

25-JAN-2008

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

[Booklet]

SHARPSHOOTER®
Soluble Concentrate Herbicide

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

WARNING: EYE IRRITANT

NET CONTENTS: 10 - 1000 L

GUARANTEE: glyphosate 356 g/L (acid equivalent) present as the isopropylamine salt

READ THE LABEL AND THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING

REGISTRATION NO. 28631
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY DUE TO A MAJOR SPILL, FIRE OR
POISONING INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL DAY OR NIGHT,
1-800-561-8273**

LOVELAND PRODUCTS CANADA INC.
789 Donnybrook Drive
Dorchester, Ontario
N0L 1G5
1-800-328-4678

® SHARPSHOOTER is a registered trademark of Loveland Products Inc.

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READ ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

SHARPSHOOTER is a non-selective, non-residual herbicide containing 356 g/L glyphosate as isopropylamine salt, formulated as a water soluble liquid. It is used for the control of most herbaceous weeds in agricultural and industrial sites. The product is absorbed through the foliage and translocated throughout the plant down to the root system. Visible symptoms such as gradual wilting and yellowing are usually obvious within 2 to 4 days of application to annual weeds, but may not be apparent for 7 to 10 days on perennial weeds.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:

- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
- CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
- HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
- AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES AND SKIN
- WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, OR SMOKING, AND AFTER WORK

FOR GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE:

- DURING MIXING, LOADING, CLEANUP, AND REPAIR PROCEDURES WEAR GLOVES, COVERALLS, AND EYE PROTECTION
- WASH SPLASHES FROM SKIN AND EYES IMMEDIATELY

FIRST AID

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH 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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control centre 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 centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH 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.

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Treat symptomatically.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL
TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT, 1 800-561-8273.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Avoid direct application to any body of water populated with fish or used for domestic purposes. Do not use in areas where adverse impact on domestic water or aquatic species is likely. Do not contaminate water by disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment.

Avoid all drift or contact with vegetation for which treatment is not intended as damage or destruction may occur.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminum, fibreglass, plastic, or plastic-lined containers. **DO NOT MIX, STORE, OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.** This product or the spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette, or other ignition source.

STORAGE

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK, AND ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS.

KEEP ONLY IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, TIGHTLY CLOSED.

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 requirements.

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of spill, and for clean-up of spills.

RETURNABLE CONTAINERS: Do not reuse this container for any purpose. For disposal, this empty container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer).

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of spill, and for clean-up of spills.

RETURNABLE-REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of 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. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Avoid contact with desirable vegetation by direct application or spray drift as severe injury or destruction may result. Avoid drift or overspray to non-target vegetation and wildlife habitats.

DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSES.

Drain and clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product. Do not contaminate water sources by disposal of wastes or cleaning of equipment. Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used such as water from ponds and ditches. Poor control may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's web site at: www.croplife.ca

GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

SHARPSHOOTER is a water soluble herbicide for non-selective weed control. SHARPSHOOTER is applied as a foliar spray for the control of most herbaceous plants. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water in accordance with the booklet instructions. SHARPSHOOTER moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur until 7 to 10 days. Extremely cool or cloudy weather at treatment time may slow down the activity of this product and delay visible effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant, which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. SHARPSHOOTER does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, apply a registered residual herbicide. Read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Heavy rainfall immediately after application may wash the chemical off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required. Do not apply if rainfall is forecast for the time of application.

GENERAL APPLICATION NOTES

Results are best when weeds are actively growing. If weeds have been mowed, allow to return to recommended growth stage.

Delay application until vegetation has emerged to the stage described for the control of such vegetation under the **ANNUAL** and **PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL** charts of this booklet to provide adequate leaf surface to receive the spray. Unemerged plants arising from underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when the treatment is made at the late growth stages approaching maturity. Always use higher rates of SHARPSHOOTER per hectare within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area. Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought, flooding, frost, high temperatures, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust. SHARPSHOOTER should only be mixed with products recommended on this label. Do not mix with any surfactant, pesticide, herbicide oils or any other material other than water unless specified.

TANK MIXES

SHARPSHOOTER may be used with the following surfactants: Agral® 90, AgSurf®, Companion™, Frigate®. See charts on TANK MIXES for ANNUAL and for PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL.

SHARPSHOOTER may be used with the following herbicides:

- Banvel®, Pardner®, Pursuit®, 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulations: See section on MINIMUM AND ZERO TILLAGE TANK MIXES.
- Princep® Nine-T®, Simadex®: See section on TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS.
- DyCleer® 480, Simazine 80W, Simadex® Flowable, 2,4-D amine: See section on NONCROPLAND AND INDUSTRIAL USES.

