

Minimum re-cropping intervals for Overwatch® Herbicide have been recommended to minimise the risk of herbicide symptoms in following crops (see table).

Rainfall less than the minimum precipitation recommended in the table may result in extended re-cropping intervals. Prolonged dry periods and/or application to soils that do not favour breakdown (e.g. low organic matter) may impede microbial degradation, resulting in extended re-cropping intervals, even if interim rainfall exceeds the amount listed in the table below.

Phytotoxicity may also occur where the following crop is stressed (e.g. waterlogged, disease, etc.) or not managed using good agricultural practices (e.g. excessive soil alkalinity or acidity and/or poor or unbalanced nutrient status). This will occur under these circumstances even if interim rainfall exceeds the amount listed in the table below.

Overwatch® Herbicide treated areas may be replanted to any of the specified crops after the interval and rainfall indicated in the table, below. For advice on crops and situations not listed in the table, contact your FMC representative.

If Overwatch® Herbicide has been tank mixed, observe the re-cropping intervals for the tank mixture product and apply the most conservative one.

Overwatch® Herbicide is predominantly broken down in the soil through microbial degradation. Microbial activity is typically favoured by moist and warm aerobic soils. Considerable variations in environmental, edaphic, and agronomic factors affecting soil microbial activity, mean that it is not possible to eliminate all risks and potential for damage to following crops.

Of all crops assessed, Serradella is particularly sensitive to bixlozone residues. With Serradella, in soils where microbial breakdown has been reduced, extra caution is required.

Crop	Minimum re-cropping interval	Comment
Wheat (including durum wheat), Barley, Canola, Faba Beans, Field peas	0 days	No re-cropping restrictions (0 mm rainfall)
Soybean, Mungbean, Grain sorghum, Maize (in order of decreasing tolerance)	5 months	Minimum of 100 mm of rainfall and planting occurs on rising soil temperatures $\geq 15^{\circ}\text{C}$. For these crops sown ≥ 5 months after the application of Overwatch® Herbicide there may occasionally be some transient crop bleaching, even with 100 mm of interim rainfall.
Chickpeas, Lentils, Vetch, Oats, Subclover, Clover	9 months	Minimum of 250 mm rainfall. For these crops sown the year after the application of Overwatch® Herbicide there may occasionally be some transient crop bleaching, even with 250 mm of interim rainfall.
Medic, Lupins		Minimum of 350 mm rainfall. For lupins sown the year after the application of Overwatch® Herbicide there may occasionally be some transient crop bleaching, even with 350 mm of interim rainfall.
Sunflowers	10 months	Minimum of 250 mm rainfall and planting occurs on rising soil temperatures $\geq 15^{\circ}\text{C}$. For sunflowers sown the year after the application of Overwatch® Herbicide there may occasionally be some transient crop bleaching, even with 250 mm of interim rainfall.
Serradella	24 months	Minimum of 500 mm rainfall. For Serradella sown two years after the application of Overwatch® Herbicide there may occasionally be some transient crop bleaching observed, even with 500 mm of interim rainfall.

For advice on crops and situations not listed above, contact FMC Australasia Pty Ltd. Alternatively, conduct a field or pot bioassay in treated paddock 4-6 weeks prior to sowing the commercial crop. Guidance on how to undertake this assessment is detailed on the next page.



Pot Bioassay

- a. Sample soil from areas suspected of having herbicide residues as well as areas which are known to be free of herbicides. Target uniform soil types and field agronomy for both “clean” and “contaminated” sample comparisons. Use the herbicide-free soil for comparison.
- b. Take separate samples for different soils present in the paddock.
- c. Take soil cores. Remove the crop or weed residue (if present) and keep only the upper 5-10 cm of soil as most residual herbicides will be bound in this zone. On sandy soils sample to 10 cm.
- d. Take several representative samples from an area and combine. Collect enough soil to fill about five pots (~ of 10 - 15cm diameter) in which to grow the bioassay plants.
- e. Seed the bioassay species in "clean" and "contaminated" soil at normal commercial planting densities and depths for the target crop. Place the pots in a greenhouse or on a sunny window-sill and keep them moist but do not overwater (do not waterlog). Add a small amount of fertilizer to ensure plants will grow. Watch the plants for about three weeks (after emergence) and monitor plant growth. Plants need to be large enough to observe symptoms. Wait until the plants reach 4 leaf stage before final evaluation and conclusion.
- f. Examine the overall growth, leaves, and roots for symptoms of herbicide carryover. Look for stunting, yellowing (or other discoloration), abnormal leaf or stem growth, and root swelling or stunting. For Overwatch® Herbicide the predominate symptom will be bleaching of the oldest leaves.

Field Bioassay

Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop four to six weeks before desired planting date and taken note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a non-susceptible crop, i.e. crops listed in the directions for use on the Overwatch® Herbicide label.



This information is based on data and advice believed to be reliable at the time of publication. Results may vary, as the use of products is beyond our control and may be subject to climatic, geographical or biological variables, and/or developed resistance. Any product referred to must be used strictly in accordance with all instructions on the label for that product and in other applicable reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, FMC Australasia Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions. The minimum re-cropping intervals shown in the table above have been established to minimise the risk of damage to following crops. However, environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risk and therefore some potential for damage to following crops exists.

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