

Spin-Aid® Quicksheet

Post-emergence weed control options in sugar beets are very limited. For the 2024 growing season, a Section 24 (c) Special Local Need Label was approved for the application of Spin-Aid® on sugar beets. This quicksheet will provide information on the best application practices for the use of Spin-Aid® on sugar beet. **Consult the label for product and application specifications.**

Spin-Aid® Herbicide

Spin-Aid® is a PSII inhibitor herbicide, group 5. The active ingredient of Spin-Aid® is phenmedipham. Phenmedipham is one of the two components of the herbicide Betamix®. This group of herbicides are primarily post-emergence contact herbicides. These herbicides have the potential to create leaf burn on the sugar beet crop. Spin-Aid® should be applied with similar application practices of Betamix® herbicide.

Application Specifications

1. The use rate of Spin-Aid® varies based on weed size and sugar beet size. See the Tables on page 2 and 3.
2. Apply in 20 gallons of water per acre. Good coverage is essential for an effective Spin-Aid® application.
3. Add HSMOC at 1.0-1.5 pint per acre. Do not use MSO if PowerMax3 is in the tank-mix.
4. Use appropriate nozzle and pressure to achieve medium droplet size and good coverage.
5. Do not apply by aerial application.
6. Restricted Entry Interval (REI) = 12 hours.
7. Pre-Harvest Interval = 75 days.
8. Spin-Aid® is a Restricted Use pesticide.
9. Plan on two applications for adequate weed control.
10. Maximum of 3 applications per season. Do not exceed 6 pints/acre per season.

Target Weeds

1. Waterhemp. **Spin-Aid® herbicide does not have activity on waterhemp.**
2. Glyphosate resistant Kochia. Target Kochia that is dime size in diameter or smaller for best results.
3. Common Lambsquarters. Spin-Aid® herbicide can increase lambsquarters control for tough to control lambsquarters. Target lambsquarters at the 2-4 leaf stage or smaller.
4. Common Ragweed. Spin-Aid® can enhance control from clopyralid on difficult to control common ragweed.



Kochia - dime-size diameter

Reducing the Risk of Injury to Beets

1. The risk of injury may increase with sudden changes from cool and cloudy to sunny and temperatures above 85 F.
2. Make applications late in the day as temperatures begin to cool during warm periods to reduce injury risk.
3. Sugar beets and weeds may be more susceptible to Spin-Aid® in fields treated with a soil-applied herbicide.

The following three tables are taken from the Spin-Aid® Technical Bulletin from Belchim USA. These tables contain the Belchim label recommendations for Kochia, Common Lambsquarters, and Common Ragweed. Table 1 has the Kochia control recommendations. For best results, the Kochia should be dime-sized or smaller. Table 2 contains the recommendations for common lambsquarters control. Table 3 contains the common ragweed recommendations.

Table 1.
Kochia Control Programs: Rates to be applied based upon crop stage; Target Less Than dime-size Kochia:

Minimum Two or Maximum Three Application Program	Application Options	Sugarbeet Stage	Day-time Maximum Air Temperature <80°F OR Apply After 4pm	Day-time Maximum Air Temperature >80°F
			Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)	Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)
	A	healthy cotyledon	12 + 4 ¹	8 + 4 ¹
Again 5-7 days later	B	2-leaf	16 + 4 ¹	12 + 4 ¹
Again 5-7 days later	C	4-leaf	20 + 4 ¹	16 + 4 ¹
Again 5-7 days later	D	6-leaf	28 + 4 ¹	24 + 4 ¹

¹ Glyphosate 0.94 lbae/A. Must wait 10 days in between glyphosate applications

Add AMS anytime glyphosate is added
Add HSMOC or NIS to all glyphosate tank mixtures
Add MSO if just Spin-Aid & ethofumesate in the tank

Table 2.
Common Lambsquarters Control Program: Rates to be applied based upon crop stage; Target Less Than 4" CLQ:

One or Two Application Program	Application Options	Sugarbeet Stage	Day-time Maximum Air Temperature <80°F OR Apply After 4pm
			Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)
	A	2-leaf	16 + 4 ¹
If necessary	B	4-leaf	24 + 4 ¹
If necessary	C	6-leaf	24 + 4 ¹

¹ Glyphosate 0.94 lbae/A. Must wait 10 days in between glyphosate applications

Add AMS anytime glyphosate is added
Add HSMOC or NIS to all glyphosate tank mixtures
Add MSO if just Spin-Aid & ethofumesate in the tank

Table 3.
Common Ragweed Control Programs: Less Than 2 inch CRW

Planned One Application Program	Application Options	Sugarbeet Stage	Day-time Maximum Temperature <80° OR Apply After 4pm
			Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)
	A	2-leaf	16 + 4 ¹⁺²
	B	4-leaf	24 + 4 ¹⁺²
OR			
Planned Two Application Program	Application Number	Sugarbeet Stage	Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)
	1	2-leaf	16 + 4 ¹⁺²
Again 10 days later	2	4-leaf	16 + 4 ¹⁺²

¹ Glyphosate 0.94 lbae/A. Must wait 10 days in between glyphosate applications
² Clopyralid 0.07 lbae/A. (5lbae/gal product = 1.8oz/ac; 3lbae/gal product = 3.0oz/ac)

Add AMS anytime glyphosate is added
 Add HSMOC or NIS to all tank mixtures

Common Ragweed Control Programs: 2 - 4 inch CRW

Planned Two Application Program	Application Number	Sugarbeet Stage	Day-time Maximum Air Temperature <80° F OR Apply After 4pm
			Spin-Aid + ethofumesate (Fl oz/A)
	1	4-6 leaf	24 + 4 ¹⁺²
Again 10 days later	2	6-8 leaf	24 + 4 ¹⁺²

¹ Glyphosate 0.94 lbae/A. Must wait 10 days in between glyphosate applications
² Clopyralid 0.07-0.094 lbae/A. (5lbae/gal product = 1.8-2.4oz/ac; 3lbae/gal product = 3.0-4.0oz/ac)

Add AMS anytime glyphosate is added
 Add HSMOC or NIS to all tank mixtures

The information contained in this quicksheet is meant to provide information regarding Spin-Aid® applications for your operation in 2024. However, it can not provide all the details for every application. **Consult your agricuturist and the product label** for additional information. Please also notify your agricuturist of applications so we can all watch, observe, and learn with this additional opportunity for management in sugar beets.



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