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## FOR AERIAL APPLICATION OF DISTINCT® HERBICIDE IN FIELD CORN (excluding field corn grown for seed)

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN *SELECTED* COUNTIES (SEE COUNTY LIST ON THIS LABEL) IN COLORADO

BEFORE USING, READ AND FOLLOW ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON CONTAINER LABEL

### Directions for Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

### Application Instructions

Applications must be made to actively growing weeds as broadcast applications at 4.0 - 6.0 ounces of **Distinct**® herbicide per acre in 2 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation. For most broadleaf weeds, the most effective control will result from applying **Distinct** early, when weeds are small. Delaying applications permits weeds compete with the crop and may make them more difficult to control.

### Application Equipment

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

### Spray Exposure to Flaggers

Personnel working on the ground to help guide aerial applications must avoid contact with spray mist and must wear protective equipment and protective eyewear.

### Additives

Adjuvants must be used with **Distinct** herbicide to achieve consistent weed control. Refer to Table 1. for recommended additives and rates.

Additive	Rate Per 100 Gallons of Water
Nonionic Surfactant + Nitrogen Source	1 quart (0.25% v/v) + 5 quarts of UAN (1.25% v/v) or 5 pounds of AMS

### 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.

- 1) The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

### Importance of 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 Inversion sections of the label).

### Controlling Droplet Size

**Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Apply **Distinct** in 2-10 gallon spray volume per acres.

**Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use a maximum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

**Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backward (the downward angle of the nozzle on fixed wing aircraft should not be greater than 20°) or parallel to the airstream on helicopters, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential

**Nozzle Type** - 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. If using nozzle screens, do not use screens finer than the 50-mesh size as nozzle plugging is possible.

**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.

**Application** - 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 application 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 2-10 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. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Do not apply Distinct herbicide near sensitive crops if wind speed exceeds 5mph toward sensitive plants.

#### **Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set equipment up 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 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 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 little or 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 smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### **Sensitive Areas**

Distinct should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, and non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas.)

#### **COUNTY LIST**

Aerial applications of DISTINCT can be used in field corn in the following counties in Colorado:

**Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.**

***This labeling must be in the possession of the user at time of herbicide application.***

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