Always read and follow label directions.

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For the ultimate crop and weed dry down, Heat® as a harvest aid and desiccant is the best product for both.

- Fast, complete dry down of crops and reduced risk of crop regrowth.
- Broad weed spectrum and improved weed dry down, for cleaner fields next season.
- Improved crop uniformity for easier harvestability.

Tank mixing Heat with glyphosate or using it alone for pre-harvest applications quickens the rate of crop dry down and reduces the chance of regrowth to improve crop uniformity and facilitate direct combining. When tank mixed with glyphosate, it also provides excellent weed control that includes control of fall perennials, for cleaner fields next spring. Correct application timing is essential when using Heat in pre-harvest. Use this staging guide to help ensure the best results.

Use of Heat in seed production

For seed production fields, Heat as a harvest aid and desiccant should be used as a standalone product only. BASF and third party research have shown no decrease in seed germination from an application of Heat.

Crops

- Field peas
- Soybeans
- Dry common beans
- Sunflowers
- Red lentils
- Canola
- Mustard
- Flax

Heat specifications

Active ingredient: Saflufenacil – Group 14
Formulation: Water soluble granular
One case contains: 8 x 844 g bottles
Storage: Store in cool, dry, ventilated area.

1 For sunflowers, use Heat as a standalone product only.
2 Heat is registered for use on red lentils only. DO NOT apply Heat to green lentils.
3 At time of printing (May 2014), BASF remains in the final stages of establishing import tolerances (maximum residue limits [MRLs]) for red lentils, canola, mustard and flax for world markets. While establishing a complete set of MRLs is progressing, the European Food Safety Authority has not yet completed their review. Because this crop is heavily exported, and some exports are made to the EU, BASF does not recommend the use of Heat as a harvest aid and desiccant on red lentils, canola, mustard or flax for the 2014 application season.
Harvest timing
The dry down of crops will be best under favourable environmental conditions with warm temperatures and low moisture conditions.
In general, harvesting can begin when plant material is dry and seed moisture level allows efficient harvesting and storage. For most crops, harvest can typically commence within 3 to 10 days after application, when environmental conditions are favourable and the product has been applied at accurate crop staging.
Weather conditions such as rainfall, cool temperatures and high humidity may slow the plant dry down and keep moisture levels high which can delay the start of harvest after the Heat application.

Application tips
Rainfastness – Heat is extremely rainfast and is only limited by glyphosate. Follow the glyphosate manufacturer’s recommendation for rainfast guidelines.

Follow crops
In the spring, following a fall application of Heat. Barley, Canary seed, Canola (all types), Chickpeas, Corn (field, sweet), Dry common beans, Field peas, Flax, Lentils, Mustard, Oats, Soybean, Wheat (spring, winter, durum).

Application rates
One case treats 240 acres stand-alone or 320 acres when tank mixed with glyphosate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat stand-alone rate</th>
<th>29 g/ac (71 g/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merge® adjuvant 4</td>
<td>400 ml/ac (1 L/ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat tank mixed with glyphosate rate</td>
<td>21 g/ac (52 g/ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Option 1) Glyphosate 4 (360 g ae/L)</td>
<td>1 L/ac (2.5 L/ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Option 2) Glyphosate 4 (540 g ae/L)</td>
<td>0.66 L/ac (1.67 L/ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merge adjuvant 4</td>
<td>200 ml/ac (500 ml/ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water volume
Ground application 76 L/ac (20 gal/ac) min
Aerial application 20 L/ac (5 gal/ac)

4 Glyphosate and Merge adjuvant are not included in the case.
5 Heat is registered for aerial application. For aerial applications including glyphosate in the tank mix consult the respective glyphosate label for any restrictions.

Mixing order
1. Fill clean spray tank 1/2 full of clean water and start agitation.
2. Add the correct amount of Heat and continue to agitate until fully dissolved.
3. If tank mix is being applied, add the correct amount of glyphosate while continuing agitation.
4. Add the correct amount of Merge adjuvant to the tank last.
5. Continue agitation while adding the remaining amount of water.
Comparison of field peas, 7 days after pre-harvest application.

Before and 7 days after an application on field peas.

Source: AgSolutions® Performance Trials, Penhold, AB, 2010
Field peas

Optimal timing

Field pea plants ripen over time, therefore all pods will not be dry at the same time. Apply Heat when about 75% of the pods have dried down (turned colour). There will still be about 25% green pods however the peas in these pods should be firm.

Pre-harvest interval - 3 days after application.

Too early timing

Applications may result in yield loss.

50% of the pods are still green and the pods that are starting to dry down have peas inside that are still soft and can be split by squeezing. Application prior to correct physiological timing can potentially reduce yield and/or impact quality.
**Soybeans**

**Optimal timing**

Apply when 90% of the pods in the soybean crop have changed colour, with the lower pods essentially being all brown and the upper pods being a yellowish-brown or grey in some varieties. At this point 80% of the leaves should have dropped with the remaining leaves being yellow.

