Container

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

SANDEA WG HERBICIDE

SANDEA® WG HERBICIDE is a selective herbicide for control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds.

COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)
Wettable Granules

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
HALOSULFURON, present as methyl ester…….72.6%

CAUTION

POISON
EYE IRRITANT

READ THE LABEL AND ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

REGISTRATION NO. 31209
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

Net Contents: 1 – 300 g

Read the entire label before using this product. Use only according to label instructions. Read "**NOTICE TO USER**" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Canyon Group L.L.C.
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

Gowan® CANADA

1-800-960-4318
In case of a medical emergency involving this product, call 1-888-478-0798
For 24-hour emergency assistance (spill, leak or fire) call Chemtrec* at 1-800-424-9300

SAFETY INFORMATION

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE: 1-888-478-0798.
FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC®: 1-800-424-9300.
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Treat symptomatically.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
Wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes during mixing, loading, application, clean-up and repair. Gloves are not required during application within a closed cab.
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

- Harmful if swallowed. May irritate eyes. Avoid contact with eyes.
- DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 12 hours.

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation and human activity, such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas, is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment, and sprayer settings.
Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe spray buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative filter strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. Additional guidance can be found on the Runoff Mitigation portion of the Canada.ca website.

STORAGE

Keep SANDEA WG HERBICIDE package closed to prevent spills and contamination. Store this product away from food or feed.

DISPOSAL

RECYCLABLE CONTAINERS:
DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1) Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2) Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial or territorial requirements.

NON-RECYCLABLE CONTAINERS:
DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. Thoroughly empty the contents of the container into the application device. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial or territorial requirements.

For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the registrant or the provincial or territorial Regulatory Agency. Contact the registrant and the provincial or territorial Regulatory Agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

NOTICE TO USER

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

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Booklet

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Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative filter strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. Additional guidance can be found on the Runoff Mitigation portion of the Canada.ca website.

STORAGE
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL INFORMATION
SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is a wettable granule formulation that selectively controls certain broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in selected crops, established lawns, ornamental turfgrass, landscaped areas and commercial ornamental production nurseries. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to commercial and residential turf and on other non-crop sites including: airports, cemeteries, fallow areas, golf courses, landscaped areas, public recreation areas, residential property, roadsides, school grounds, sports fields, landscaped areas with established woody ornamentals, container and field nurseries fairgrounds, race tracks, tennis courts, campgrounds and rights-of-way. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is effective both pre-emergence and post-emergence. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE can be absorbed through roots, shoots and foliage and is translocated within the plant. The level of weed control following SANDEA WG HERBICIDE application is dependent upon application rate, weed species and size at application time, and growing conditions. For best results, applications should be made to actively growing weeds at the heights defined in the “USE RATE GUIDE” sections of this label. Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop. When early post-emergence treatments are used (in corn), sequential applications may be required to control later weed flushes. Soon after SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and susceptible weeds are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor. Complete control typically occurs within 7 to 14 days depending on the weed size, species and growing conditions.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems,

DO NOT use to control aquatic pests. DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS
The level of weed control following SANDEA WG HERBICIDE application is dependent upon application rate and method, weed species, size and infestation intensity at application time, and growing conditions. Soon after SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and they are no longer competitive with the crop. Following growth inhibition, the leaves and growing point begin to discolor.

- Follow mixing instructions regarding adjuvants.
- For pre-emergence applications:
    - Higher rates may provide a longer duration of residual control.
    - If susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence, use an adjuvant as directed in the “Adjuvants” section.
    - Activating soil moisture is necessary for optimum pre-emergent weed control.
    - Pre-emergent weed control may be improved by incorporating SANDEA WG HERBICIDE with irrigation (1/2 – 1 1/4 cm maximum).
- For post- emergence applications
    - Control is optimal if weeds are treated while young and actively growing. Larger weeds necessitate the use of higher rates. See weeds table for additional details.
    - Treat actively growing nutsedge plants at the 3-5 leaf stage.
    - Wait to overhead sprinkler irrigate for 2 to 3 days after a post-emergence application
    - Avoid applications when weeds are under drought, stress, disease, or insect damage.
- Heavy infestations should be treated early before the weeds become too competitive with the crop.
- A timely cultivation may be necessary to control suppressed weeds, weeds that were bigger than the maximum recommended size at application, weeds that emerge after an application, or weed species not on the SANDEA WG HERBICIDE label. For best results, wait to cultivate treated soil area for 7-10 days after a post-emergence application of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE unless specified otherwise.
- Annual weeds may have multiple flushes of seedlings, or treated perennials may sometimes re-grow from underground stems or roots, depending upon rainfall and other environmental conditions. To maximize control of such weeds, it may be necessary to use sequential applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
For resistance management, SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to SANDEA WG HERBICIDE and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action,

but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season (sequence) or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options..
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticides resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Gowan Company at 1-800-960-4318.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS

APPLY BY GROUND EQUIPMENT ONLY

- SANDEA WG HERBICIDE can be applied as a broadcast or band application. For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed so that a full rate is not concentrated into the band. Consult the “Crop Recommendations” section of this label for the rates and procedures that are appropriate for your growing region.
- Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE in a spray volume that ensures thorough and uniform coverage. Use of 150 or more litres of water per hectare is recommended unless otherwise directed in the “Crop Recommendations” section. Choose nozzles that provide optimum spray distribution and coverage to the target weed at the appropriate pressure (psi). Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps, and spray drift during application. Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution. Follow the clean-up procedures on the labels of applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the “Sprayer Tank Cleanout” section below.