Always refer to the surfactant and herbicide labels for specific instructions regarding the use of that product.

| <u>Trade Name</u> | <u>Trademark of:</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Agral, Frigate | Zeneca Agro |
| AgSurf | IPCO |
| Banvel, Pursuit | BASF |
| Companion | Rohm & Haas Co. |
| DyCleer, Princep, Nine-T | Novartis |
| Pardner | Rhone-Poulenc |
| Simadex | AgrEvo |

VEGETATION CONTROLLED

SHARPSHOOTER controls many annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and woody brush and trees when applied as recommended and under the conditions described. For information on how to control specific weeds, including herbicide rate, refer to the ANNUAL WEED CONTROL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL charts of this label. The following is a partial list of the weeds controlled:

Annual weeds:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Annual bluegrass | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Barnyard grass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> |
| Chickweed | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> |
| Cocklebur | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> |
| Corn spurry | <i>Spergula arvensis</i> |
| Cow cockle | <i>Saponaria vaccaria</i> |
| Crab grass | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> |
| Dodder | <i>Cuscuta</i> spp. |
| Downy brome | <i>Bromus tectorum</i> |
| Eastern black flowering nightshade | <i>Solanum ptycanthum</i> |
| Fleabane (Canada) | <i>Erigeron canadense</i> |
| Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> |
| Giant foxtail | <i>Setaria faberii</i> |
| Green foxtail | <i>Setaria viridis</i> |
| Green smartweed | <i>Polygonum scabrum</i> |
| Hempnettle | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> |
| Lady's thumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> |
| Lamb's quarters | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Narrow-leaf hawk's beard | <i>Crepis tectorum</i> |
| Narrow-leaf vetch | <i>Vicia angustifolia</i> |
| Night flowering catch fly | <i>Silene noctiflora</i> |
| Pennsylvania smartweed | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> |
| Persian darnel | <i>Lolium persicum</i> |
| Prickly lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> |
| Ragweed | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> |
| Redroot pigweed | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> |
| Russian thistle | <i>Salsola kali</i> |
| Shepherd's purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> |
| Smooth pigweed | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> |
| Sowthistle (annual) | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> |
| Stinkweed | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> |
| Velvet leaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> |
| Volunteer barley | <i>Hordeum</i> spp. |
| Volunteer canola | <i>Brassica</i> spp. |
| Volunteer corn | <i>Zea mays</i> |
| Volunteer flax | <i>Linum</i> spp. |
| Volunteer wheat | <i>Triticum</i> spp. |
| Wild buckwheat | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> |
| Wild mustard | <i>Brassica kaber</i> |
| Wild oats | <i>Avena fatua</i> |
| Wild tomato | <i>Solanum triflorum</i> |

Perennial weeds:

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| Alfalfa | <i>Medicago sativa</i> |
|---------|------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bluegrass (Canada) | <i>Poa compressa</i> |
| Bluegrass (Kentucky) | <i>Poa pratensis</i> |
| Brome grass (smooth) | <i>Bromus inermis</i> |
| Canada thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> |
| Common cattail | <i>Typha latifolia</i> |
| Common milkweed | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> |
| Cottontop | <i>Eriophorum chamissionis</i> |
| Curled dock | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> |
| Field bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |
| Foxtail barley | <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> |
| Hemp dogbane | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> |
| Hoary cress | <i>Cardaria draba</i> |
| Japanese knotweed | <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> |
| Perennial sowthistle | <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> |
| Poison ivy | <i>Rhus radicans</i> |
| Purple loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> |
| Quackgrass | <i>Elytrigia repens</i> |
| Toad flax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| Wormwood (Absinth) | <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> |
| Yellow nutsedge | <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> |

Woody weeds, brush, and trees:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alder | <i>Alnus</i> spp. |
| Birch | <i>Betula</i> spp. |
| Broadleaf meadowsweet | <i>Spiraea latifolia</i> |
| Canadian rhododendron | <i>Rhododendron canadense</i> |
| Cedar | <i>Thuja</i> spp. |
| Cherry | <i>Prunus</i> spp. |
| Douglas fir | <i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp. |
| Hemlock | <i>Tsuga</i> spp. |
| Maple | <i>Acer</i> spp. |
| Milkweed | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> |
| Mountain-fly honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera villosa</i> |
| Pine | <i>Pinus</i> spp. |
| Poison Ivy | <i>Rhus radicans</i> |
| Poplar | <i>Populus</i> spp. |
| Raspberry | <i>Rubus</i> spp. |
| Salmonberry | <i>Rubus</i> spp. |
| Sheep laurel | <i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> |
| Snowberry (western) | <i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i> |
| Sweet fern | <i>Comptonia peregrina</i> |
| Willow | <i>Salix</i> spp. |
| Withrod | <i>Viburnum cassinoides</i> |

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, SHARPSHOOTER is a Group 9 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to SHARPSHOOTER and other Group 9 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 SHARPSHOOTER or other Group 9 herbicides 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.
- Herbicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical), cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated weed populations for resistance development.
- Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment and planting clean seed.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Loveland Products Canada Inc. at 1-800-328-4678 or at www.uap.ca.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

GROUND BOOM AND BOOMLESS SPRAYERS

Mixing: For field or industrial type sprayers, fill the spray tank with one half the required amount of water. Add the proper amount of SHARPSHOOTER herbicide (see appropriate chart) and mix well before adding the remaining portion of water. Placing the filling hose below the surface of the liquid solution will prevent any excessive foaming. Remove the hose from the tank immediately after filling to avoid back siphoning into water source (a one-way valve should be installed to prevent back siphoning). Use of mechanical agitators may cause excessive foaming. By-pass lines should terminate at the bottom of the tank.