**Pre-harvest interval** - 3 days after application.

**Too early timing**

Applications may result in yield loss.

More than 10% of the pods within the soybean crop are still green. There is limited leaf drop and many green leaves. Application at this time may cause a reduction in yield and seed quality.
Dry common beans

Optimal timing

The bean crop will have 90% of the pods with a colour change from green to yellow and/or light brown. 80% to 90% of the original leaves have dropped. The stems are green to brown in colour. The pods on the lower canopy mature first, so the few remaining green pods will only be located in the top of the canopy.

Pre-harvest interval - 2 days after application.

Too early timing

Applications may result in yield loss.

Green pods are found all through the canopy, no pods have turned brown yet. Applying a harvest aid and desiccant at this point may cause a reduction in seed size and reduce quality.

NOTE: For more detailed information regarding use of Heat on specific varieties of dry common beans, contact your BASF Sales Representative. When tank-mixing with glyphosate, consult the glyphosate label or your BASF Sales Representative.
Sunflowers

**Optimal timing**

The sunflower plant should be starting to dry down and the heads drooping. Looking at the back of the sunflower head, the bracts and very back of the heads which are green throughout the season are now turning yellow. The heads feel dry when touched and moisture content is between 20% and 30%.

**Pre-harvest interval** - 7 days after application.

**Too early timing**

Applications may result in yield loss.

The sunflower head is not drooping or the back of the head is still green. Application at this stage may cause a reduction in seed size and impact seed quality.

NOTE: For sunflowers, Heat is to be used as a stand-alone product only. Do not tank-mix with glyphosate.
Red lentils

**Optimal timing**

Lentils are indeterminate in growth and will have a variety of pods in different stages and may still have green leaves on the plant at harvest aid and desiccant application. The lowermost pods of the lentil plant will ripen first. The bottom 15% of the pods should be mature and brown with ripened lentil seeds inside that are firm when squeezed. At optimal timing the bottom pods should rattle when shaken.

**Pre-harvest interval** - 3 days after application.

**Too early timing**

Applications may result in yield loss.

The bottom pods have not ripened. Limited colour change has occurred. The seeds are not firm and no rattling can be heard. Application prior to correct physiological timing can potentially reduce yield and/or impact quality.

**NOTE:** Heat is registered for use on red lentils only. DO NOT apply Heat to green lentils.

At time of printing (May 2014), BASF remains in the final stages of establishing import tolerances (maximum residue limits (MRLs)) for red lentils for world markets. While establishing a complete set of MRLs is progressing, the European Food Safety Authority has not yet completed their review. Because this crop is heavily exported, and some exports are made to the EU, BASF does not recommend the use of Heat as a harvest aid and desiccant on red lentils, for the 2014 application season.
Canola and mustard

Optimal timing

Apply when 60% to 75% of seeds have changed colour. Canola and mustard timing for application cannot be determined by pod colour. Pods must be opened to determine the amount of seed colour. Canola flowers upwards, so the lowermost pods will contain the first mature seeds, while the upper pods will contain the last maturing seeds. Seeds on the bottom 2/3 to 3/4 of the plant will have changed from green to dark brown or black in canola, green to yellow in yellow mustard, or green to brown, in brown or oriental mustard.

Pre-harvest interval - 3 days after application.

Too early timing

Applications may result in yield loss.

Pods have started changing colour, but upon opening the pods to examine seeds, the seeds have not changed colour or just started to change colour. Application prior to correct physiological timing can potentially reduce yield and/or impact quality.

NOTE: All classes, including canola quality Brassica juncea, Brassica juncea varieties with the Clearfield® trait, and brown, oriental, and yellow mustard.

At time of printing (May 2014), BASF remains in the final stages of establishing import tolerances (maximum residue limits (MRLs)) for canola and mustard, for world markets. While establishing a complete set of MRLs is progressing, the European Food Safety Authority has not yet completed their review. Because these crops are heavily exported, and some exports are made to the EU, BASF does not recommend the use of Heat as a harvest aid and desiccant on canola and mustard, for the 2014 application season.
Flax

**Optimal timing**

Apply when 75% of bolls have turned colour. The stem of the flax plant may still be green but the majority of the bolls (75%) have turned from green to brown. If you open the boll, the seeds inside will be a dark colour (or golden in some varieties).

**Pre-harvest interval** - 3 days after application.

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**Too early timing**

**Applications may result in yield loss.**

The bolls have just started changing colour or the seeds inside have not started changing colour. Application prior to correct physiological timing can potentially reduce yield and/or impact quality.

At time of printing (May 2014), BASF remains in the final stages of establishing import tolerances (maximum residue limits (MRLs)) for flax for world markets. While establishing a complete set of MRLs is progressing, the European Food Safety Authority has not yet completed their review. Because this crop is heavily exported, and some exports are made to the EU, BASF does not recommend the use of Heat as a harvest aid and desiccant on flax, for the 2014 application season.
For more information:
Call AgSolutions Customer Care at 1-877-371-BASF (2273)
Visit agsolutions.ca/heat

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