

Equivalent Rate for Different Formulations*



Formulation Lbs./Gal. Acid Equivalent	Oz. Need to Apply Acid Equivalent Rates			
	.75 Lbs./A	Lbs/A	.98 Lbs/A	1.125 Lbs/A
5.0	18		24.5	28
4.7	20		26	30
4.5	22		28	32
4.17	23		30	34.5
4.0	24		31	36
3.7	26		33	38
3.0	32		41	48

* Use of generic glyphosate will disqualify growers from the Monsanto rewards program on other crops.

Tips on Maximizing Weed Control with Glyphosate Products

- Use maximum allowable rates in every application
- Weed control is best between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.
- Apply to 1-2 inch weeds to maximize control
- Add a good quality nonionic surfactant at 0.25 % v/v to fully loaded formulations (unless prohibited) **to improve lambsquarters control**, and at 0.25 to 0.50 % to partially loaded formulations, and at 0.5 to 1.0 % v/v to non-loaded formulations.
- Add 8.5 to 17 lbs of AMS per 100 gallons of spray solution
- Lower spray volumes (5-10 GPA) improve weed control if coverage is good
- Rain within 6 hours after application may reduce control
- Avoid spraying with dust on plants
- Avoid spraying with heavy dew on plants, some dew is fine.
- Cool weather slows activity and time needed to kill weeds
- Frost immediately before application will usually reduce control
- Extended dry soil conditions slow weed growth, reducing glyphosate activity
- Delay cultivation at least three days after glyphosate application to maximize weed control
- Air temperature over 95 degrees F and low humidity during application can reduce weed control
- Avoid mixing foliar fertilizers with glyphosate whenever possible
- Time between glyphosate applications should be 15 to 24 days depending on weed size and density
- Don't spray after sunset – weed control can be reduced
- Understand how to scout for glyphosate resistance

**Contact your
agriculturist and
Extension Sugarbeet
Weed Control
Specialist if you
suspect you have
resistant weeds in
any field.**