Application: Use flat fan nozzles in boom sprayers. To control perennial weeds, woody brush, and trees as listed; apply SHARPSHOOTER in 50 to 300 L of water per hectare as a broadcast spray. Use no more than 275 kPa pressure.

To control annual weeds as listed, apply SHARPSHOOTER in 50 L to 100 L of water per hectare as a broadcast spray. Use no more than 275 kPa pressure.

KNAPSACK SPRAYERS, HAND-HELD & HIGH VOLUME EQUIPMENT

High volume spraying utilizes handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements to apply a directed spray to weeds, woody brush, and trees. Use coarse sprays only.

Mixing: Mix the proper amount of SHARPSHOOTER with water in a large container. Fill the sprayer with the mixed solution. Unless otherwise stated, make a 1% solution of

SHARPSHOOTER in water (1 L of SHARPSHOOTER in 100 L of water). A 2% solution (2 L of SHARPSHOOTER in 100 L of water) should be used on harder to control perennials.

Application: Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Apply on a spray-to-wet basis. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Hand gun application should be properly directed to avoid spraying desirable plants.

MIST BLOWERS

For control of woody weeds, brush, and trees listed in the VEGETATION CONTROLLED list; use the recommended rate of SHARPSHOOTER in at least 200 L of water per hectare.

WIPER, WICK AND ROLLER EQUIPMENT

These applicators apply SHARPSHOOTER solution directly onto the weeds by contacting the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution. Weeds should be a minimum of 15 cm above the desired vegetation to prevent contact of SHARPSHOOTER with the desired vegetation.

Mixing: Mix the proper amount of SHARPSHOOTER with water in a large container. Use this mixed solution in the wiper, wick or roller equipment.

Application: These applicators can be used to control weeds in:

- Industrial sites, tree plantings, and non-crop sites as specified.
- The following agricultural crops: apple, cherry, peach, pear and plum orchards, grape vineyards, soybeans, dry beans, strawberries, and cranberries (note: applications must be made before initial pod set in soybeans and dry beans).

The applicator should be adjusted so that the contact point of the wiper, roller, or wick is at least 5 cm above the desirable vegetation. Droplets or foam of the SHARPSHOOTER solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Best results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. It is recommended that two applications be made in opposite directions, if possible. Weeds not contacted will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestation, or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, a repeat treatment may be necessary.

AVOID CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION

Wiper, Wick, Roller Application Notes:

- Maintain wiper equipment in good operating condition. Care must be taken with all types of wipers to ensure that the absorbent material does not become over-saturated, causing the herbicide to drip onto desirable vegetation.
- Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation.
- Adjust height of wiper applicator to ensure proper contact with weeds.
- Keep wiping surfaces clean.
- Maintain recommended roller speed on roller applicators while in use.
- DO NOT use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.
- DO NOT operate equipment at ground speeds less than 4 or greater than 10 km/h. Weed control may be affected by speed of application equipment. As weed

density increases, reduce equipment ground speed to ensure good coverage of weeds.

- Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying on the upper end of the wiper applicator.
- Variation in equipment design may affect weed control. With wiper applicators, the wiping material and its orientation must allow delivery of sufficient quantities of the recommended SHARPSHOOTER herbicide solution directly to the weed.
- Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a one day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solution. Thoroughly drain and clean all equipment immediately after use.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Directions for Use (for additional information see section on Aerial Application For Industrial Rights-of-Way ONLY)

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label. Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices. The use of a spotter plane is recommended.

Aerial Use Precautions

Apply only when weather conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the *Basic Knowledge Requirements for Pesticide Education in Canada: Applicator Core and Aerial Module*, developed by CAPCO (Canadian Association of Pest Control Officials).

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that result in fine particles (mist). Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat.

Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls, and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup, and repair. Follow the more

stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit, and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Product-Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the manufacturer at (800) 328-4678, or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative. Application of this specific product must meet and/or conform to the following: Volume: Apply the recommended rate in a spray volume of 30-100 L/ha.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of SHARPSHOOTER accumulated during spraying or from spills.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38412 may prevent corrosion.

AGRICULTURAL AND CROPLAND USES

The following are use situations for SHARPSHOOTER herbicide. The type of vegetation present and the use situation will dictate the choice of application equipment. Information on the equipment selected to apply SHARPSHOOTER can be found in the **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section. Use rates can then be selected from the **ANNUAL** and **PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL** charts.

