

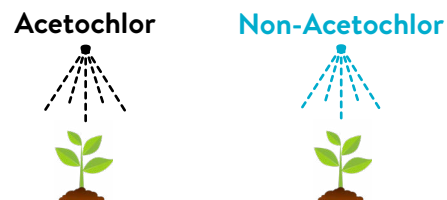
Acetochlor Best Management Practices for Water Quality Protection

Acetochlor containing products such as Tripleflex, SureStart, Resicore, Warrant, Harness, Surpass and Kyro¹ are commonly used to control weeds in corn, soybeans, sugarbeets and other crops. Acetochlor has the potential to leach to groundwater and runoff to surface water and negatively impact water quality. Following best management practices (BMPs) when using acetochlor products can minimize potential risks to water quality. Important acetochlor BMPs for water quality protection are listed below. The practices listed here do not replace acetochlor product labels.

1. Consider including non-acetochlor herbicides, including other Sites-Of-Action 15 herbicides and non-acetochlor premixes in your weed management plan.

Example of Non-Acetochlor Group 15 Herbicides ¹			
Non-Acetochlor Herbicide Active Ingredients	Sites-of-Action	Example Products	
		Standalone Products	Premixes
S-metolachlor	15	Dual II Magnum	Acuron, Acuron flexi, Tendovo
Dimethenamid-P	15	Outlook	Armezon pro, Verdict
Pyroxasulfone	15	Zidua	Anthem maxx, Anthem flex, Surtain

2. Avoid using acetochlor on the same field each year. Consider switching between acetochlor and non-acetochlor herbicides in subsequent years.



3. Consider using non-acetochlor herbicides early in the season at planting or pre-crop emergence, and use acetochlor products later in the season if labels permit post-crop emergence acetochlor application. Acetochlor run off to rivers peaks early in the growing season, primarily after planting or pre-crop emergence acetochlor application on crops fields.

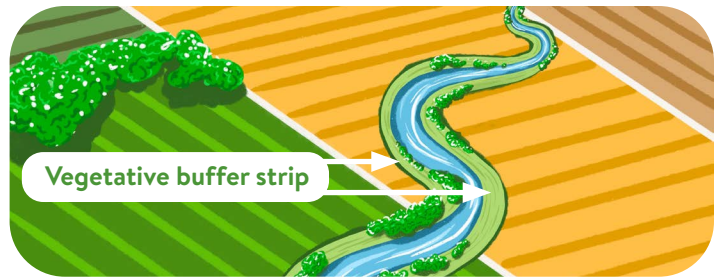


4. Soil-incorporate pre-plant acetochlor application to the label-recommended depth.



¹No endorsement is implied, and no discrimination is intended in the referencing of commercial products or trade names.

5. Install and maintain vegetative buffer strips along surface waters, karst features, tile inlets, and sinkholes².



6. Follow the label-recommended acetochlor application rates based on soil texture, soil organic matter, and weed infestation as appropriate.

Use Rates for SureStart II by Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content		
Soil Texture	Soil Organic Matter Content	
	Less than 3% Pints/Acre	3% or Greater Pints/Acre
Coarse	1.5 – 2.0	1.5 – 2.0
Medium	1.5 – 2.5	1.75 – 3.0
Fine	2.0 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0

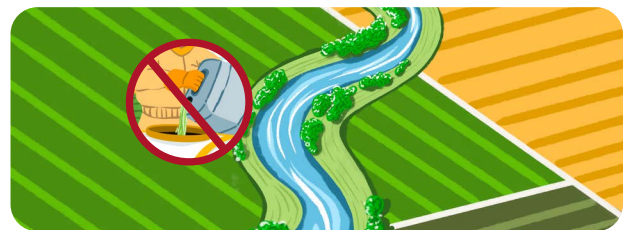
7. Use precision application technologies such as auto-steer, auto-boom shutoff, auto-height adjustment, and variable rate technology to reduce overspray, spray overlap and off-target movement.



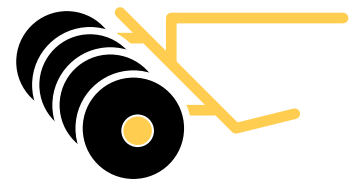
8. Adopt conservation tillage practices such as vertical till, strip till, ridge till, mulch till etc. appropriate for your farm's topography to reduce surface run off.



9. Maintain mixing/loading and application setback distances from water, tile inlets, wells and sink holes as required or recommended on the product label.



10. Consider non-chemical weed management methods such as cover crops, crop rotation, rotary hoe, and inter-row cultivation as appropriate³.



For more information, please visit [the MDA's Herbicide BMPs](#), or scan the QR Code.

²Minnesota Buffer Law (Minn. Stat. §103F.48, Subd. 3(b)) requires perennial vegetative buffers of up to 50 ft along lakes, rivers, and streams and buffers of 16.5 ft along ditches. Contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) office for more information about buffers and local requirements.

³Consult crop advisors and University of Minnesota Extension for additional information and latest updates.

