 6-leaf cotton or 60 days post-cotton planting.	All three: No spraying after June 30 in soybeans and after July 30 in cotton, plus: XtendiMax: No applications after R1 in soybeans; Engenia: No mention of growth stages; Tavium: No application after V4 in soybeans or after 6-leaf cotton.
Buffer for non-sensitive areas	110-foot downwind buffer	240-foot downwind buffer
Buffer for endangered species	110-foot downwind buffer to limit spray drift + 57-foot omnidirectional buffer.	310-foot downwind buffer to limit spray drift + 57-foot omnidirectional buffer.
Buffer Reduction Option	Did not exist.	Buffers for non-sensitive areas may be reduced to 110 feet, and buffers for endangered species may be reduced to 240 feet when using a qualified hooded sprayer in soybeans only.
Volatility Avoidance	Language suggesting applicators try to keep the pH of their tank mix above 5 to minimize volatility risks.	XtendiMax and Tavium require use of a qualified pH buffering adjuvant or VRA (volatility-reducing agent) AND a drift-reduction agent (DRA) in every application, to be listed on registrant websites. Engenia only requires the use of a pH buffering adjuvant.
Training Requirements	Dicamba or auxin-specific training required annually for all applicators by either the state or the registrants.	XtendiMax and Tavium: Dicamba or auxin-specific training required initially for all applicators by either the state or registrants, then every other year going forward; Engenia: Training still required annually; all three: The addition of some new required education on 2020 changes.
Recordkeeping requirements	Applicators must document a list of 14 to 20 required items (variation due to different item breakdowns between products) within 72 hours of application and keep records for two years.	Applicators must document all the same items within the same time period for two years, with the addition of the new 2020 requirements such as use of a buffering pH agent/VRA and hooded sprayer use.