PREPLANT TREATMENT

SHARPSHOOTER can be applied prior to planting of all crops for control of emerged weeds listed on the label. Ensure weeds are at the recommended growth stage at the time of application. Apply **BEFORE** seeding or transplanting crop.

SUMMER FALLOW

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied in summer fallow to control weeds listed on the label. Ensure weeds are at the recommended growth stage and actively growing at the time of application. Reduced control may result if weeds are drought stressed. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

MINIMUM AND ZERO TILLAGE SYSTEMS (ALL FIELD CROPS INCLUDING CEREALS, OILSEEDS, PULSES, FORAGES AND CORN)

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied before or after seeding but before crop emerges for control of emerged weeds in minimum and zero tillage cropping systems for all field crops. Weeds should be treated at the growth stage according to the **ANNUAL** and **PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL** charts.

DO NOT APPLY AFTER CROP EMERGENCE.

Since SHARPSHOOTER does not provide residual control, application too far in advance of seeding may allow weeds to germinate between application and crop emergence.

MINIMUM AND ZERO TILLAGE TANK MIXES

SHARPSHOOTER Herbicide plus Pardner (bromoxynil) can be applied prior to seeding or after seeding, but before crop emergence in **wheat, barley, and oats**. See chart on **TANK MIXES for ANNUAL WEED CONTROL**.

SHARPSHOOTER Herbicide plus Pursuit can be applied before or after seeding, but prior to crop emergence in **soybeans**. SHARPSHOOTER herbicide will control emerged weeds listed on this label when applied as directed (see **VEGETATION CONTROLLED** lists). Pursuit will control weeds germinating from seed. Add the recommended rates of both products in 100 L of water/ha following the instructions on the Pursuit herbicide label. **Refer to the Pursuit label for further information on weeds controlled, application directions, and use precautions. Only SOYBEANS, FIELD CORN, SPRING BARLEY, SPRING WHEAT and WINTER WHEAT may be planted the season following a Pursuit application. Winter wheat may be planted the same year as a Pursuit application to soybeans, but not earlier than 120 days after the application. DO NOT APPLY AFTER CROP EMERGENCE.**

SHARPSHOOTER TANK MIXES for ANNUAL WEED CONTROL SUMMER FALLOW & MINIMUM TILLAGE SYSTEMS

| TANK MIXTURES | RATE L/ha | WEEDS CONTROLLED++ | COMMENTS: (Apply in 50-100 L/ha water; add 350 mL/ha surfactant (see NOTE below)) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| SHARPSHOOTER + Banvel | 0.75 - 1.0 + 0.29 | Volunteer cereals, wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, flixweed*, lamb's quarters, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia, Russian thistle, cow cockle Redroot pigweed**, wild buckwheat** | This tank mix for summer fallow use only. Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing. Use higher rate if weeds are taller than 8 cm. *SHARPSHOOTER applied at 1.0 L/ha rate only. **Suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options. |
| SHARPSHOOTER + Pardner | 0.75 - 1.0 + 1.25 | Volunteer cereals, green foxtail, volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, lady's thumb, stinkweed, wild buckwheat* Redroot pigweed**, kochia**, wild oats** | This tank mix for summer fallow use; and prior to planting wheat, oats, and barley in minimum tillage systems. Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing. Use higher rate if weeds are taller than 8 cm. *Use SHARPSHOOTER at 1.0 L/ha rate for wild buckwheat control. **1.0 L rate, suppression only. See other tank mixtures for |

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|--|
| | | | control options. |
| SHARPSHOOTER | 0.75 - 1.0 | Volunteer cereals, wild oats*, green foxtail*, volunteer canola (rapeseed), wild mustard, flixweed, redroot pigweed, lady's thumb, stinkweed, kochia Lamb's quarters**, Russian thistle** | This tank mix for summer fallow use only. Weeds should be less than 15 cm tall and actively growing. Use higher rate if weeds are taller than 8 cm. *Use SHARPSHOOTER at 1.0 L/ha rate only for wild oat and green foxtail control. **Suppression only. See other tank mixtures for control options. |
| + 2,4-D # | + 1.2 | | |
| <p># 0.56 kg ai/ha of 2,4-D. Adjust rates accordingly for other 2,4-D formulations. Use only low volatile ester or amine formulations of 2,4-D. ++ For foxtail barley suppression, refer to chart on ANNUAL WEED CONTROL. NOTE: All SHARPSHOOTER herbicide tank mixtures for annual weed control require the addition of a non-ionic surfactant registered for this use, such as Agral 90, AgSurf and Companion. Surfactant should be added at a rate of 350 mL per hectare in 50-100 L of clean water.</p> | | | |

