



# For Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Sucker Management

## TREE AND VINE CROPS

### Key Benefits

- Adds power to the tankmix for broad spectrum weed control
- Reduced risk of volatilization
- 0 day PHI for grapes, pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts
- “Caution” signal word makes Venue® herbicide easy-to-use with minimal PPE requirements

### Use Information

- Can be used for broad spectrum weed control in-season, dormant, prebloom, and postharvest on labeled bearing and nonbearing crops.
- Venue is a contact herbicide and requires thorough coverage for optimum control.
- Can be used in grapes, cherries, pears, and apples for management of undesirable sucker growth.
- Best results are achieved when used in combination with an adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.
- Use minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre by ground.
- Keep water pH ≤ 7.5.
- Read and follow mixing instructions carefully (see reverse side).

### Broadleaf Weed Control Instructions

- Use 2 to 4 fl oz per acre in tankmix with glyphosate, glufosinate, or paraquat, as well as other herbicides.
- Spray when weeds are at the rosette stage or no more than 4 inches high.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all postharvest, dormant, and prebloom applications combined.
- Do not exceed 6.8 fl oz/acre per season for all in-season applications combined.
- Tankmixes with Venue control tough broadleaf weeds including:
  - Pigweeds
  - Common Lambsquarters
  - Prickly Lettuce
  - Common Purslane
  - Chickweed
  - Annual Sowthistle
  - Morningglory
  - Field Bindweed
  - Common Mallow
  - Pineapple-weed
  - Cocklebur
  - Dandelion
  - Black Nightshade

### Sucker Control Instructions

- Use for control of undesirable growth on the basal portion of trunks, root sprouts, and vine trunks.
- Use 3 to 4 fl oz per acre.
- Growth must be controlled when the tissue is young, immature, and/or not hardened off.

### Grape Sucker Control

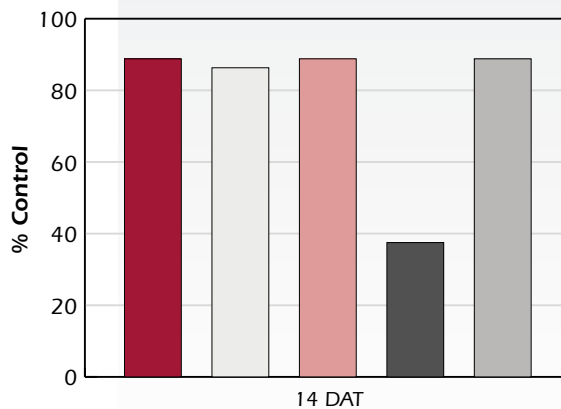


Untreated Control



Venue 3 fl oz + MSO 0.25% v/v  
14 DAT

### Cherry Sucker Control



- Venue 3 fl oz + NIS 1% v/v
- Venue 4 fl oz + NIS 1% v/v
- Aim 2 fl oz + NIS 1% v/v
- Rely 77 fl oz + NIS 1% v/v
- Gramoxone 40 fl oz + NIS 1% v/v

See reverse for additional information >





## Mixing Instructions

Add 1/2 to 3/4 of the total water volume to the spray tank first. After adding the water, begin agitation (agitation should continue throughout mixing and spraying). After vigorous agitation has begun, the required amount of Venue herbicide should be added to the tank. Allow Venue to become completely dispersed prior to adding another herbicide. After all herbicides have become thoroughly dispersed in the solution, the remaining amount of water should be added to the tank. If adjuvants or buffering agents are to be used, they should be added to the tankmix prior to adding Venue and any other herbicides.

## Application Precautions for Use in Grapes and Stone Fruit

Additional precaution should be taken to prevent spray from contacting fruit, foliage, or green tissue when making Venue applications in, or between, the rows of soft-skinned fruit such as grapes and stone fruit. Venue will spot fruit and/or foliage that comes into direct physical contact with Venue herbicide. The chemical characteristics of Venue are such that volatilization is unlikely, thus any damage is likely the result of physical drift. Controlling physical drift is the responsibility of the applicator; therefore, the following practices should be observed when making applications into fruiting blocks of grapes or stone fruit:

- 1) Nozzles and pressure should be selected to ensure that droplet size is either coarse to very coarse. This often means that pressure should be reduced to less than 30 psi. Consult with nozzle manufacturer to ensure the proper pressure is used to achieve this droplet size with your specific nozzle.
- 2) Nozzle placement and direction should be arranged to prevent Venue spray from contacting foliage and/or fruit.
- 3) Venue applications should be avoided under windy conditions which favor physical drift.
- 4) Sprayer speed should be maintained at less than 3 MPH.
- 5) Boom height should be maintained at the lowest possible level to achieve uniform coverage of the treatment area. Reduced spray speed and lower boom height reduces the chances of boom bouncing which increases the chances that spray will contact desirable plant tissue.
- 6) The addition of a drift retardant adjuvant may be used to improve deposition of spray droplets. When using a drift retardant, the above listed application practices should also be followed.

**NICHINO**  
AMERICA