

## Small Grains

**Table 5.55 - Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye**

Weed problem	Chemical rate per acre	Product per acre	Treatment time	Remarks
Contact kill of most annual broadleaf weeds for no-till plantings	Paraquat 0.5-1.0 lb + surfactant	Gramoxone Inteon 2.0-4.0 pt + surfactant as labeled	No-till establishment	Apply after planting and before emergence of the small grain. Use a minimum of 10.0 gal/A of diluted spray. As the density of the crop residue increases, the spray gallonage should increase to ensure complete coverage and kill. Use the higher rate if existing vegetation is dense, cool temperatures exist, and/or drought conditions are prevalent.
Kill of most annual weeds for no-till plantings	Glyphosate 1.0-4.0 lb	4.0 lb ai/gal glyphosate containing product or equivalent 1.0-4.0 qt	No-till establishment	See label for specific instructions for use. The lower rate can be used when small winter annuals are present and less than 2 inches high. Increase rate on larger weeds. Application with fan-type nozzles is preferred using 3.0-40.0 gal/A. The lower rate is more effective with reduced gallonage (3.0-10.0 gal/A). Higher glyphosate rates can be used in controlling certain perennials if their stage of growth and condition are correct according to product labeling.
Johnsongrass control	Glyphosate 1.0-3.0 lb	4.0 lb ai/gal glyphosate containing product or equivalent 1.0-3.0 qt	Preplant	Apply 3.0-40.0 gal water/A when johnsongrass is 18 inches or more and approaching the early head stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days before plowing. Barley, oats, and wheat can be planted immediately after tillage. Do not feed or forage treated crops within 8 weeks after treatment. Use lower rates (1.0-1.5 qts) in 3.0-10.0 gal/A water carrier.
<b>For use in wheat only.</b> Spot treatment in wheat for control of most annual and perennial weeds	Glyphosate	glyphosate		For annual weeds less than 6 inches, use a 0.5% to 1.0% v/v solution. For annual weeds over 6 inches, use a 1.0% v/v solution. Use a 1.0% to 2.0% v/v solution for most perennials. Apply to wet the foliage of actively growing weeds but not to the point of runoff. Re-treat in 14 to 21 days if regrowth occurs. See spot spray dilution table on label for amounts of glyphosate to add to water. Will kill emerged crop.

**Table 5.55 - Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye (cont.)**

<b>Weed problem</b>	<b>Chemical rate per acre</b>	<b>Product per acre</b>	<b>Treatment time</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Corn chamomile, corn gromwell, cowcockle, knawel (German moss), mayweed, field pennycress, pepperweed, sheperdspurse, wild mustard, wild radish, yellow rocket, weak in control of chickweed and henbit	Bromoxynil 0.375-0.5 lb	Buctril 4E 0.75-1.0 pt	Postemergence fall or spring	Destroy all weed seedlings before seeding small grains. Look for weeds as soon as small grains start to germinate. Apply after small grain is beyond 2-leaf stage and weed seedlings have not more than 2-4 leaves or rosettes 1.5 inches across. Best results can be expected with flat fan nozzles using a minimum of 30 lb/square inch (psi) and 10.0 gal/A. With flood nozzles, use a minimum of 20.0 gal/A and 30 psi. Use higher rate for cowcockle, henbit, chickweed, and wild mustard control. Poor control has resulted when applied to larger weeds. Thorough weed coverage is necessary for effective control. Do not apply if small grains form a canopy, during or after boot stage, or when crop is under stress from lack of moisture. Do not graze treated fields for 30 days after application. May be applied with fluid fertilizer.

**Table 5.56 - Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye (Not Seeded to Legumes)**

Weed problem	Chemical rate per acre	Product per acre	Treatment time	Remarks
Black mustard, blessed thistle, bulbous buttercup, burdock, cornflower (bachelor buttons), meadow campion (ragged-robin), corn poppy, curly dock seedlings, fanweed, goatsbeard, hairy vetch, penny-cress, plantain, primrose, prickly lettuce, rock cress, shepherdspurse, wild mustard, wild radish, wild turnip, fleabane, chicory, dandelion, henbit, vetch, smartweed, suppression of thistles, wild onions, and garlic	2,4-D amine 0.25-0.75 lb	2,4-D amine 0.5-1.0 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	Spray, 2,4-D when grain is 4 to 8 inches high or after tillering but before jointing. Spraying small grain too early or after jointing can result in reduced yields and uneven ripening. The higher rates of 2,4-D increase the risk of grain injury. Use production practices favorable to maximum crop competition. Do not graze dairy animals or feed forage within 14 days of treatment. Always premix 2,4-D amine with water before mixing with liquid fertilizer. Oats may be injured, use low rate. Some 2,4-D formulations are available that contain greater than 4.0 lb ai/gal. Consult label.
Most winter annual broadleaf weeds as listed for 2,4-D amine. Better suppression of perennials, especially garlic and onion (wild)	2,4-D low volatile ester 0.25-0.5 lb	2,4-D low volatile ester 0.5-1.0 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	Spray when grain is 4-8 inches high and tillering but before jointing. <i>Caution: Vapors and drifts are injurious to tomato, tobacco and many ornamentals.</i> Underseeded legumes usually are killed. Use higher rates to prevent garlic aerial bulblet formation. Cannot control garlic in oats without injuring oats. Best results if daytime temperature is 50°F for 5-7 days following treatment. Some 2,4-D formulations are available that contain greater than 4.0 lb ai/gal. Consult label.
Most winter annual weeds listed for 2,4-D amine and bromoxynil, especially good on knawel or German moss	2,4-D amine or low volatile ester 0.25-0.5 lb + bromoxynil 0.25-0.375 lb	2,4-D amine or lowvolatile ester 0.5-1.0 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal) + Buctril 0.5-0.75 pt	Postemergence spring	See remarks for 2,4-D and bromoxynil.
Chickweed (suppression), cutleaf eveningprimrose, henbit (suppression), mustards, thistle(Canada) (suppression), wild garlic	Prosulfuron 0.018 lb	Peak 57DF 0.5 oz Approved tank mixes: Banvel 2.0-4.0 oz or Buctril 0.375- 0.75 pt or 2,4-D 8-12 oz	Postmergence fall or spring	Apply Peak postmergence from the 3-leaf stage to before the second node is detectable in stem elongation (Feekes Growth Stage 7). Add a non-ionic surfactant to all applications. Do not apply more than 1.0 oz of Peak/A during the cropping season. Do not apply to a crop under stress. Consult label for interactions with organophosphate insecticides and recrop intervals. <b>Do not plant soybeans within 10 months of Peak application.</b> Can be applied to small grains to be harvested for forage. Do not harvest, graze, or plant corn within 30 days of application.

**Table 5.56 - Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Rye (Not Seeded to Legumes) (cont.)**

Weed problem	Chemical rate per acre	Product per acre	Treatment time	Remarks
Bedstraw, bittercress, black nightshade, common mallow, fixweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pennycress, pigweed spp., shepherd's-purse, sowthistle, wild buckwheat, and others. Local research indicates Star of Bethlehem and speedwell suppression.	carfentrazone 0.0078-0.0313 lb	Aim 2EW 0.5-2.0 oz		<p>May be applied to barley, grain and forage millet, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat. Make applications to actively growing weeds up to 4 inches tall and to rosettes less than 3 inches in diameter. Apply with nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume. A sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2-4% by volume or ammonium sulfate at 2-4 lb/A may be added to the nonionic surfactant. Aim may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to expand the spectrum of control. Do not harvest treated small grains for forage within 7 days of application.</p> <p><b>Alternative Use - Harvest Aid:</b> Aim may be applied at 1-2 fl oz/A to any of the small-grain crops listed above to defoliate or desiccate troublesome broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, pigweed, and velvetleaf that may be present at harvest. Aim may be used alone or as a tank mixture with other harvest aids. Applications should be made when the crop is mature and grain has begun to dry down. Applications should be made in a minimum of 10 gal/A with the addition of either nonionic surfactant, crop-oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil. A sprayable liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2-4% by volume or ammonium sulfate at 2-4 lb/A may be added to the nonionic surfactant, crop oil, or methylated seed oil.</p>
Harvest aid for wheat. Control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and suppression of perennial weeds including Canada thistle, quackgrass, and field bindweed to facilitate harvest	Glyphosate 0.5-1.0 lb	4.0 lb ai/gal glyphosate containing product or equivalent 1.0-2.0 pt	Postemergence spring	<p>Controls annual and perennial weeds at rates and timings as listed on the Roundup Ultra Max label. Make applications after the hard dough stage (30% moisture) of grain and at least 7 days prior to harvest. May be applied with ground or aerial equipment. For control of quackgrass or suppression of Canada thistle, apply 1.0 lb ai in 3.0-10.0 gal of water. For suppression of field bindweed, apply 0.5-1.0 lb ai plus 1.0-2.0 pts of 2,4-D using the same gallonage. Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai of this product for preharvest use. Do not apply to wheat grown for seed.</p>
Harvest aid for previous weeds listed for 2,4-D amine	2,4-D amine 0.5-1.0 lb	2,4-D amine 1.0-2.0 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	<p>2,4-D amine can be applied from dough stage to harvest as a harvest aid when weeds threaten to interfere with harvest operations. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.</p>

**Table 5.57 - Fall-seeded Wheat and Barley**

<b>Weed problem</b>	<b>Chemical rate per acre</b>	<b>Product per acre</b>	<b>Treatment time</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Knawel, mustard spp., carolina geranium, chickweed, hen-bit, mousear cress, shepherdspurse, swinecress, mayweed, wild garlic and suppression of evening primrose, prickly lettuce, wild radish, and Canada thistle	Thifensulfuron 0.15-0.30 oz + tribenuron 0.08-0.15 oz	Harmony Extra SG 50SG 0.45-0.9 oz or TNT Broadleaf 75DF 0.3-0.6 oz	Postemergence fall or spring	Best results are obtained when applications are made to young, actively growing weeds. Make applications after the crop is in the 2 leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible. Delay application until weeds have emerged. Do not graze or feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock. Harvested straw may be used for bedding or feed. Do not plant any crop other than wheat or barley for 60 days after application. Always premix Harmony Extra SG with water before adding to spray tank. Refer to the table before for mixing instructions with respect to use of nitrogen fertilizer carriers or surfactants.
	Approved combinations: Tank mix with 2,4-D, dicamba			For improved control of vetch, wild radish, and other difficult to control species. Use lower labeled rates or 2,4-D and dicamba
Wild garlic	Thifensulfuron 0.15-0.30 oz + tribenuron 0.08-0.15 oz	Harmony Extra SG 50SG 0.75 oz + 0.75 oz	Preemergence + Postemergence	See label for Virginia. Apply Harmony Extra SG at 0.75 oz/A to actively growing wild garlic once prior to crop emergence and again after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

**Table 5.58 - Surfactant Use with Harmony Extra SG**

Weed problem	Chemical rate per acre	Product per acre	Treatment time	Remarks
Carrier	Situation	Nonionic Surfactant Rate/100 Gallons		
Water	Normal	1.0 qt		
Nitrogen diluted with water	Normal	0.5-1.0 pt		
Nitrogen	garlic > 8"	0.5 pt		
Nitrogen	garlic < 8"	none		
Nitrogen	with 0.5 pt 2,4-D	none		
Water	with 0.5 pt 2,4-D	1.0 pt		
Many annual broadleaf weeds including several mustard species, curly dock, knawel, chamomile/ mayweed, wild garlic, and several other species.	Thifensulfuron 0.023-0.028 lb	Harmony SG 0.75-0.9 oz or Unity 75DF 0.5-0.6 oz	After crop is at the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible.	For best results, apply in water with 0.25 to 0.5% v/v nonionic surfactant. Consult the label for more information about certain hard-to-control species including wild garlic, wild radish, and others. May be tank mixed with 2,4-D, Banvel/Clarity, Buctril, and several others including several grain herbicides registered for wheat. Harmony SG may be mixed with several insecticides or fungicides but should not be mixed with Malathion. Refer to the label for mixing instructions with respect to use of nitrogen fertilizer carriers or surfactants. Wheat, barley, oats, soybeans, and corn may be planted any time after Harmony SG application. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after Harmony SG application.
Italian ryegrass, wild oats, volunteer oats, foxtail spp., barnyardgrass	Penoxaden 0.053 lb	Axial XL 0.42EC 16.4 oz		Apply by ground in 5-10 gal/A using flat fan nozzles or by air using a minimum of 5 gal/A. No added adjuvant is required with Axial XL. Apply to wheat and barley from the 2-leaf to pre-boot stage. Apply to Italian ryegrass with 1-5 leaves on the main stem and prior to emergence of the third tiller. Some naturally occurring infestations of Italian ryegrass have been identified as resistant to the ACC-ase inhibiting family of herbicides of which Axial is a member. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides in the same field, may result in control failures. Axial may be tank mixed with Amber, Bronate Advanced, Buctril, Finesse, Harmony Extra SG, Harmony SG, MCPA, or Peak for broadleaf weed control. Do not apply in combination with 2,4-D or dicamba. Do not graze or harvest hay from treated areas for 50 days following application or harvest grain for 60 days following application. Do not use on barley that will be grazed or ensiled.

**Table 5.59 - Fall-seeded Wheat**

Weed problem	Chemical rate per acre	Product per acre	Treatment time	Remarks
Black mustard, blessed thistle, bulbous buttercup, burdock, cornflower (bachelor buttons), meadow campion (ragged-robin), corn poppy, curly dock seedlings, fanweed, goatsbeard, hairy vetch, penny-cress, plantain, primrose, prickly lettuce, rock cress, shepherdspurse, wild mustard, wild radish, wild turnip, fleabane, chicory, dandelion, henbit, vetch, smartweed, thistle suppression, wild onions, and garlic	2,4-D amine 0.25-0.75 lb	2,4-D amine 0.5-1.5 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	Spray, 2,4-D when grain is 4 to 8 inches high or after tillering but before jointing. Spraying small grain too early or after jointing can result in reduced yields and uneven ripening. The higher rates of 2,4-D increase the risk of grain injury. Use production practices favorable to maximum crop competition. Do not graze dairy animals or feed forage within 14 days of treatment. Always premix 2,4-D amine with water before mixing with liquid fertilizer. Oats may be injured, use low rate.
Corn chamomile, cow cockle, corn cockle, dandelion, dogfennel, (mayweed), goatsbeard, knawel (German moss), smartweed; weak on chickweed	Dicamba 0.125 lb	Banvel 0.25 pt or Clarity 0.125-0.25 pt	Postemergence spring	See label for grazing restrictions. Apply after tillering, but before jointing.
Above weeds listed for dicamba and 2,4-D	Dicamba 0.06-0.125 lb + 2,4-D amine or ester 0.25-0.375 lb	Banvel/Clarity 0.13-0.25 pt + 2,4-D amine or ester 0.5-0.75 pt (various brands 4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	Good general treatment for broadleaf control. Controls wider spectrum of weeds than either herbicide alone. Apply before jointing, but after grain is fully tillered.
Many winter annual broadleaf weeds	Dicamba 0.06-0.125 lb + bromoxynil 0.25-0.375	Banvel /Clarity 0.13-0.25 pt + Buctril 0.5-.075 pt	Postemergence spring	Apply after tillering, but before jointing. Observe label precautions.
Above weeds listed for 2,4-D and dicamba, and for improved performance against the following difficult-to-control weeds: fiddle-neck, wild garlic, wild onion, gromwell, henbit	Dicamba 0.125 lb + 2,4-D amine 0.5-1.0 lb or Dicamba 0.125 lb + 2,4-D ester 0.5-0.75 lb	Banvel 0.25 pt + 2,4-D amine 1.0-2.0 pt (4.0 lb/gal) or Banvel /Clarity 0.25 pt + 2,4-D ester 1.0-1.5 pt ester (4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence spring	Apply after tillering, but before jointing. This combination gives better control of more weeds than either chemical alone. This is only labeled on fall-seeded wheat, not barley, oats, or rye. Do not use unless possible crop injury will be tolerated.

**Table 5.59 - Fall-seeded Wheat (cont.)**

<b>Weed problem</b>	<b>Chemical rate per acre</b>	<b>Product per acre</b>	<b>Treatment time</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Italian ryegrass	Diclofop 0.5-1.0 lb	Hoelon 1.3-2.7 pt	Postemergence	Hoelon will not control broadleaf weeds. It is slow acting on controlling Italian ryegrass. Hoelon can be applied preemergence at 2.0- 2.66 pt/A in the states of DE, MD, VA, and WV. For postemergence control, apply before the first node (jointing) develops. Post applications are permitted in DE, MD, VA and WV. The use of 1.0 pt-1.0 quart of crop oil concentrate/A may be helpful, but do not use when conditions are cool and wet. Do not tank-mix Hoelon with any broadleaf herbicides in the states of DE, MD, and VA as reduced Italian ryegrass control may occur. Broadleaf herbicides can be applied 5 days after Hoelon is applied. Hoelon is labeled to be used with numerous fungicides. When tank mixed with liquid nitrogen (28-32%), do not use less than 2.0 pints of Hoelon/A. Hoelon resistant Italian ryegrass is distributed throughout Eastern Virginia. Alternative herbicides with different modes of action are available.
Italian ryegrass, annual mustard spp., cutleaf evening primrose, hen- bit, mayweed, pigweed spp., and suppression or control of common chickweed	chlorsulfuron 0.012 - 0.014 lb + flucarbazone- sodium 0.022 - 0.026 lb	Finesse Grass and Broadleaf 71.7 DF 0.75 - 0.90 oz	Postemergence	Apply to ryegrass from the 1-leaf to the 2-tiller stage and to wheat from the 2-leaf stage until jointing. Apply in combination with 0.5% v/v of nonionic surfactant and either 2.0 qt/A of UAN or 2.0 lb/A of spray grade ammonium sulfate. Finesse Grass and Broadleaf can be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides for weeds listed as partially controlled or those not listed as controlled on the label. Finesse Grass and Broadleaf may also be applied in liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions in place of water. Carefully observe crop rotational restrictions following Finesse Grass and Broadleaf application including 6 months to STS soybeans and 14 months to field corn.
Many winter annual broadleaf weeds, same as under fall seeded wheat	Dicamba 0.125 lb	Banvel 0.25 pt or Clarity 0.125-0.25 pt	Postemergence	Apply after tillering, but before jointing. Observe precautions on label.
	Dicamba 0.06-0.125 lb + 2,4-D amine or ester 0.25 lb	Banvel/Clarity 0.13-0.25 pt + 2,4-D amine 0.5 pt or ester (4.0 lb/gal)	Postemergence	Apply after tillering, but before jointing. Observe precautions on label.

**Table 5.59 - Fall-seeded Wheat (cont.)**

<b>Weed problem</b>	<b>Chemical rate per acre</b>	<b>Product per acre</b>	<b>Treatment time</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Bluegrass (annual and roughstalk), ryegrass (annual/Italian), common chickweed (suppression), henbit (suppression), bromegrass (suppression)	Mesosulfuron-methyl 0.013 lb	Osprey 4.75 oz	Postemergence	Osprey is targeted in our region for control of Hoelon-resistant Italian ryegrass. Applications should be made to small weeds 1-leaf to the 2-tiller stage. Applications may be made only to wheat from emergence up to the jointing stage. The label requires the addition of either a methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1.5 pt/A or a basic blend type of adjuvant. A basic blend adjuvant includes a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or MSO and a nitrogen source. Use 0.8 to 1.6 pt/A of the basic blend surfactant. An ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added to the MSO at 1 to 2 qt/A or utilize an ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 1.5 to 3 lb/A. When using a tank-mix partner that restricts the addition of a MSO or basic blend, use a NIS at 0.5% v/v with ammonium nitrogen fertilizer as listed above. The preferred carrier for Osprey is water. If utilizing liquid N as the carrier, limit it to no more nitrogen than 15% of the spray solution. Do not use liquid fertilizers without either a MSO, NIS or basic blend adjuvant. Do not make topdress applications of liquid ammonium nitrogen fertilizer within 14 days of an Osprey application. Harmony Extra SG, TNT Broadleaf, Harmony SG, and Unity can be tank mixed with Osprey. Do not apply Osprey within 30 days of harvesting wheat forage, and 60 days for hay, grain, and straw. Soybeans can be planted within 90 days of application.
Bulbous oatgrass, roughstalk bluegrass, Brome species, wild mustard, shepherd's-purse, chickweed, annual bluegrass	Sulfosulfuron 0.031 lb	Maverick 0.67 oz weed species	Postemergence fall or spring depending on fall applications. Many mustard species	For best control of brome species apply to actively growing weeds in the fall. Bulbous oatgrass is controlled best by may be controlled by spring or fall applications of Maverick. Applications should contain 0.5% nonionic surfactant by volume (2.0 qts/100 gallons). Maverick is most effective when applied in water versus liquid fertilizers or nitrogen. The pH of spray solutions should be between 6.0 and 8.0 (see label). For best control of brome species, apply Maverick to 2- to 3-leaf brome. Rotation crops may be injured by Maverick. If soybeans are planted, use STS varieties. Corn may be planted the year following wheat. One year after applications, corn and other crops may be grown if, in a bioassay, that crop is not injured (see label).

**Table 5.59 - Fall-seeded Wheat (cont.)**

<b>Weed problem</b>	<b>Chemical rate per acre</b>	<b>Product per acre</b>	<b>Treatment time</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Italian ryegrass	Diclofop 0.5-1.0 lb	Hoelon 1.3-2.7 pt	Postemergence	If applied too early (1-2 Leaf Stage), Hoelon can damage to barley. Work in Virginia has demonstrated that barley varieties vary in tolerance to Hoelon. Apply after tiller initiation. Do not apply preemergence. Do not apply with crop oil concentrate. Do not mix with broadleaf herbicides other than Buctril. Do not apply with liquid fertilizers. See wheat section for additional comments. Frequent use of Hoelon has selected for resistant Italian ryegrass biotypes which cannot be controlled with Hoelon, Achieve, or Axial XL.
Many winter annual broadleaf weeds, same as under small grains, fall seeded wheat.	Dicamba 0.125	Banvel 0.25 pt or Clarity 0.125-0.25 pt	Postemergence	Apply before jointing, but after grain is full tillered for fall-seeded oats. Applications to spring-seeded oats must be made before the oats exceed the 5-leaf stage. Observe precautions on label.
Many winter annual broadleaf weeds and wild garlic as listed under small grains, fall seeded wheat and barley	Thifensulfuron 0.15-0.20 oz + tribenuron (0.08-0.11 oz)	Harmony Extra SG 0.45-0.6 oz or TNT Broadleaf 0.3-0.4 oz	Postemergence	See comments under small grains, fall seeded wheat and barley. Consider tank mixes with 2,4-D, Buctril, Banvel, or Clarity for improved control of some weed species.
Many annual broadleaf weeds including several mustard species, curly dock, knawel, chamomile/ mayweed, wild garlic, and several other species.	Thifensulfuron 0.023-0.028	Harmony SG 50SG 0.75-0.9 oz or Unity 75DF 0.5-0.6 oz	After crop is at the 2-leaf stage but before the flag leaf is visible	For best results, apply in water with 0.25 to 0.5% v/v nonionic surfactant. Consult the label for more information about certain hard-to-control species, including wild garlic, wild radish, and others. May be tank mixed with 2,4-D, Banvel/Clarity, Buctril, and several others, including several grain herbicides registered for wheat. Harmony SG may be mixed with several insecticides or fungicides but should not be mixed with Malathion. Refer to the label for mixing instructions with respect to use of nitrogen fertilizer carriers or surfactants. Wheat, barley, oats, soybeans, and corn may be planted any time after Harmony SG application. Any other crop may be planted 45 days after Harmony SG application.