SHARPSHOOTER TANK MIXTURES for PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL
SUMMER FALLOW OR FALL STUBBLE

| TANK MIXTURES | RATE L/ha | WEEDS CONTROLLED | COMMENTS: Apply in 100-200 L/ha water; add 350 mL/ha surfactant (see NOTE below). |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| SHARPSHOOTER + Banvel | 1.7 L/ha + 1.25 L/ha | Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle | Summer fallow: Cultivate in the spring and apply when majority of thistles are 15 to 25 cm tall, and before the bud stage. Cultivate 3 weeks after application. Fall stubble: Apply to actively growing thistles at least 2 weeks prior to a killing frost. |
| <p>NOTE: All SHARPSHOOTER herbicide tank mixtures for perennial weed control require the addition of a non-ionic surfactant registered for this use, such as Agral 90, AgSurf, or Companion. Grow only cereals, canola (including rapeseed), soybeans, field corn, sweet corn, or white beans after application of this tank mix. If application is made after September 1st, or if soil moisture levels are extremely low after application, crop injury may occur in the spring following application.</p> | | | |

FALL STUBBLE

Apply in the fall as a postharvest stubble treatment for control of perennial weeds including quackgrass and Canada thistle. Allow the Canada thistle and quackgrass to regrow to 20-25 cm tall. Straw should be removed or evenly spread to allow for proper regrowth and spray coverage. Heavy frost prior to treatment may decrease control.

SPOT TREATMENT (IN CROP)

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied for the control of Canada thistle, quackgrass and other perennial weeds in forage crops, barley, wheat, oats, soybeans and legumes, including seed production. Treatments may be made up to heading of small grain, initial pod set on soybeans and legumes, silking of corn, and emergence of seedheads. Avoid drift beyond the treated area.

Application can be made using a boom sprayer, knapsack, or high volume equipment (see APPLICATION AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section). Applications should be made using the same growth stages as listed in the ANNUAL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL charts. Or, use a 1% solution for annual weeds and quackgrass and a 2% solution for other perennial weeds (a 1% solution equals 1 litre SHARPSHOOTER herbicide in 100 litres of spray solution). The 1% and 2% solutions should be applied to wet, but not to run off.

NOTE: THE CROP IN THE TREATED AREA WILL BE KILLED BY THE TREATMENT.

DO NOT APPLY IF CROP GROWTH HAS ADVANCED BEYOND SEED SET. ALLOW 3 TO 5 DAYS BEFORE GRAZING IN, OR HARVESTING TREATED AREAS AS FORAGES.

FORAGE GRASSES AND LEGUMES

Use SHARPSHOOTER to control or suppress existing vegetation prior to emergence of legumes and grasses. If legumes and grasses are underseeded with a cover crop, SHARPSHOOTER must be applied prior to planting any cover crop.

PASTURE RENOVATION

SHARPSHOOTER may be used to control or suppress existing vegetation for zero tillage seeding of legume or grass pasture into established sod for renovation. Weed growth should be at least 20 cm high and most weed seeds should have germinated at the time of spraying.

FORAGE SEED PRODUCTION (FOR SPOT TREATMENT)

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied as a spot treatment for control of perennial weeds such as quackgrass and Canada thistle in seed fields. Apply to weeds at least 20-25 cm in height but before emergence of seedhead.

The crop in the treated area will be killed. For this reason, take particular care to avoid drift outside the treated area.

PREHARVEST CONTROL OF QUACKGRASS, CANADA THISTLE, DANDELION, TOADFLAX and MILKWEED; SEASON-LONG CONTROL OF PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE, AND HARVEST MANAGEMENT

For control of quackgrass, Canada thistle, dandelion, toadflax and common milkweed, and season-long control of perennial sow thistle, SHARPSHOOTER can be applied prior to harvest of wheat, barley (including malting barley), oats, canola (rapeseed), flax (including low-linoleic acid varieties), lentils, peas, dry beans and soybeans. DO NOT apply to crops grown for seed production.

This treatment may also provide harvest management benefits, by drying down crop and weed vegetative growth, for example, where late flushes of annual weeds, green vegetative crop growth, or late tilling may interfere with harvest operations.

EXTREMELY COOL, WET AND/OR CLOUDY WEATHER CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE ANTICIPATED HARVEST DATE MAY SLOW THE ACTIVITY OF THIS PRODUCT, THEREBY DELAYING CROP DRYDOWN AND HARVEST DATE.

SHARPSHOOTER should be applied pre-harvest at 2.5 L/ha in 50 to 100 L/ha of clean water, by **GROUND APPLICATION ONLY**.

When to Apply: Apply only when the crop has 30% or less grain moisture content. This stage typically occurs 7 to 14 days before harvest (or 3-7 days for forage applications). Consult the GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS chart for visible indicators of this stage in each crop. For the best weed control results quackgrass should be actively growing and have at least 4 to 5 green leaves. Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle should be actively growing and at or beyond the bud stage for best results. Common milkweed should be at the bud to bloom stage and actively growing for best results. Applications for weed control (not for harvest management) must be made at the correct stage of both weed and crop growth. Apply only during the period 7-14 days before harvest to ensure best weed control and to maximize harvest management benefits. Earlier application may reduce crop yield and/or quality, and may lead to excess glyphosate residues in the crop.

Use Precautions: Overspray or drift to important wildlife habitats such as bodies of water, wetlands (e.g., sloughs), shelterbelts, woodlots and other cover on the edges of fields frequented by wildlife, should be avoided. Leave a 15 metre buffer zone between the last spray swath and the edge of any of these habitats.

Do not expose or contaminate any body of water or non-target vegetation by direct application, spray drift, or when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT.

GUIDELINES FOR TIMING OF PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS

| CROP(S) | PERCENT GRAIN MOISTURE | VISIBLE INDICATORS |
|--|------------------------|---|
| WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS | Less than 30 | Hard dough stage; a thumbnail impression remains on seed. |
| CANOLA | Less than 30 | Pods are green to yellow; most seeds are yellow to brown. |
| FLAX (including low-linoleic acid varieties) | Less than 30 | Majority (75%-80%) of bolls are brown. |
| PEAS | Less than 30 | Majority (75%-80%) of pods are brown. |
| LENTILS | Less than 30 | Lowermost pods (bottom 15%) are brown and seeds rattle. |
| DRY BEANS | Less than 30 | Stems are green to brown in colour, pods are mature (yellow to brown in colour); 80%-90% leaf drop (original aves). |
| SOYBEANS | Less than 30 | Stems are green to brown in colour; pod tissue is dry and brown in appearance; 80%-90% leaf drop. |

TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

SHARPSHOOTER controls annual and perennial weeds in established vineyards or orchards, in blueberry, cranberry, strawberry and sugar beets, or for site preparation prior to transplanting tree or vine crops. See chart on **WEED CONTROL IN TREE, BERRY, AND VINE CROPS** for rate and time of application information.

This product does not provide residual or pre-emergent weed control. Repeat applications may be necessary to control weeds originating from underground parts of untreated weeds or from seeds. For subsequent weed control, follow a program using residual herbicides or use repeated applications of SHARPSHOOTER.

DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 35 L OF SHARPSHOOTER HERBICIDE PER HECTARE PER YEAR. EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF THE HERBICIDE SOLUTION, SPRAY DRIFT OR MIST WITH FOLIAGE OR GREEN BARK OF TRUNK, BRANCHES, SUCKERS, FRUIT, CANES OF BLUEBERRY BUSHES OR OTHER PARTS OF TREES OR VINES. CONTACT OF THIS PRODUCT WITH OTHER THAN MATURE BROWN BARK CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS CROP DAMAGE.

Allow annual and perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, time to regrow to recommended growth stage for treatment. Applications may be made with boom sprayer, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high volume orchard guns, or with wiper, wick, or roller equipment (orchards, vineyards, cranberry and strawberry only).

TREE PLANTING - Shelterbelts, Nursery Stock, Woody Ornamentals

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied to control annual and perennial weeds listed on this label. This may be used for site preparation prior to establishing plantations, or as a post directed spray in established plantations of the following species:

Deciduous

Ash - *Fraxinus* spp.
Caragana - *Caragana* spp.
Cherry - *Prunus* spp.
Elm - *Ulmus* spp.
Lilac - *Syringa* spp.
Maple - *Acer* spp.
Mountain ash - *Sorbus* spp.
Poplar - *Populus* spp.
Russian olive - *Elaeagnus* spp.
Willow - *Salix* spp.

Coniferous

Fir - *Abies* spp.
Juniper - *Juniperus* spp.
Pine - *Pinus* spp.
Spruce - *Picea* spp.
Yew - *Taxus* spp.

SPRAY MAY CONTACT MATURE BROWN BARK ONLY.

Avoid contact with non-target plants, foliage, or suckers of established plantations.

NOTE: This product is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in forest tree nurseries or in Christmas tree plantations. Application in such sites should be limited to directed sprays.

DO NOT treat Christmas tree plantations in the year of anticipated harvest.

NONCROPLAND AND INDUSTRIAL USES

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, SHARPSHOOTER will control weeds in the noncropland and industrial uses as listed in the **WEED CONTROL IN NONCROPLAND, INDUSTRIAL USES** chart.

TURFGRASS

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied to control existing vegetation prior to turfgrass establishment or renovation. **DO NOT DISTURB SOIL OR UNDERGROUND PLANT PARTS BEFORE TREATMENT.** Where existing vegetation is growing under field or unmowed conditions, apply SHARPSHOOTER to actively growing weeds at the growth stages given in the charts on **ANNUAL and PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL.** Where the vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply SHARPSHOOTER after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good spray interception and translocation into underground plant parts.

Tillage or renovation techniques, such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing, should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into the underground plant parts. Delay establishment of the turfgrass to determine if regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient weed regrowth must be attained prior to application. **AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION IN THE VICINITY OF THE RENOVATION OR ESTABLISHMENT AREA.**

TREE INJECTION APPLICATIONS

See **VEGETATION CONTROLLED** lists for species controlled.

