

SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION FOR THE USE OF QUINSTAR 4L FOR THE CONTROL OF DODDER IN MASSACHUSETTS IS APPROVED

The EPA granted approval of our Section 18 Emergency Exemption request for the use of QuinStar 4L (quinclorac) for postemergence control of dodder on June 10, 2009. QuinStar 4L is distributed by Albaugh Inc. and may be purchased from local ag suppliers. You **must** have a copy of the label in your possession to apply the product. Labels can be obtained at local ag suppliers or by calling the Cranberry Station. A PDF of the label is available on the Station's web site. The label expires July 31, 2009.

QuinStar may be used as a postemergence broadcast application either through the irrigation system (chemigation) or through a boom-spray type applicator (10-40 gallons water per acre).

Applications may be made at the rate of 8 oz product (0.25 lb. a.i.) per acre per application, not to exceed 16 oz. product per acre total for control or suppression of dodder. A maximum of 2 applications are allowed, with a minimum of a 30-day interval between applications. Similar to many other postemergence herbicides, include either a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at the rate of 0.25% v:v or a crop oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.

The REI is 12 hours and the PHI is 60 days.

Timing of applications. We have little experience using quinclorac for dodder control in general and even less experience using the product around bloom. Dr. Jed Colquhoun's preliminary trials in WI in 2008 included a late June application (early postemergence) and a mid-July application (mid postemergence). The trial site had severe frost damage earlier in the season and had no flowers. The late June application worked very well; the mid-July application did not seem to be as effective. These trials used the quinclorac-containing products, Paramount and Facet.

Dr. Brad Majek has worked with quinclorac products in NJ over the past few years. His general feeling is to avoid application during bloom at this point in time because we do not have any information to verify that quinclorac would not cause injury to the flowers. Applications made before or after bloom should not be problematic. Since Dr. Colquhoun's trial in 2008 included an effective application made after bloom, this would likely be our best window of opportunity for getting good dodder control with QuinStar in 2009 in Massachusetts.

As with Callisto in 2008, we are using a product with which our industry has very limited experience. I know people are very anxious to control dodder, but I would still urge using good judgment and keeping good records so we can collect additional information this year. Please let me know how these applications work for you (ext. 21).

Other application provisions:

- Application should be made after the winter flood has been withdrawn and after dodder emergence.
- Application should be made by licensed applicators or persons directly under their supervision.
- Boom sprayer applications should be followed by 0.1-0.2 inches of irrigation.
- Do not apply by aircraft.
- Avoid spray drift by using coarse sprays with large droplets and low pressure and apply when wind speed is less than 5 mph.
- Areas can be spot-treated with a postemergence application. Use with a calibrated applicator to prevent misapplication.
- Application must be made within the six counties of Massachusetts that contain commercial cranberry plantings.
- Personal protective clothing (as per label) consisting of coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber <14 mils, and shoes plus socks must be worn for early entry.