



Dicamba Use on Xtend Soybeans Best Management Practices



Non dicamba tolerant soybeans are **extremely** sensitive to dicamba. The off-target movement of any pesticide product is a violation of federal law and the Illinois Pesticide Act, regardless of whether yield is affected in the non-target crop. **Xtend soybeans must only be treated with one of the three approved dicamba products, which are Restricted Use Pesticides.** These BMPs are not a substitute for compliance with the product labels and websites that list approved tank mix partners.

Follow these BMPs to support the stewardship of this technology:

- If you plan to have your Xtend soybeans treated, plant them adjacent to other Xtend soybeans, adjacent to corn, or adjacent to non-sensitive areas **on all sides of your Xtend soybeans.** Communicate with your neighbors and know what they are planting.
- Plant Xtend soybeans at least ½ mile from high value, sensitive specialty crops and ¼ mile from sensitive soybeans (Liberty, RR, Enlist, non-GMO) if possible.
- Discuss your anticipated planting date and location with your applicator, and identify on a map the locations of nearby sensitive soybean fields or sensitive specialty crops. Consult *Driftwatch.org* to identify nearby specialty crops.
- **Start with a clean system.** It takes only **1/20,000** of a labeled rate of dicamba to cause symptoms in sensitive soybeans. This is equivalent to 0.0011 fluid ounces of Xtendimax per acre, or 6.4 ounces of dicamba spray solution left in a 1000-gallon sprayer. No trace of AMS or nitrogen containing products should be present in your application system when you are applying dicamba products to soybeans.
- **If sensitive soybeans are adjacent to Xtend soybeans, early application of dicamba on soybeans is optimal (21-30 days after planting).** The application should contain an approved residual herbicide in the tank mix. Requests for later application or rescue applications when sensitive soybeans are adjacent may not be honored by the applicator.
- Use a minimum of 15 gal/water per acre or more, and a maximum sprayer speed of 15 mph. Consult the label/label websites for the correct nozzle and pressure combination. Pressure must be measured at the boom/nozzle. Use a drift reduction agent (**no AMS**) when required by the label.
- Boom height should not exceed 24" above the crop canopy. Do not use sprayers (such as pull type sprayers) that do not have a boom height adjustment.
- If sensitive soybeans have emerged adjacent to a corn field that you are planning to treat with dicamba, follow the nozzle, pressure, boom height and wind speed limitations that are outlined on the approved soybean dicamba products to mitigate off target movement of dicamba applied to corn.
- Keep a precise record of application as required by the label, including on dicamba applications made to corn. Document the condition of the crop and nearby crops before beginning the application.

Read and follow all product label directions. This document is for educational purposes only. It does not substitute or replace compliance with the product label or any provisions outlined in the product labels.