Trees may be controlled if SHARPSHOOTER is injected directly into the trunk using suitable equipment that penetrates into the living tissue.

SHARPSHOOTER is to be used at a rate of 1 mL (undiluted product) per 10 cm of trunk diameter at chest height. The injections should be spaced evenly around the tree and below any major branches. Application may be done during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

Control of trees greater than 20 cm may not be acceptable. Total control may not be evident for 1-2 years following treatment. This treatment will only provide suppression of big-leaf maple; late fall application will provide optimum suppression of big-leaf maple.

CUT STUMP APPLICATIONS

See **VEGETATION CONTROLLED** lists for species controlled.

Woody vegetation may be controlled by the application of this product to freshly cut stumps to prevent regrowth. Application must be made using low-pressure equipment (i.e., squirt bottle).

Apply SHARPSHOOTER immediately to the surface of the freshly cut stump (i.e., within 5 minutes) at a rate of 0.5 mL SHARPSHOOTER for every 5 cm of trunk diameter at chest height. Treat only the cambial tissues (outer edge) of the cut surface. Do not treat the central area of the stump, or exposed roots or bark.

This treatment may be made at any time of year, except during heavy sap flow or when freezing temperatures prevent application of SHARPSHOOTER. A water soluble dye added to the solution may be used as a treatment indicator. Total control may not be apparent until 1-2 years after treatment.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES (FOLIAR APPLICATIONS)

Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of run off. Do not allow spray drift to contact desirable vegetation as severe injury or destruction may occur. For woody brush and trees, early season applications may take 30-45 days for symptoms to develop on the target species. Late season application may be made to species that have some autumn colours provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Control will be observed the following spring.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE OF DESIRABLE TURFGRASSES, TREES, SHRUBS, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

For woody brush and trees, apply 3 to 6 litres of SHARPSHOOTER per hectare. Use ground boom or boomless equipment, or apply as a 1 to 2% solution using hand-held high volume equipment. Use the 6 L/ha rate for maple, alder and willow* species, as well as hard to control perennial weed species. (* suppression only).

INDUSTRIAL SITES, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, RECREATIONAL AND PUBLIC AREAS

SHARPSHOOTER may be applied to control brush, trees, and annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in **industrial and rights-of-way areas**, such as:

| | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| railways | forest roadsides | pipelines |
| highways | pumping stations | petroleum tank farms |
| telephone and power rights-of-way, etc. | | |

and in **recreational and public areas**, such as:

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------|
| parks | golf courses | schoolyards |
| airports | and other public areas. | |

NOTE: For all industrial sites, rights-of-way, recreational and public areas, repeat treatment may be necessary to control regeneration or new growth.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE OF DESIRABLE TURFGRASSES, TREES, SHRUBS, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Ground application for all noncropland uses: For woody brush and trees, apply SHARPSHOOTER at 3 to 6 L/ha using ground boom, or boomless, or mist blower equipment. Or, apply as a 1 to 2% solution using hand-held high volume equipment. Use the higher rate for maple, alder and willow* species, and for hard to control perennial weeds (*suppression only).

Apply as directed to foliage of actively growing vegetation. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff, or allow spray drift to contact desirable vegetation as severe injury or destruction may occur.

Mowed or tilled weeds should be allowed to reach optimum growth stage at time of application.

DO NOT APPLY UNDER WIND OR OTHER CONDITIONS THAT ALLOW DRIFT.

Aerial Application for Industrial Rights-of-Way ONLY: For woody brush and trees, apply 3-6 L/ha SHARPSHOOTER in 30-100 L of water. Use 6 L/ha for maple, alder and

willow* species, and for hard to control perennial weed species (* suppression only). As density of vegetation increases, spray volume should be increased within the allowed range to ensure complete coverage.

Apply only in wind conditions in compliance with local and/or provincial regulations. Do not apply when other climatic conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow significant drift to occur.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that disperse spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of SHARPSHOOTER accumulated during spraying or from spills.

PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38412 may prevent corrosion.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE CONTROL

- **DO NOT TREAT PLANTS OVER OPEN WATER.** SHARPSHOOTER herbicide is not registered for direct application to bodies of water.
- Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage. If using hand-held equipment, spray-to-wet.
- For wiper applications, see **WIPER, WICK AND ROLLER EQUIPMENT** section.
- Where feasible, remove flower heads before treatment to ensure prevention of seed set.
- For large (>1.6 ha) monocultures of loosestrife, work from the periphery inward in successive years to allow competing vegetation to invade the treated area.
- A long-term control strategy should include measures to control both established plants and seedlings. Sprayed areas should be monitored to determine the appropriate follow-up management. Early detection and treatment of second and third generation seedlings is important to prevent re-infestation of purple loosestrife. Desirable native plant communities will then have a chance to become re-established.