Field sprayer application: **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 1 km/h. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** apply with sprays finer than the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) S572 (572.1 to 572.3) medium classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

DO NOT apply by air.

Spray Buffer zones:
A spray buffer zone is NOT required for:

- uses with hand-held application equipment permitted on this label.
- low-clearance hooded or shielded sprayers that prevent spray contact with crop, fruit or foliage.

For application to rights-of-way, spray buffer zones for protection of sensitive terrestrial habitats are not required; however, the best available application strategies which minimize off-site drift, including meteorological conditions (e.g., wind direction, low wind speed) and spray equipment (e.g., coarser droplet sizes, minimizing height above canopy), should be used. Applicators must, however, observe the specified spray buffer zones for protection of sensitive aquatic habitats

The spray buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands) and sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands).

Method of Application	Crop	Spray Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:		
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Terrestrial Habitat
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	
Field sprayer	Rhubarb, watermelon, pumpkin, winter squash, succulent snap beans, and okra	10	5	20
	Highbush blueberries, peppers, eggplant, tomatillo, pepino, groundcherry, cucumbers (including pickles), cantaloupes, honeydews, crenshaw melons, summer squash for processing, tomatoes, and crop subgroup 13-07A: caneberries	15	5	30
	Asparagus	15	10	30
	Apples	20	10	30
	Tree nuts	15	10	40
	Ornamentals and turf	15	5	35
	Non-crop areas	25	10	40

Spray buffer zones for the protection of terrestrial habitats are not required for use on railroad ballast, rail and hydro rights-of-way, utility easements, and roads.

When tank mixes are permitted, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASABE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The spray buffer zones for this product for conventional application equipment can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Spray Buffer Zone Calculator on the Drift Mitigation portion of the Canada.ca website.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume and begin agitation.
2. Add the recommended amount of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE.
3. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation.
4. Remove the hose from the mixing tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source.
5. Add nonionic surfactant and other adjuvants as the last ingredients in the tank.

Spray solutions should be applied within 24 hours after mixing.

ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise stated, use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) in spray solution for post emergent applications or for preemergence applications where susceptible weeds are present prior to crop emergence. For tank mixes with Sandea WG Herbicide, crop oil concentrates may be used instead of nonionic surfactants. Use ONLY the lowest labeled rate of nonionic-type surfactants that contain at least 80% active ingredients. Use of Sandea WG Herbicide without an adjuvant when weeds are present may result in reduced efficacy.

Fertilizer solution (e.g. UAN or high quality spray grade ammonium sulfate (e.g. 21-0-0)) may be added to the spray solution if SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is being tank mixed with a companion herbicide which requires the use of a fertilizer additive. Refer to the companion product label for further directions. DO NOT use liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions or suspensions as the total carrier because excessive crop injury may occur.

TANK MIXES

This product may be tank mixed with a fertilizer, a supplement, or with registered pest control products, whose labels also allow tank mixing, provided the entirety of both labels, including Directions For Use, Precautions, Restrictions, Environmental Precautions, and Spray Buffer Zones are followed for each product. In cases where these requirements differ between the tank mix partner labels, the most restrictive label must be followed. Do not tank mix products containing the same active ingredient unless specifically listed on this label.

In some cases, tank mixing pest control products can result in reduced pesticide efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Gowan Company at 1-800-960-4318 for information before applying any tank mix that is not specifically recommended on this label.

Before mixing in the spray tank, it is recommended that compatibility be tested by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities. For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to a spray tank in the following sequence: water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate.

USE PRECAUTIONS (Agriculture)

- DO NOT apply by air.
- DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES
- Do not apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 186 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per 12-month period (includes applications to the crop and to row middles).
- Typically sequential applications should be a minimum of 21 days apart unless otherwise indicated.
- Excessive amounts of water (greater than 2.5 cm) from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation soon after a pre-emergent application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.
- Within 4 hours of a SANDEA WG HERBICIDE application, avoid using overhead sprinkler irrigations or making applications when conditions favour rainfall.
- Broadcast applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE over plastic mulch may result in significant crop injury when spray residue is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall. Properly crowned beds may minimize the potential for this injury.
- SANDEA WG HERBICIDE can cause injury or crop failure under cool and wet growing conditions that delay early seedling emergence, vigor or growth. Be especially cautious during the first planting of the season when these conditions are likely to occur.
- SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may delay maturity of treated crops.
- SANDEA WG HERBICIDE should not be applied if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.
- Use of soil or foliar-applied organophosphate insecticides on SANDEA WG HERBICIDE-treated crops may increase the potential for crop injury and/or the severity of the crop injury.
- Avoid spray drift outside of targeted area.
- SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to labeled crops (including cultivars and/or hybrids of these). Not all hybrids/varieties have been tested for sensitivity to SANDEA WG HERBICIDE. For untested varieties, a small amount of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use. Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after SANDEA WG HERBICIDE use and prior to spraying another crop.
- Temporary yellowing or stunting of the crop may occur following SANDEA WG HERBICIDE applications.
- Under certain environmental conditions, SANDEA WG HERBICIDE applied over the top of a blooming crop may result in some bloom loss.
- Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION"** section of this label for applicable rotational crop restrictions

USE PRECAUTIONS (Turf, Ornamentals, Non-crop areas)

- Do not mow turf for 2 days before or 2 days after application.
- Within 4 hours of a SANDEA WG Herbicide application, avoid using irrigation or making applications when conditions favour rainfall.
- This product may be used on seeded, or sodded turfgrass that is well established. Allow the turf to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application.
- Treated areas may be overseeded with annual or perennial ryegrass 2 weeks after application.
- Do not apply more than 187 g of SANDEA WG Herbicide per hectare per 12 month period
- **Avoid application of SANDEA WG Herbicide when turfgrass or nutsedge is under stress since turf injury and poor nutsedge control may result.**
- Do not apply as an over-the-top spray to desirable flowers, ornamentals, vegetables, shrubs or trees.
- Annual and perennial herbaceous ornamentals, including color plants, may be injured when transplanted into landscaped areas treated with SANDEA WG Herbicide.
- Do not apply this product to golf course putting greens.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply this product by air.

SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 litre of household ammonia* (containing 3% ammonia) for every 100 litres of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

* Equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA WG HERBICIDE ALONE

C = Control, S = Suppression, NA = No Activity

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY*	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (cm) 35 - 47 g/ha	WEED HEIGHT (cm) 70 – 93 g/ha
Amaranth, spiny[2]	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C[2]	C[2]	3 to 8	3 to 15
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sepium*	NA	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	NA	S	3 to 8	3 to 31
California arrowhead[3]	*Sagittaria montevidensis*	NA	C[3]	3 to 5	3 to 10
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	NA	----	----
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	C	3 to 23	3 to 36
Corn spurry	*Spergula arvensis*	C	C	3 to 5	3 to10
Deadnettle, purple	*Lamium purpureum*	C	NA	----	----
Devils Claw	*Probiscidea louisiana*	NA	C	3 to 5	3 to 10
False daisy	*Ecilpta prostrata*	C	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Fleabane, Philadelphia	*Erigeron philadelphicus*	NA	C	3 to 8	3 to 8
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga, quadriradiata*	C	C	3 to 5	3 to 10
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*	C	NA	----	----
Horseweed/Marestail[2]/ Canada Fleabane	*Erigeron canadensis*	C[2]	NA	----	----
Horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*	NA	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	NA	----	----
Kochia[2]	*Kochia scoparia*	C[2]	S[2]	3 to 8	3 to 15
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C	3 to 5	3 to 10
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	NA	----	----
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	C	NA	----	----
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	C	NA	----	----
Flower-of-an-hour	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C	3 to 8	3 to 31
Stinking chamomile	*Anthemis cotula*	C	NA	----	----
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*	NA	S	3 to 13	3 to 31
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Cynanchum laeve*	NA	S	3 to 13	3 to 31
Morningglory, ivyleaf[3]	*Ipomoea hederacea*	NA	S[3]	----	3 to 8

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PREEMERGENT ACTIVITY*	POSTEMERGENT ACTIVITY	WEED HEIGHT (cm) 35 - 47 g/ha	WEED HEIGHT (cm) 70 – 93 g/ha
Morningglory, common[3]	*Ipomoea purpurea*	NA	S[3]	----	3 to 8
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	C	3 to 8	3 to 15
Nutsedge, Yellow[1]	*Cyperus esculentus*	S	C[1]	8 to 15	8 to 31
Pigweed, redroot[2]	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C[2]	C[2]	3 to 8	3 to 15
Pigweed, smooth[2]	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C[2]	C[2]	3 to 8	3 to 15
Plantain, broadleaved	*Plantago major*	C	NA	----	----
Pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*	NA	C	3 to 8	3 to 15
Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*	S	NA	----	----
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	C	C	3 to 8	3 to 15
Ragweed, common[2]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C[2]	C[2]	3 to 23	3 to 31
Ragweed, giant[2]	*Ambrosia trifida*	NA	C[2]	3 to 8	3 to 15
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa*	NA	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	S	3 to 5	3 to 10
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	C	3 to 31	3 to 38
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C	3 to 23	3 to 31
Volunteer canola[4]	*Brassica rapa*	C	C	3 to 8	----
Willowherb, fringed	*Epilobium ciliatum*	C	NA	---	---
Yellowcress, creeping	*Rorippa sylvestris*	C	C	3 to 5	3 to 10

1. Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment may be required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop.
2. Certain biotypes of this weed species are known to be resistant to ALS herbicides. Where these ALS-resistant biotypes are known to exist, an appropriate registered herbicide, active against the weed and with another mode of action, should be used alone or in tank mixtures with SANDEA WG HERBICIDE to control these biotypes.
3. Use maximum label rates for best results.
4. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE alone will not control imazamox and imazethapyr tolerant canola (e.g. Clearfield* canola)

*Refer to specific crop directions for pre-emergence rates.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

FRUIT RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
APPLES	35 – 140	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 L of water per hectare. Apply as a broadcast application to orchard floor on each side of the tree rows. **Post Emergence application for control of nutsedge:** Make a single application of 52.5 – 140 g/ha when nutsedge is fully emerged (early – midsummer). Alternatively, two applications can be made. Apply first application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize nutsedge control, do not apply if nutsedge has exceeded 30.5 cm. Use lower rates for light infestations and higher rates for heavy infestations. The higher rate may also result in a longer duration of residual control. **Pre Emergence and Post Emergence application for control of labeled broadleaf weeds:** Apply a single or sequential application (minimum of 21 days between applications) of 35 – 70 g/ha based on weed pressure and size. If small weeds are present, to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf control tank mix with a post emergence broad spectrum type herbicide. For pre-emergence application, do not apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground.
	• Following the final application allow 14 days before harvesting fruit. • Avoid spray contact with tree foliage and fruit with spray or drift. • It is not recommended to apply when orchard temperatures exceed 30 °C. • For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed so that a full rate is not concentrated into the band. • Do not apply to plants established less than one year or to plants under stress . Do not apply to nursery stock • SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season. • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.	
Highbush Blueberries	35-47 (1-4 year bushes) 35-70 (>4 year bushes)	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 L of water per hectare. Apply as a broadcast application to the ground on either side of the row. **Pre Emergence and Post Emergence directed (away from crop) application for control of labeled weeds:** • Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE as a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a post- emergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control • Pre-emergence applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity. **Post Emergence directed (away from crop) application for control of nutsedge:** • Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE as a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. • For best results, use a minimum of 52.5 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare on bushes > 4 years old. Contact of herbicides with the blueberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves.

	• Following the final application allow 14 days before harvesting fruit. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • Product application volume should be calculated for treated area only. • Do not apply to plants established less than one year or to plants under stress. • Do not apply to "Elliott" variety bushes established less than four years. • Do not apply to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. • Do not contact foliage or green wood renewal canes with SANDEA WG HERBICIDE. Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green canes will result in plant injury. • SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per 12-month period. • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	
RHUBARB	35 - 70	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 L of water per hectare. • Apply as a broadcast application with a single application to dormant rhubarb. The timing of the application should be just prior to the breaking of rhubarb dormancy. • Application of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause significant crop stunting. It is recommended that the user begin with a the lower rate to determine potential sensitivity to its use along with speed and degree of recovery. • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) if labeled weeds are emerged.
	• Following the final application allow 60 days before harvesting. • SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 70 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

VEGETABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
ASPARAGUS	35 – 105	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 litres per hectare. **Nursery, Transplanted Crowns and Established Beds** • **Post emergence/Post transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to asparagus before or during the harvesting season. Use of an adjuvant with any applications made before or during harvest may increase the potential for crop injury and are not recommended. Spectrum and degree of weed control may be reduced where SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is used without an adjuvant. • **Post harvest** - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied at the end of the harvest season. Under heavy nutsedge pressure, split applications are recommended. Contact with the fern may cause temporary yellowing. A nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be used with post harvest applications. Crop injury will be minimized and nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds will be controlled more effectively when applications are made with drop nozzles to direct the spray below the fern to allow for more complete coverage of target weeds.
	• Following the final application allow 1 day before harvesting. • For first year transplants, apply no sooner than six weeks after fern emergence. • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	
CHILE, BELL AND BANANA PEPPERS	35 - 70	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 190 litres of water per hectare. **Transplanted:** • **Post-transplant –** Apply as a directed (away from crop) spray 21 days after transplanting, or when the plants have reached a minimum of 15.25 cm in height, but prior to flowering.
	35 70	**Transplant:** • **Row Middle Applications -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted peppers for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting. • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middle). • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications.	

	• **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**
	• **NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:**
	  • **Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.**
	  • **Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.**
	  • **For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.**
	  • **The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product**.	

EGGPLANT, TOMATILLO, PEPINO AND GROUND CHERRY	35 - 70	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle Applications** - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted fruiting vegetables for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting. • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
CUCUMBERS (including pickles) **CANTALOUPES HONEYDEWS and CRENSHAW MELONS**	35 - 70	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 litres of water per hectare. **Direct-seeded: Bare ground** • **Pre-emergence** – apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Post-emergence** – apply after the crop has reached at least 3-5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as an over the top application, a directed (away from crop) spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Direct-seeded: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-seeding -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-plant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. • **Post-emergence** - apply after the crop has at least 3-5 true leaves but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed (away from crop) spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity may occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of product in the planting hole. **Transplanted: Bare ground** • **Pre-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications should not be made until plants are actively growing and in the 3-5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed (away from crop) spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Transplanted: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-transplant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications should not be made until plants are established and actively growing and in the 3-5 true

		leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed (away from crop) spray application, or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. Additional phytotoxicity may occur when applications are made over plastic due to concentration of product in the transplant hole.
	35 70	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle Applications** -SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop for the treatment of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting cucumbers (including pickles). • Following the final application allow 57 days before harvesting cantaloupes, honeydews, and Crenshaw melons. • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middle). • Broadcast applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE over plastic mulch may result in significant crop injury when spray residue is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall. Properly crowned beds may minimize the potential for this injury. • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
WATERMELON	35 – 52.5	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 190 litres of water per hectare. **Direct-seeded: Bare ground** • **Pre-emergence** - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied pre-emergence for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Where soil is fumigated prior to planting, allow at least five days after soil fumigation before application of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE. **Direct Seeded: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-seeding -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-seeding application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons may be seeded into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the planting hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. **Transplanted: Bare ground** • **Pre-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Watermelons may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. **Transplanted: Plastic mulch** • **Pre-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-transplant application under the plastic mulch for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Watermelons may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process.
	35 - 70	**Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Row Middle Applications** -SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	• Following the final application allow 57 days before harvesting. • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 70 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middle). • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.** • **NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:** • **Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary yellowing, stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.** • **Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.** • **For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.** • **The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.**	

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">PUMPKINS and WINTER SQUASH</td><td>35 – 52.5</td><td>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 litres of water per hectare.

Direct-seeded:
• Pre-emergence - Apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
• Post emergence - Apply after the crop has reached the 2-5 true leaf stage, preferably 4-5 true leaves, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.

Transplanted:
• Pre-transplant - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-transplant application for the suppression of nutsedge and control of listed broadleaf weeds. Crop may be transplanted into this treated area no sooner than 7 days after application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process.
• Post transplant - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications should not be made until plants are actively growing and in the 3-5 true leaf stage or no sooner than 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval, but before first female flowers appear. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as an over-the-top application, a directed (away from crop) spray application or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop.</td></tr>
<tr><td>35 - 70</td><td>Apply uniformly as a broadcast spray with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 litres of water per hectare.
FOR PROCESSING ONLY - Direct-seeded:
• Pre-emergence - Apply after planting, but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.
• Post-emergence - Apply after the crop has reached the 2-5 true leaf stage, but before first female flowers appear. Use lower rates on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>35 - 70</td><td>Direct-seeded and Transplant:
• Row Middle Applications -SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted crop for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting .
• A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications).
• Do not apply more than 70 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middles).
• Where possible, apply 3 – 5 cm of sprinkler irrigation to settle the soil after planting and prior to application.
• Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications.
• Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
• NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:
• Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary yellowing, stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.
• Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.
• For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
• The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">SUMMER SQUASH FOR PROCESSING</td><td>47 - 70</td><td>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 190 litres of water per hectare.

Direct-seeded:
• Pre-emergence – apply after planting, but prior to cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>35 - 70</td><td>Direct-seeded and Transplant:
• Row Middle Applications -SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted summer squash for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop.</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">

Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting .
Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to Row Middle).
Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications.
Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:
Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.
Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.
For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.

</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">SUCCULENT SNAP BEANS</td><td>35 - 70</td><td>Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 litres of water per hectare.

Direct –seeded:
• Pre-emergence – Apply after planting but prior to soil cracking. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>35 – 47</td><td>Direct-seeded:
• Post -emergence – Apply after the crop has reached the 2-4 trifoliate leaf stage, but before flowering. Use the lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Directed (away from crop) sprays are recommended to limit crop injury.</td></tr>
<tr><td>35 - 70</td><td>• Row Middle/Furrow Applications - SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of crop for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting .
Do not apply more than 70 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middles).
Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications.
Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information.
NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:
Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.
Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.
For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.
The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>SANDEA WG HERBICIDE @ 35 - 70 g
PLUS
EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide @ 4.25 - 5.5</td><td>A tank mix combination of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE plus EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide will give a broader spectrum of weed control than either product used separately.

Caution: Read both the SANDEA WG HERBICIDE and EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide labels carefully before using. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of both products.

Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 150 litres of water per hectare.

PREPLANT OR AT PLANTING
• Incorporation: Apply and incorporate 35 to 70 g SANDEA WG HERBICIDE and 4.25 to 5.5 L of EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide per hectare to a depth of approximately 5 cm just before planting. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. Refer to EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide label for specific incorporation directions. Rotary hoe lightly during or shortly after emergence of the beans to break any crust which occurs.</td></tr>
</table>

	Additional Weeds controlled with a SANDEA WG HERBICIDE + EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide tank mix **Annual Grasses** Annual Blue Grass Annual Rye Grass Barnyard Grass Crabgrass Fall Panicum Giant Foxtail Green Foxtail Goosegrass Volunteer Barley Volunteer Oats Volunteer Wheat Wild Oats Witchgrass **Annual Broadleaves** ALS-resistant pigweeds (Prostrate, Redroot, Tumble) Hairy Nightshade Henbit (common Deadnettle) **Perennial Weeds** Quack Grass (Couch Grass, Twitch Grass)
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting . • Do not apply more than 70 g SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middles). • Do not use EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide on flat-podded beans except Romano. Under abnormal weather conditions, stunting may occur on Gratiot, Michilite, Sanilac, Seafarer, and Seaway varieties. • Do not exceed 4.25 L EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide per hectare on small white beans or green beans grown on coarse textured soils. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.** • Do not use EPTAM Liquid EC Herbicide on crop cowpeas (blackeye peas, blackeye beans), lima beans or other flat-podded beans, except Romano or fababeans. • **NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:** • **Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.** • **Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.** • **For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.** • **The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.**

TOMATOES	35 - 70	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 190 litres of water per hectare. **Direct-seeded:** • **Post-emergence -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied over the top once tomatoes have reached the 4-leaf stage through first bloom. Following bloom, applications must be made as a directed (away from crop) spray or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Transplanted:** • **Pre-transplant on Bareground:** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-plant application to bareground for control of listed weeds and suppression of nutsedge. Tomatoes may be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. Use lower rate on lighter textured soils with low organic matter. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit the movement of treated soil during the transplant process. • **Pre-transplant Under Plastic Mulch Applications -**SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a pre-plant application under the plastic mulch for control of listed broadleaf weeds and suppression of nutsedge. Apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE following final bed shaping and just prior to the installation of the plastic mulch. Tomatoes may be transplanted into this treated area 7 days after the application and the installation of the plastic mulch unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post-transplant -** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied to tomato transplants that are established and actively growing. Applications may be applied to tomato transplants a minimum of 14 days after transplanting unless local conditions demonstrate safety at an earlier interval but before 1st bloom. Following bloom, SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied only as a directed (away from crop) spray or with crop shields to minimize contact of the herbicide with the crop. **Direct-seeded and Transplant:** • **Pre-transplant followed by post-emergence for nutsedge control:** To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a post-emergence application to those areas where the nutsedge has broken through the plastic mulch. For these situations, use a spot treatment method treating only those areas of emerged nutsedge. Application rate should not exceed 55 grams of product per treated hectare in these areas. Use a water volume that will allow for good coverage of the plants. SANDEA WG HERBICIDE treated soil in the transplant hole may result in crop injury. Care should be taken to limit movement of soil during the transplant process. • **Post emergence followed by post-emergence for nutsedge control:** To maximize control of nutsedge, it may be necessary to use a postemergence spot application to those areas where the nutsedge has germinated or regrown. Allow a minimum of 21 days between applications. Application rate should not exceed 70 g of product per treated hectare in these areas.
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting . • A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season (includes applications to the crop and to row middles) • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • Consult “Use Precautions” and “For Optimum Results” sections for important usage information. • **NOTE - Not all varieties have been tested for tolerance:** • **Applications of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may cause temporary stunting and/or delayed maturity which may result in a delayed harvest.** • **Under adverse growing conditions (dry or excessive moisture, cool weather, etc.), maturity of the treated crop may be delayed which can influence harvest date, yield, and quality.** • **For untested varieties, a small area of the field should be sprayed to determine potential sensitivity to its use.** • **The end-user must consider the potential for a delayed harvest BEFORE using this product.**	

OTHER CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
OKRA	35 - 47	**Direct-seeded and Transplant** • **Row Middle Applications:** SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied between rows of direct-seeded or transplanted fruiting vegetables for the control of nutsedge and listed broadleaf weeds. Avoid contact of the herbicide with the planted crop. If plastic is used on the planted row, adjust equipment to keep the application off the plastic. Reduce rate and spray volume in proportion to area actually sprayed.
	• Following the final application allow 30 days before harvesting .	

	• A maximum of 2 applications may be made per season (minimum of 21 days between applications). • Do not apply more than 94 g SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare per season, • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for import usage information**	
TREE NUTS (beechnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, filberts (hazelnuts), hickory nuts, pecans, walnuts (black and english))	47 - 93	• Growth Stage: SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied as a directed (away from crop) spray to established tree nut crops. • Established tree nut crops are defined as those that have been transplanted into their final growing location for a period of at least 12 months, and where the soil has firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation. • Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray containing SANDEA WG HERBICIDE with trunk, stems, roots, or foliage of tree nut crops, or severe damage or death may result. • Recommended rates are based on broadcast treatment. • For band applications, use proportionally less spray mixture based on the area actually sprayed so that a full rate is not concentrated into the band. • For all applications, adjust the rate of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE to account for high volume output nozzles, such as off-center nozzles, and overlaps in the spray pattern. Use of controlled droplet application, spot application, irrigation, or chemigation equipment for application of this product is not recommended due to variations in the actual application rate. Excessive application rates can result in severe tree injury or death. • Use a maximum of 70 grams of product SANDEA WG HERBICIDE per hectare on coarse textured soils classified as sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams with less than 18 percent clay and more than 65 percent sand, or on soils with less than 1 percent organic matter. • Do not apply to gravely soils. • For the best results apply SANDEA WG HERBICIDE in the spring when nutsedge is not drought stressed and maximize the interval between application and subsequent irrigation. • Mechanical cultivation or mowing may be required to control weed species not on the SANDEA WG HERBICIDE label. If so, a sequential treatment may be required to control weeds in areas of disturbed soil. • If SANDEA WG HERBICIDE is applied to trees that have been weakened by or recovering from stress caused by, but not limited to, excessive fertilizer or soil salts, disease, nematodes, frost, wind injury, drought, flooding, previously applied pesticides, insects, winter injury, soil pan of any type, nutrient deficiency, or mechanical damage, severe injury or death may result. Application of SANDEA WG HERBICIDE to weakened or stressed trees as described, especially in soils with less than 1 percent organic matter, significantly increases the probability of severe injury or death. All such risks shall be assumed by the user. • **SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied at 47 – 93 grams of product per hectare in tank mix with glyphosate herbicides registered for use in tree nuts. For rates, directions for use and other restrictions, refer to the glyphosate product label.**
	• Following the final application allow 1 day before harvesting . • SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied up to 2 applications (minimum of 21 days between applications) with a total of all applications not to exceed 186 grams of product per hectare per use season. On coarse textured soils classified as sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam with less than 18 percent clay and more than 65 percent sand, or on soils with less than 1 percent organic matter, SANDEA WG HERBICIDE may be applied up to 2 applications with a total of all applications not to exceed 140 grams of product per hectare per use season. • Use a nonionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.**	

NOTE TO BUYER/USER: READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT
FOR THE INDICATED SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS:

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for the uses described in this section of the label were developed by persons other than Canyon Group LLC. under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. For these uses, Canyon Group LLC. has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties when used in accordance with the label. The user should test the product on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the product is suitable for widespread application.

Crop Subgroup 13-07A: Caneberries - **British Columbia only**

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
Crop Subgroup 13-07A: Caneberries (blackberry; loganberry; red and black raspberry, wild raspberry)	35-70	Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 140 L of water per hectare. Apply as a broadcast directed application to the ground on each side of the row. Contact of herbicides with caneberries should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves **Pre Emergence and Post Emergence directed (away from crop) application for control of labeled weeds:** • Apply SANDEA WG Herbicide as a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a post- emergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control • Pre-emergence applications of SANDEA WG Herbicide when ground cover prevents contact with the soil will result in reduced or no residual activity. **Post Emergence directed (away from crop) application for control of nutsedge:** • Apply SANDEA WG Herbicide as a single application when nutsedge is fully emerged. Alternatively, two directed spray applications can be made. Apply first directed spray application to the initial nutsedge flush when it has reached the 3-5 leaf stage. If a second treatment is needed, it may be applied later in the season directed to secondary nutsedge emergence. To maximize control, apply when nutsedge plants are in the 3-5 leaf stage. • For best results, use a minimum of 52.5 g of SANDEA WG Herbicide per hectare.
	• Following the final application allow 14 days before harvesting fruit. • For best results, use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with post-emergence applications. • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • Product application volume should be calculated for treated area only. Do not concentrate the application into the treated swath. • Do not apply to plants established less than two years or to plants under stress • Do not apply to developing primocanes in season until hardened off • Do not contact foliage or green wood renewal canes with Sandea WG Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green canes will result in plant injury • Use of shielded boom is recommended • SANDEA WG Herbicide may not control ALS resistant weeds. • Do not apply more than 140 g of SANDEA WG Herbicide per hectare per 12-month period. • **Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" sections for important usage information.** **Note:** *Varieties of caneberries may vary in their tolerance to Sandea. Since not all varieties have been tested for tolerance to Sandea, first use of Sandea should be limited to a small area of each variety to confirm tolerance prior to adoption as a general field practice. Additionally, consult your plant supplier for information on tolerance of specific caneberry varieties to Sandea*	

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
Turfgrasses When applied as directed under the conditions described, the following established turfgrasses are tolerant to this product: Bentgrass, creeping (*Agrostis stolonifera),* Fescues, fine (creeping red, chewings, hard, sheep) (*Festuca rubra, Festuca trachyphylla, Festuca ovina),* Ryegrass, perennial (*Lolium perenne*), Bluegrass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*), Fescue, tall (*Festuca arundinacea*)	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. • Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
		• Do not mow turf for 2 days before or 2 days after application. • This product may be used on seeded or sodded turfgrass that is well established. Allow the turf to develop a good root system and uniform stand before application. • Treated areas may be overseeded with annual or perennial ryegrass 2 weeks after application. • **Avoid application of SANDEA WG Herbicide when turfgrass or nutsedge is under stress since turf injury and poor nutsedge control may result.** • Do not apply this product to golf course putting greens.
Ornamentals	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. • Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
		To avoid possible injury on ornamental plants, do not apply SANDEA WG Herbicide to: • Over the top of desirable plants. Avoid contact of this product with leaves of desirable plants since foliar injury, discoloration, stunting, or death may result. • Greenhouses or enclosed growing structures. • Seedling beds, cutting beds or transplant beds. • Landscape beds that are or will be planted with annuals, seasonal color, sensitive herbaceous perennials, vegetable transplants or container plants smaller than one gallon. Do not apply to landscape areas where bare root liners will be planted. • Newly transplanted ornamentals. Only apply SANDEA WG Herbicide to established plantings. • Containers, growing media in containers or into containers grown in pot. • Do not allow spray or drift to contact exposed roots or damaged bark of ornamental plants. Additional Precautions: • Allow at least 3 months of active growth after transplanting in the field before applying this product. • Do not plantback into treated areas for at least 12 months after the last SANDEA WG Herbicide application. • Do not use crop oil as an adjuvant in SANDEA WG Herbicide applications on ornamentals. • Not for use in low volume applications such as with foggers, hydrostatic, or aerosol applicators

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
ESTABLISHED WOODY ORNAMENTALS IN LANDSCAPED AREAS	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. • Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
	• This product may be applied at specified rates as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species in landscaped areas. For transplanted woody ornamentals, allow three months after transplanting before applying this product.	
FIELD GROWN ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION NURSERIES	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. • Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
	• SANDEA WG Herbicide may be used, at specified rates as a post-directed spray in field grown ornamental production nurseries, on the following established plant species: **Established Shrubs** o Littleleaf boxwood (*Buxus microphylla*) o Japanese boxwood (*Buxus microphylla japonica*) o Korean boxwood (*Buxus microphylla koreana*) o Wintercreeper (*Euonymus fortunei*) o Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*) o Shore juniper (*Juniperus conferta*) o Creeping juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*) o Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) o euonymus (*var. radicans)* o Gardenia (Gardenia augusta) o Azalea (*Rhododendron* spp.) o Panicled hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*) o Kurume azalea (*Rhododendron* x *Kurume*) o Dwarf buford holly (*Ilex cornuta*) o Formosa azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*) o Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*) o Bumald spirea (*Spiraea* x *bumalda*) o Dwarf yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) o White lace spirea (*Spiraea decumbens*) o Yellow anise (*Illicium parviflorum*) o Japanese spirea (*Spiraea japonica*) o American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) **Established Tree**s o Meserve holly (*Ilex* x *meserveae)* o Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) o Round leaf holly (*Ilex rotunda*) o White pine (*Pinus strobus*)	

