

RUP Dicamba (FeXapan™, Engenia® and XtendiMax®) FAQ

❖ **What are the new RUP dicamba products? Where can I learn more about them?** The new products are FeXapan™, Engenia®, and XtendiMax®. Listed are links to labels and information for all three:

1. DuPont™ FeXapan™ herbicide Plus VaporGrip® Technology
 - a. Label: http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/labels/DuPontFeXapanPlusVaporGripLabel_SL-2077A_10182017.pdf
 - b. Information: <http://www.dupont.com/products-and-services/crop-protection/soybean-protection/products/fexapan.html>
2. Engenia® Herbicide
 - a. Label: <http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/labels/RevisedEngeniaLabel7969-345-20171012.pdf>
 - b. Information: <http://agproducts.basf.us/campaigns/engenia/tankmixselector/>
3. XtendiMax® with VaporGrip® Technology
 - a. Label: http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/labels/XtendiMax_Label_2017_35008R1-40.pdf
 - b. Information: <http://www.xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com/Pages/default.aspx>

❖ **Must I be licensed as a pesticide applicator to purchase and use these new RUP dicamba products?**

Yes! This is because they are Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP). Anyone applying one of these three new RUP products in Nebraska must be licensed as either a private applicator (for personal applications for crop production) or commercial/noncommercial applicator (with the Ag Plant or Right-of-Way Category) before you can purchase or use them.

❖ **Must I complete the additional label-required dicamba training before purchasing or using one of these three new RUP dicamba products?** No to purchase, Yes to use. You may purchase the products if you are licensed in the state of Nebraska as either a private or commercial/noncommercial (Ag Plant or Right-of-Way Category) applicator, but may not use the products unless you are licensed and have completed the additional label-required dicamba training.

❖ **Does use of the new RUP dicamba labels require extra training?** Yes. These are your training options:

1. Nebraska Extension online training course hosted by eXtension. See the link and instructions at <https://pested.unl.edu/dicamba> Note: To receive proper credit for this training, the APPLICATOR name and corresponding pesticide license number must be used when registering for this site. This training is designed for one applicator at a time to receive dicamba training.
2. Crop Production Clinics (CPC) or Nebraska Crop Management Conference (NCMC). Details at <https://agronomy.unl.edu/cpc> and <https://agronomy.unl.edu/ncmc> CPCs at Gering, North Platte, Norfolk and Lincoln; NCMC at Kearney

3. County-hosted training sessions at the option of local educators presenting curriculum from the online course. A listing of these sessions can be found at:
<http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/dicamba.html>
4. Individual chemical company (registrant) training programs. No details available.

❖ **Do all Dicamba product labels require the additional training?** You are required to have additional label-required dicamba training if you are applying FeXapan™, Engenia®, or XtendiMax®. The additional Dicamba training is not required for any other dicamba products.

❖ **How do I know I am approved for use (application) of these three new RUP dicamba herbicides after completing the additional label-required dicamba training?** The Nebraska Department of Agriculture will list all applicators who complete a dicamba training in Nebraska on the following website: <http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/dicamba.html>

❖ **How long is this additional label-required dicamba training good for?** The training will be good through 2018. Because the three RUP dicamba labels are set to expire at the end of 2018, the training requirement will likely change if the herbicides are registered for extended use.

❖ **Where can I get more information about the additional label-required dicamba training, use, and recordkeeping requirements for these new RUP dicamba products?** The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Pesticide Safety Education Program, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, or the individual product manufacturer. Contact information:

1. Pesticide Safety Education Program Office: 800-627-7216 (toll-free) or 402-472-1632 (Lincoln); web site: <https://pested.unl.edu/dicamba>
2. Nebraska Department of Agriculture: 877-800-4080 (toll-free) or 402-471-2351 (Lincoln); web site: <http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/dicamba.html>
3. Individual RUP dicamba chemical company (registrant) manufacturers, see links listed earlier.

❖ **My hired hand and I both hold private applicators licenses. He will be doing all my spraying. I am taking the dicamba training, but does he also have to take the dicamba training?** Yes, anyone who applies one of the three new RUP dicamba products must complete an approved dicamba training *and* hold either a private or commercial/noncommercial (Ag Plant or Right-of-Way Category) applicator license.

❖ **What is the difference between sensitive site and susceptible crop, as referenced on these new RUP dicamba product labels?** Susceptible crops are commercial crops listed on the label and being sold for commercial purposes. They are crops such as non-dicamba tolerant soybeans, grapes, hops, sunflowers, and fruit trees. Sensitive sites are also listed on the labels, with examples such as residential areas, surface water (ponds, lakes, streams), and habitat for threatened or endangered species.

❖ **How far do I need to look across the fence and inquire with neighbors if there is a susceptible crop near where I want to spray?** At least 110 to 220 feet adjacent to your dicamba tolerant (DT) soybean field. Consider going to the Driftwatch/fieldwatch map of susceptible commercial crops in Nebraska. Use prudence and extra distance and precaution near these areas <https://ne.driftwatch.org/map>

- ❖ **What is the requirement for ‘scouting’ of sensitive sites?** Part of the recordkeeping requirements for these new RUP dicamba products is to document the location of sensitive sites near the application area. This can be done by using driftwatch.org to first identify the sensitive sites near the application area, and then print the results or transfer to a plot map or similar. Another way to document the sites is to drive around the application area, note all sensitive sites, and transfer the information to a plot map or similar.

- ❖ **Must I cleanout my spray equipment every day when using the RUP dicamba products?** No. RUP dicamba labels require applicators to ensure that spray equipment is clean before using the product and after the product is applied. Cleaning equipment prior to loading with dicamba assures that nothing left in the sprayer will negatively impact the performance of the dicamba or the crop being treated. The RUP dicamba labels require spray systems be cleaned, following the procedures listed on the RUP dicamba labels, before using the herbicide after another type of spray mix, and immediately after using dicamba before switching tank mixes. This is to avoid contaminating the RUP dicamba spray mix with other chemicals that might affect the volatility of dicamba, and to avoid carrying dicamba over to a sensitive crop in the next load or applications. Note: the NDA also advises applicators that all transportation equipment hauling pre-blended dicamba loads to the field are also potential sources of contamination, and should be treated the same as spray equipment when it comes to clean before changing product mixes.

- ❖ **Must I have a copy of the RUP dicamba label with me during all applications?** No, but you do need to have a copy of the label in your possession. It can either be a printed label on file or a digital link that can be shown when requested.

- ❖ **I understand that if wind is blowing 3-10 mph toward an adjacent susceptible crop I cannot spray. Is that true?** Yes, the label prohibits you from spraying when wind is blowing toward the adjacent susceptible crop on the day of application. This is true even when a downwind buffer has been incorporated. The key word here is “adjacent,” which is not defined in the RUP dicamba labels. It would seem logical that any susceptible crop within the 110- or 220-ft distance from the downwind edge of the intended target field would be adjacent.

- ❖ **On the day I plan to spray my DT soybeans with one of the new RUP dicamba products, the wind is blowing 3-10 mph at boom height, toward my neighbor’s adjacent corn field. Do I need a downwind buffer?** No. A downwind buffer is not required when bordering corn.

- ❖ **On the day I plan to spray my DT soybeans with one of the new RUP dicamba products, the wind is blowing 3-10 mph at boom height, toward an adjacent pasture. Do I need a downwind buffer of 110-ft or 220-ft depending on my rate?** Yes, if the grassy area or pasture has threatened or endangered species habitat that could be harmed.

- ❖ **On the day I plan to spray my DT soybeans with one of the new RUP dicamba products, the wind is blowing 3-10 mph at boom height, toward a woodland area. Do I need a downwind buffer of 110-ft or 220-ft depending on my rate?** Yes. Since trees are listed as a potential sensitive area on the label, and not listed as one of the four sites that can be counted as reducing the buffer distance, the full 110- or 220-ft buffer must be taken in the intended target field.

- ❖ **On the day I plan to spray my DT soybeans with one of the new RUP dicamba products, the wind is blowing 13 mph at boom height, toward my neighbor's corn field. Can I spray?** No. None of the new RUP labels allow spraying when wind speeds at boom height are either above 10 mph or less than 3 mph. Calm air conditions early in the morning or late in the evening often indicates air temperature inversions are present. These conditions allow microscopic spray particles to remain suspended in the air and carry for long distances before settling out onto whatever plants are present.

- ❖ **My neighbor also will be planting DT soybeans. The day I plan to spray my DT soybeans with one of the new RUP dicamba products, the wind is blowing towards his DT soybeans. Can the neighbor's DT soybeans count as part of my downwind buffer?** Yes. The RUP dicamba labels allow your neighbor's DT soybeans to be counted as reducing the buffer distance, effectively making the buffer distance zero feet.