WEED CONTROL IN NONCROPLAND, INDUSTRIAL USES

| WEEDS | GROUND APPLICATION | | | COMMENTS |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | BOOM APPLICATION | | Hand-Held High Volume Application % Solution | |
| | Rate L/ha | Water Vol. L/ha | | |
| Annual grasses and broad leaves | 2.25 – 3.5 | 50 - 100 | 1 | Actively growing weeds |
| Perennial weeds | 2.5 | 50 – 300 | 1 | Actively growing weeds. Add 0.5% v/v of a recommended surfactant when using more than 150 L of water (see MINIMUM AND ZERO TILLAGE TANK MIXES). Use higher rate for heavy infestations and for long term control. |
| Quackgrass | 4.75 – 7.0 | 50 – 300 | 2 | |
| Canada thistle (bud stage) | 4.75 – 7.0 | 100 – 300 | 2 | |
| Purple loosestrife | 6.0 | 300 – 600 | 1-2 (or 33% for wiper application) | |
| Other perennials | 7.0 – 12.0 | 100 - 300 | 2 | See PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE CONTROL section for instructions on application. |
| Brush and trees | 3.0 – 6.0 | 100 – 300 | 1 – 2 | Summer through early fall. |
| Birch, cherry, poplar, western snowberry, willow | | | | |
| Maple, raspberry, salmonberry, alder | 6.0 | 100 - 300 | 2 | Late summer through fall. Fall is optimum. |
| Turfgrass renovation Annual & perennial weeds | 2.5 – 12.0 | 100 - 300 | 1 - 2 | Use higher end of rate range for perennials. |

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|---|--|-----------|---|--|
| Roadside vegetation (1-2 metres wide along shoulder) | 1) 0.75 -1.0 + 1.25 - 2.5 L DyCler 480 OR 2) 0.75 - 1.0 + 0.30 L DyCler 480 + 1.2 L 2,4-D amine 500 | 25 - 150 | - | Refer to Tank Mix sections on product labels for specific weeds controlled. Refer to chart on ANNUAL WEED CONTROL for rates for specific weeds. For different 2,4-D amine formulations, adjust the rate accordingly. Do not apply to standing water. |
| Residual Control Annual & perennial weeds | 2.5 - 12 + 1) 2.5 - 5.6 kg Simazine 80W OR 2) 4.0 - 9.0 L Simadex Flowable | 200 - 400 | - | The simazine part of this tank mix will provide season-long control of most germinating broadleaf weeds and grasses, and may also provide post-emergent control of certain annual weeds. Do not apply to coarse, sandy soil or gravelly soil. One application per year. Use the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mix. For other simazine products registered for this use, use rates equivalent to 2.0 - 4.5 kg active simazine/ha. |

WEED CONTROL IN TREE, VINE AND BERRY CROPS

| Crop | Rate (L/ha) | Pre-Harvest Interval (days) | Max. App. per Year | Weed Controlled | Comments |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Apples Apricot Cherry (sweet/sour) Peaches Pears Plums | 2.25 - 12 (directed spray) | 30 | 3 | Annual and perennial weeds | Apply as directed spray with no more than 275 kPa pressure. |
| Apples Grapes | Tank Mix 2.25 - 12 + Simazine 2.0 - 4.5 kg ai/ha | - | 1 | Annual and perennial weeds | Will provide season-long pre-emergent control. Do not apply to coarse, sandy or gravelly soil. Use the more restrictive label directions for each product in the mix. DO NOT apply to orchards established less than 1 year or vineyards established less than 3 years. Simazine rate is equivalent to 2.25 - 5.0 kg/ha Princep Nine-T; or 4.0 - 9.0 kg/ha Simadex. |
| Grapes | 2.25 - 12 (directed spray) | 14 | 3 | Annual and perennial weeds | Remove all sucker growth from the spray zone before spraying, except for the Concord variety of grape. Suckering should be conducted within 2 weeks prior to application. Do not apply to vines that have been established less than 3 years. |
| Highbush blueberry (cultivated) | 2.8 - 5.6 (directed spray) | 30 | 1 | Quackgrasses | Use as a directed spray, with no more than 275 kPa pressure. |
| Lowbush blueberry | 1 - 2% solution (spot treatment) | Apply in non-bearing year only | 1 | Wood brush | Apply as directed spray in mid-summer of the vegetative (non-bearing) year. See AGRICULTURAL AND CROPLAND USES section for instructions on spot treatments. |
| Filberts Hazelnut | 2.25 - 3.5 (directed) | 14 | - | Annual weeds | Use as directed spray, with no more than 275 kPa pressure. |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|
| (established plantations) | spray) | | | | |
| Walnut Chestnut Japanese chestnut | 2.25 - 12 (directed spray) | - | 2 | Annual and perennial weeds | Apply late spring and fall, post-harvest but prior to a killing frost. Apply in 200 - 300 L water as a directed spray, using no more than 275 kPa pressure. Apply alternatively as a 2% wiper solution. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on wiper applications. |
| Cranberry | 20% Solution (1 L SHARPS HOOTER + 4 L water) | 30 | 1 | Annual and perennial weeds | