

Supplemental Labeling for Caneberries

Sandea[®]

Herbicide

SANDEA[®] is a selective herbicide for control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Halosulfuron-methyl, methyl 3-chloro-5-(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-ylcarbamoylsulfamoyl)-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxylate.....	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	25.0%
	TOTAL 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81880-18-10163

This label expires 05-31-2018 and must not be used or distributed after that date.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Read the label affixed to the container for Sandea Herbicide before applying.

- The labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Use of Sandea Herbicide according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Sandea Herbicide.

<p>13-07A CANE BERRY SUBGROUP (14) (Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)</p> <p>(For use in Oregon and Washington only)</p>	<p>3/4 – 1 1/3</p> <p>Apply SANDEA uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gal of water per acre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast directed spray application to the ground on either side of the row. Applications of SANDEA should be made pre-emergence up to and including primocane burndown. Do not apply to developing primocanes in season until hardened off. • Pre Emergence and Post Emergence directed application for control of labeled weeds: Apply a single or sequential application based on weed pressure. If small weeds are present tank mix with a postemergence broad-spectrum type herbicide to maximize and enhance the spectrum of broadleaf and grass control. <p>For pre-emergence control, do not apply SANDEA if excessive weed growth prevents contact with the ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Emergence directed application for control of nutsedge: Apply SANDEA as a single directed spray 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 to 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 SANDEA when nutsedge plants are in the 3 to 5 leaf stage. For best results, use a minimum of 0.75 oz/A of SANDEA.
<p>PRECAUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For best results, use a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) with applications. • Consult "Use Precautions" and "For Optimum Results" for important usage information. • Contact of SANDEA with the caneberry bushes should be avoided. Contact will result in temporary chlorosis of treated leaves. • Use of a shielded boom is recommended. • SANDEA may not control ALS resistant weeds. <p>RESTRICTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 45 days between applications. • Do not concentrate the application rate into the treated swath. • Do not apply to areas where water is known to pond for periods of time following rainfall. • Do not apply to bushes established less than one year or to plants under stress. • Do not contact foliage or green wood renewal canes with SANDEA. Herbicide uptake via contacted foliage or green canes will result in plant injury. • Do not apply more than 2 applications or 2 oz/A of product by weight (0.094 lb a.i./acre) per 12 month period. • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply to developing primocanes in season until hardened off. 	

Supplemental label Canberries (EPA approved 05-11-16)