Respray programs and liability

Micheal D. Owen
_Iowa State University_, mdowen@iastate.edu

Robert G. Hartzler
_Iowa State University_, hartzler@iastate.edu

Brent A. Pringnitz
_Iowa State University_, bpring@iastate.edu

Follow this and additional works at: [http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews)

Part of the Agricultural Science Commons, Agriculture Commons, Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons, and the Weed Science Commons

Recommended Citation
[http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/2064](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/2064)

The Iowa State University Digital Repository provides access to Integrated Crop Management News for historical purposes only. Users are hereby notified that the content may be inaccurate, out of date, incomplete and/or may not meet the needs and requirements of the user. Users should make their own assessment of the information and whether it is suitable for their intended purpose. For current information on integrated crop management from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, please visit [https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/](https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/).
Respray programs and liability

Abstract
The poor performance of preemergence herbicides due to the dry spring has resulted in the need for many unplanned postemergence treatments. Unfortunately, many growers and dealers have come to expect the manufacturer of the nonperforming product to cover the expense of this secondary strategy. In some situations, the herbicide manufacturer has voluntarily agreed to accept the cost or partial cost of the "rescue" treatment.

Keywords
Agronomy

Disciplines
Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Agronomy and Crop Sciences | Weed Science

This article is available at Iowa State University Digital Repository: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cropnews/2064
Respray programs and liability

The poor performance of preemergence herbicides due to the dry spring has resulted in the need for many unplanned postemergence treatments. Unfortunately, many growers and dealers have come to expect the manufacturer of the nonperforming product to cover the expense of this secondary strategy. In some situations, the herbicide manufacturer has voluntarily agreed to accept the cost or partial cost of the "rescue" treatment. We believe that before any application of a postemergence herbicide is made to resolve the poor performance of a soil-applied herbicide, growers should provide some management in the form of timely cultivation or rotary hoe. Growers and dealers have an obligation to manage weed control with all of the available tools and should not immediately request or require a respray from the agrichemical company. Herbicides will not perform without rain, and agrichemical companies should not be expected to guarantee the weather.

This article originally appeared on pages 86-87 of the IC-484(11) -- May 29, 2000 issue.

Source URL: