

DAIKON™

HERBICIDE

CONTAINS HALOSULFURON-METHYL AND DICAMBA, THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS USED IN YUKON®

PREVENT THE POTENTIAL FOR WEED RESISTANCE WITH DAIKON™

Daikon™ selective herbicide provides broadleaf weed and nutsedge control in corn, sorghum, sugarcane, and fallow. This hard-hitting formulation is an exceptional performer with two modes of action. The powerful combination of active ingredients halosulfuron-methyl and dicamba fend off tough and resistant weeds, including lambsquarters, morningglory, velvetleaf, sunflower, and certain pigweed species. Most effective on post-emergent weeds, Daikon is absorbed through roots, shoots, and foliage and then translocated within the plant, giving you full control. By using Daikon, you can protect your yield and keep your fields clean longer.

KEY BENEFITS

- Superior control of nutsedge and tough broadleaf weeds
- Long-lasting residual weed control with dual modes of action
- Excellent tank-mix partner

KEY USES

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| • Corn | • Pecans |
| • Fallow | • Sorghum (Milo) |
| • Pastureland | • Sugarcane |

PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER

91234-217

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Halosulfuron-methyl 12.5%

Dicamba 55.0%

FORMULATION

Water Dispersible Granule

HRAC NUMBER

2, 4

SIGNAL WORD

Caution

PACKAGE SIZE

6 x 80 wt oz

RESTRICTED USE

No



LABEL



PRODUCT INFO



PORTFOLIO



Bootstrapped and ready to serve, we deliver battle-tested chemistries and an experience like no other. Proud to be 100% American-owned, our mission is to help you every step of the way.

Atticus

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Applications: Apply Daikon uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gal of water per acre. Other water-based spray carriers may be used for directed applications, avoiding contact with crop foliage. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate pressure (psi). Use only ground application equipment. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

Aerial Applications: Apply Daikon uniformly with properly calibrated equipment in 5 - 15 gal of water per acre. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during applications.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Daikon or other Group 2 or Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

In addition to the guidance above, registrants are encouraged to incorporate the appropriate elements of Best Management Practices from HRAC and WSSA on the label.

KEY WEEDS

Alfalfa
 Amaranth; Palmer², spiny²
 Artichoke, Jerusalem
 Beggarweed, Florida
 Bindweed
 Buckwheat, wild
 Burcucumber
 Chickweed, common
 Clover, white (Dutch)
 Cocklebur, common
 Dandelion, common
 Dayflower
 Dogbane, hemp
 Fleabane, Philadelphia
 Groundsel, common
 Horsenettle
 Jimsonweed
 Kochia²
 Ladysthumb
 Lambsquarters, common
 Lettuce, prickly
 Mallow; common, Venice
 Milkweed, common
 Milkweed, honeyvine
 Morningglory; ivyleaf³, tall³
 Mustard, wild
 Nightshade, black
 Nutsedge; yellow¹, purple¹
 Passionflower, maypop
 Pigweed; redroot², smooth²
 Plantain
 Pokeweed, common
 Radish, wild
 Ragweed, common²
 Ragweed, giant²
 Shepherd's purse
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Sunflower
 Thistle; Canada, Russian
 Velvetleaf
 Waterhemp²
 Willowherb
 Yellowcress, creeping

¹Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.

²Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Label rates of Daikon are required to achieve control.

³Use maximum label rates for best results.

(Refer to product label for complete list)