

## Harvest Aid Options For Pulses

Herbicide*	Herbicide Group	Pre-Harvest Interval*	Pulse Crops Registered	Tank-Mix Options** (on label or supported)
<b>Aim®</b> (carfentrazone)	14	3 days	Field Peas, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Faba Beans, Soybeans	glyphosate
<b>CleanStart®</b> (carfentrazone + glyphosate)	9 + 14	3 days	Field Peas, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Faba Beans, Soybeans	Aim®, glyphosate
<b>diquat</b> (many brands)	22	4-7 days (faba beans & lentils) When sample tests dry (peas)	Lentils, Field Peas, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Faba Beans, Soybeans	None
<b>glyphosate</b> (many brands)	9	7-14 days	Lentils, Field Peas, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Faba Beans, Soybeans (not for crops grown for seed)	None
<b>Good Harvest®</b> (glufosinate)	10	9 days	Lentils (not for crops grown for seed) <i>Buyers will not accept lentils treated with glufosinate this year.</i>	None
<b>Heat® LQ/WG</b> (saflufenacil)	14	3 days	Red Lentils*, Field Peas, Chickpeas, Dry Beans, Faba Beans, Soybeans (*Must be tank mixed with glyphosate when applied to red lentils)	glyphosate
<b>Valtera™</b> (flumioxazin)	14	5 days	Dry Beans	glyphosate

\*This chart is intended as a guide only. Consult product label prior to use for final detailed instructions. Some product and crops may have market access concerns. See [keepingitclean.ca](http://keepingitclean.ca) prior to use.

\*\*Tank mixes must follow both label pre-harvest intervals (ex. tank mix of Aim + glyphosate has 7-14 days pre-harvest interval).

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## Staging Pre-Harvest Applications of Herbicides

Pesticide products can lead to higher residues in the seed and reduced yields when applied too early. Appropriate application stage is when the crop is at physiological maturity (30% seed moisture or less). Know the proper staging for harvest aid products and ensure the entire area being sprayed is at the recommended stage:

- **Lentils:** Pods on bottom third are brown with hard seeds detached from pod that rattle when shaken. 80% of plant is yellow to brown in colour. Pods in middle third have seeds that are full size and firm showing 100% colour change from light green to tan-brown. Top third of plant will show 50-75% colour change and may have slight green colour, but seeds are fully formed and firm.
- **Field Peas:** Bottom pods are ripe and dry with seeds detached from the pods. 80% of plant is yellow to brown in colour. Top pods wrinkled and seed firm. Top of plant may have slight green colour.
- **Chickpeas:** Plants have yellowed, the pods have matured, and seeds have changed colour and detached themselves from the pods (pod rattle stage).
- **Dry Beans:** Crop has lost 80-90% of leaves and 80% of pods are yellow.
- **Faba Beans:** Plants fairly mature with leaves drying down and stems green to brown in colour, pods are filled, and lower 80% of bottom pods are tan or black in colour.
- **Soybeans:** Crop has lost 80-90% of leaves and 80% of pods are yellow.

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## Choosing the Right Product

Select your pre-harvest product based on your intentions for the field. **Glyphosate** is not a desiccant and is intended for **weed control** prior to harvest only. Products such as **Aim®**, **diquat**, **Good Harvest®**, **Heat®**, and **Valtera™** can act as **harvest aids or desiccants to dry down the crop to facilitate harvest**. If you are intending to use the crop for seed, glyphosate (including CleanStart®) and Good Harvest® should not be applied pre-harvest. Additionally, buyers will not accept lentils treated with glufosinate this year. If using a pre-harvest herbicide for weed control, ensure that the weeds are at the correct stage and are actively growing for best product performance. Products that are used pre-harvest may have market access concerns. Ensure that the product you choose is approved for your intended market, and that labelled rates and pre-harvest intervals are followed to protect access to important pulse export markets (see [keepingitclean.ca](http://keepingitclean.ca)).

## Pre-Harvest Intervals

The pre-harvest interval is the time that must be left between application of a herbicide and the cutting of the crop (either swathed or straight-cut). The purpose of the pre-harvest interval is to ensure that no more than the allowable residue of the herbicide is present in the harvested material. Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) are determined for each product and crop it is applied to based on registered rates and registered staging of the crop. If applied too early to the crop, extra product may be taken up by the crop, leading to higher than allowable residues present in the seed. Disregarding these pre-harvest intervals and applying to parts of the field that are too green or not yet at the right stage, can result in residues over the MRLs, which can lead to market disruptions.

## Tips for Using Glyphosate For Pre-Harvest Weed Control in Pulses

- Glyphosate should only be applied when the seed is at less than 30% moisture content in all areas of the field that will receive a herbicide application.
- Remember that glyphosate is **not a desiccant nor is it a tool to speed up crop maturation**.
- Wait three full days (72 hours) after application before swathing, to allow thorough translocation for long-term weed control. The crop may be harvested (straight-cutting or swath pick-up) seven to 14 days after application.



**Figure 1.** Proper pea staging for pre-harvest herbicide applications.  
Source: Bayer



**Figure 2.** Proper lentil staging for pre-harvest herbicide applications .  
Note: the green weeds in bottom of photo.



**Figure 3.** Proper lentil stage for pre-harvest herbicide applications at 30% moisture or less.

Note: the lower pods should appear brown and seed rattle with 80% of the plant yellow to brown in colour. No immature soft seeds.