

Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC

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Strongarm*

EPA Reg. No. 62719-288

Preemergence Broadleaf Weed Control in Peanuts (For Distribution and Use Only in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas)

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 the label affixed to the container for Strongarm before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Except as described in this supplemental labeling, use of Strongarm is subject to all precautions and limitations imposed by the labels affixed to the containers for Strongarm.

Directions for Use

Strongarm* herbicide may be soil-applied as a broadcast or band application for preemergence control of broadleaf weeds in peanuts. Strongarm may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for preemergence use in peanuts.

Mixing and Application: Follow mixing directions in the label booklet attached to the product container. Apply Strongarm in sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage. A spray volume of 10 or more gallons per acre is recommended for soil applications.

For band applications, use nozzles designed for even application within the band (usually with an "E" designation). If you are unsure about the suitability of a particular nozzle for band application, consult the manufacturer's specifications. The following formula may be used to determine the amount of herbicide needed.

Band width in inches

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate} = \text{Amount needed}$$

per acre per acre of field

Determining the Number of Water Soluble Packets Required:

Application Rate (oz/acre)	Acres per Individual Bubble Packet
0.3 - 0.45	1.5 to 1.0

Formula: Acres to be treated ÷ Acres/Package = Number of Packages

Sample Calculation: Acres to be treated = 31
Rate Needed = 0.3 oz/A
Acres/Package = 1.5 acres/package
31 acres ÷ 1.5 acres per package = 20.66 packages
(20.66 packages rounded up to nearest whole number of packages = 21 packages)

Preemergence Application

Texas and New Mexico: Apply Strongarm at the rate of 0.45 oz as a preemergence application from no less than 5 days after planting through "at-cracking"[†].

Oklahoma: Strongarm, preemergence at the rate of 0.3 oz per acre may be applied from immediately after planting through "at-cracking". Strongarm at the 0.45 oz per acre rate may be applied from no less than 5 days after planting through "at-cracking".

[†] "**Cracking**" of soil occurs when soil is displaced by germinating seedlings just prior to emergence.

Peanuts should be planted at least 1 1/2 inches deep. For best results, soil moisture should be sufficient for immediate germination. When Strongarm is soil applied, rainfall or irrigation equal to 0.25 to 0.5 inches is required for herbicidal activation and to move the active ingredient into the zone of weed germination. Under dry soil conditions, a minimum of 0.5 inches of rain/irrigation water is necessary for herbicidal activation. If weeds have emerged prior to application, use an appropriate contact herbicide to control the weeds that are present.

Application Rates	
Crop	Strongarm (oz/acre)
Peanuts	0.3 - 0.45
Weeds Controlled	
bristly starbur	Pennsylvania smartweed
common cocklebur	prickly sida
common lambsquarters	redroot pigweed
common ragweed	smooth pigweed
common sunflower	spurge species
eclipta (1)	spurred anoda
devil's-claw	shining tickweed
Florida beggarweed	tropic croton
giant ragweed	velvetleaf
morningglory species (1)	Virginia copperleaf (1)
nutsedge species (1, 2, 3)	wild poinsetta
Palmer amaranth	

Note: Numbers in parentheses “(-)” refer to footnotes below.

1. When using the 0.3-oz rate, weed control results on eclipta, morningglory, nutsedge, and Virginia copperleaf may be variable. A follow up treatment with another herbicide may be necessary for full season control.
2. Heavy infestations may require postemergence application of complimentary herbicides following a soil application of Strongarm for season-long control.
3. The level of nutsedge control provided by Strongarm can vary depending on weed density and soil or environmental conditions (especially moisture).

For best weed control results:

- Fields should be clean-tilled and weed-free.
- Cultivation, a tank mixture, or applications of postemergence herbicides may also be needed to achieve desired level of weed control.

Tank Mixing: Strongarm may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides labeled for preemergence application to peanuts provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When applied in tank mix combination with other herbicides, follow applicable use instructions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions for each product used in the tank mixture, including use of adjuvants. Refer to the product label booklet for Strongarm for detailed information on tank mixing.

Minimum Tillage, No Tillage, Strip Tillage, or other reduced tillage systems: In these tillage systems, where peanuts are planted directly into a cover crop, stale seedbed, or previous crop residues, a burndown application of a herbicide such as Gramoxone Max, or glyphosate-containing product[†] such as Roundup UltraMAX, Glyphomax, or Glyphomax Plus should be used to control existing weeds. Do not rely on Strongarm for post emergence control of emerged weeds.

[†] When tank mixing with glyphosate and ammonium sulfate, add ammonium sulfate to the tank mixture before adding glyphosate.

Strongarm Followed by Postemergence Treatments: Weeds and grasses not controlled by Strongarm may be controlled with postemergence herbicide products. Follow the manufacturer's label for the postemergence product for application rates, weeds controlled, applicable use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

Use Precautions and Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not harvest peanuts for 30 days following application.
- **Maximum Use Rate for Peanuts:** Do not apply more than 0.45 oz of Strongarm per acre per year.
- Do not apply Strongarm to soils with a pH of 7.2 or greater.
- Seeds that have low germination or low early season vigor have shown more susceptibility to environmental stress and herbicide injury. Do not apply Strongarm to peanut varieties with a warm germination test of less than 80% germinable seed.
- Seeds must be planted at least 1 1/2 inches deep.
- Extended cold wet conditions, following applications of Strongarm, which persist during germination and early crop development will result in crop injury. Do not apply Strongarm when below normal soil and/or air temperatures are expected within 5 days of application.
- **Aerial application of this product is prohibited.**
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Rainfall or irrigation immediately following application may increase potential for crop injury especially under persistent cool conditions.
- Preemergence applications are not effective until rainfall or irrigation of at least 0.25 – 0.5 inches has moved Strongarm into the soil where weed germination occurs. Under dry soil conditions, a minimum of 0.5 inches of rain/irrigation water is necessary for herbicidal activation.
- Do not use Strongarm in peanuts grown under drip irrigation. Peanuts grown under drip irrigation must rely on timely rainfall to uniformly moisten the soil since pegging will not occur where surface soil is dry.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate Strongarm.
- When using furrow irrigation, weed control results will be variable if no rainfall is received within 2 weeks of application of Strongarm.
- Avoid use of irrigation water that does not meet irrigation water quality standards published by state or land grant universities. If no standards have been published, use guidelines in the Western Fertilizer Handbook. Poor water quality can injure or kill peanuts.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest forage or hay from treated areas.

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