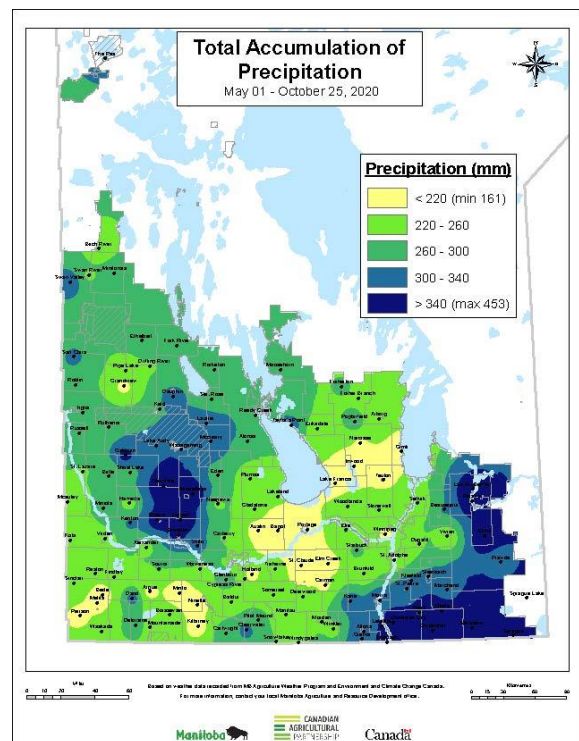
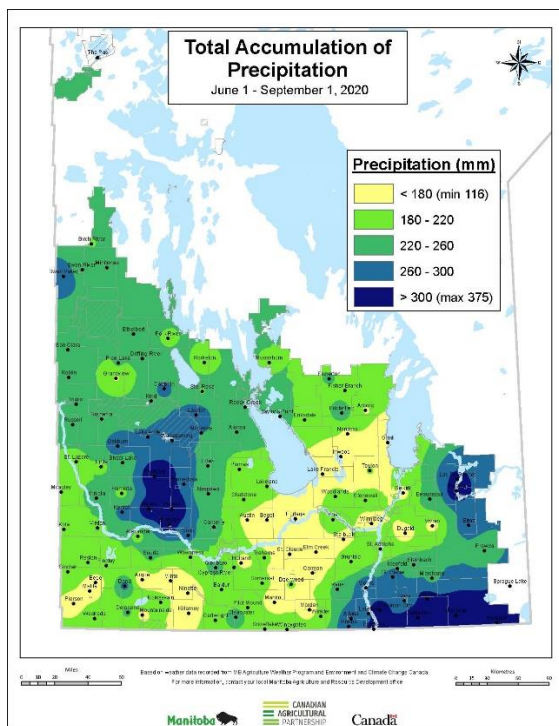


## Herbicide Carryover Risk 2021

Crop rotations must take into consideration herbicide carryover, and should follow label recommendations or risk crop injury. If your planned crop rotation is changing, be aware of the risks of herbicide carryover, which can be a concern after a dry year. Typically 175 mm of rain over the growing season would be sufficient to reduce the risk of carryover to the following crop. While the amount of accumulated precipitation in 2020 seems more than adequate, there may be localized areas that received less than the amounts reported by the nearest weather station. Areas that received less than adequate precipitation in 2020 are at a higher risk of residual herbicide persistence and potential crop injury that could cause patchy emergence, delayed maturity and/or potential crop failure.

The maps below show Total Accumulated Precipitation for the period June 1-Sept 1, 2020, and for the entire growing season May 1 –Oct 25, 2020. June 1-Sept 1 is generally the time period when precipitation and temperatures are most conducive to herbicide breakdown. Residual herbicides that would have been applied in-crop during this time would break down according to normal expectations. However if precipitation and temperatures were not adequate, or if the herbicide was applied late, there is a risk of herbicide carryover and following crops should be grown according to the most restrictive label requirement.



Imidazolinone herbicides like Ares and Salut require 125 mm of precipitation during the June 1 to Aug 31 period in order for adequate breakdown to occur. If rainfall in your area was less than that amount during that time frame it is recommended that you only grow field peas, lentils, Clearfield lentils and Clearfield wheat on fields where these herbicides were applied.

Clopyralid-containing herbicides like Lontrel XC, Eclipse XC, Cirpreme XC, Prestige XL, and Prominex require > 140 mm of rain from June 1 to Aug 31 and > 175 mm of rain over the entire growing season for adequate breakdown. If you received less than those amounts in your area then only replant to wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, forage grasses, mustard or canola. In areas that received less than the required amounts of precipitation its recommended wait 22 months after application to grow susceptible crops like peas and soybeans.

Residual carryover injury symptoms will be most obvious where higher rates were applied, in overlap areas and headlands, or where the operator slowed down due to rough terrain or turning. In addition areas of low soil organic matter and low (under 6.5) or high (over 7.5) pH may have less breakdown and show more residual carryover. Recropping restrictions are listed on all herbicide labels and in the 2021 Guide to Field Crop Protection (pages 84-85). Check your records on a field by field basis to ensure that adequate precipitation was received and crop rotation for the previous herbicide is appropriate. Consult your local agronomist and herbicide company rep to make sure you are not risking crop injury.