	○ Winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata*) ○ Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda)* ○ Crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) ○ Holly oak (*Quercus ilex*) ○ Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) ○ Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) ○ Star magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*) ○ Southern live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) ○ Austrian/Black Pine (*Pinus nigra*) On field grown nurseries and landscape areas SANDEA WG Herbicide may be used -only as a directed spray- on ornamental plants species not listed on this label. The suitability for such uses should be determined by treating a small number of such plants at the specified rate and observing plant growth and development over an extended period of time. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes responsibility for any crop damage or other liability associated with applications to ornamental plants not listed on this label. **Note**: Do not apply SANDEA WG Herbicide to the following plant species as injury has been observed. ○ *Abies balsamea* - Balsam Fir ○ *Acer rubrum* – Red Maple ○ *Berberis thunbergii* - Japanese Barberry ○ *Buddleia davidii* - Butterfly bush ○ *Carya* sp. – Hickory ○ *Chamaebatiaria* sp. - Fern Bush ○ *Chamaecyparis thyoides* - Atlantic White Cedar ○ *Cornus florida* - Flowering Dogwood ○ *Cotoneaster dammeri* - Bearberry Cotoneaster ○ *Cotoneaster horizontalis* - Rock Cotoneaster ○ *Dendranthema* sp. - Chrysanthemum ○ Fragaria x *ananassa* - Strawberry ○ *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* – Green Ash ○ *Gypsophila* sp. - Baby's Breath ○ *Hedera helix* - English Ivy ○ I*mpatiens* sp. - Impatiens ○ *Iris xiphium* - Iris ○ *Juniperus virginiana* - Eastern juniper ○ *Ligustrum* sp. - Privet ○ *Lilium longiflorum* - Eastern Lily ○ *Mazus reptans* – Mazus ○ *Myrica pensylvanica* – Northern Bayberry ○ *Phalaris arundinacea* – Ribbon Grass ○ *Picea abies* – Norway Spruce ○ *Picea glauca* – White Spruce ○ *Platanus occidentalis* – American Sycamore ○ *Prunus* sp. – Cherry ○ *Pseudotsuga menziesii* – Douglas Fir ○ *Robinia pseudoacacia* – Black Locust ○ *Rosa* sp. – Rose ○ *Salvia* sp. – Salvia ○ *Taxodium distichum* – Baldcypress ○ *Taxus* sp. – Yew ○ *Viburnum carlesii* – Koreanspice viburnum ○ *Viburnum dentatum* - Arrowwood viburnum ○ *Viburnum tinus* - Compact laurustinus viburnum

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTION NURSERIES	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth.

		• Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
	• SANDEA WG Herbicide may be applied in nurseries for listed weed control as a directed spray application on bare ground or around container grown ornamental plants. This product can be applied to weeds growing between containers in pot production. Do not apply inside the containers. Do not apply to exposed roots growing outside of pots.	
RENOVATION TREATMENTS PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TURFGRASS OR WOODY ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	35-93	• **For post-emergence control of nutsedge and broadleaf weeds mix 0.35 - 0.9 g of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 35 – 93 g of product per hectare.** Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. Spray the target weeds thoroughly and wet the entire leaf surface of the undesirable plants. • For best results, spray nutsedge after it has reached the 3 to 8 leaf stage of growth. • Add 2 Teaspoons (10 mL) of nonionic surfactant per 4L. Or Use 0.25-0.5 percent v/v of a nonionic surfactant (1-2 L / 378 L) for broadcast applications. For high volume applications, DO NOT exceed 2.5 L/ha. Use only nonionic surfactants that contain at least 80% active material. • SANDEA WG Herbicide often works with one application, but depending on the size and age of the nutsedge a second treatment may be required 6 to 10 weeks after the initial treatment.
	• This product may be used on renovated areas prior to the establishment of turfgrass or woody ornamental plants. Allow 4 weeks between application and seeding or sodding of turfgrass, or transplanting woody ornamentals.	

CROP	g/ha	COMMENTS
FOR USE ON ROADSIDES, RIGHT OF WAY, TANK FARMS, LUMBERYARDS, FUEL STORAGE AREAS, RENOVATED AREAS, AND FENCE ROWS FOR HORSETAIL CONTROL	187	• For post-emergence control of horsetail (Equisetum arvense) apply 1.87 grams of this product in 4 L of water to treat 100 square metres or 187 g/ha after horsetail has leafed out. • Mix or shake the solution to ensure ingredients are completely dispersed. This rate of product will control horsetail that is less than 15 cm tall and suppress horsetail that is greater than 15 cm tall. • Herbicide symptoms are likely to show within 2 weeks as a necrotic ring at the base of the plant, even though the leaves and stems remain green and a deep leathery green in color.
	• Apply this product at specified rates as a post-emergence spray on roadsides and other industrial sites. This product may be tank mixed with Glyphosate herbicide.	

ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Gowan Company recommends the following recropping intervals for crop safety. Planting prior to the intervals shown below may result in crop injury when using SANDEA WG HERBICIDE. Rotation intervals below may need to be extended if drought or cool conditions prevail. Gowan Company recommends that the end user test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. In the event of crop failure, labeled crops may be planted back into the treated area at the user's risk for potential phytotoxicity to the subsequent crop. **Refer to individual product labels to determine rotational crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.**

TIME INTERVAL BEFORE PLANTING

0 Months (immediate plantback)	
Beans (dry)	
1 Month	
Corn, field normal and all herbicide tolerant varieties	
2 Months	
Cereals spring (barley, oats, wheat)	Cereals, winter (barley, wheat, rye)

Corn, seed	Forage grasses
Proso millet	Sorghum
3 Months	
Corn, sweet* and pop*	
6 Months	
Peanuts	
8 Months	
Tomato	
9 Months	
Cucumbers	Forage Legumes (alfalfa, clovers)
Melons	Peas (succulent, field)
Potatoes	Pumpkins
Soybean	Squash
Beans (snap)	
10 Months	
Peppers	
12 Months	
Eggplant	Radish
15 Months	
Cabbage	Canola
Carrot	Mint
18 Months	
Broccoli	Cauliflower
Collards	Lettuce
Onions and Leeks	Sunflowers
24 Months	
Spinach	
36 Months	
Strawberries	Sugarbeets
Table (garden) beets	

*If a crop treated with halosulfuron-methyl is lost, terminated or harvested, the rotational intervals must be adhered to when replanting the same crop, or planting a subsequent crop. Refer to individual product labels to determine rotation crop restrictions when tank mixtures are used.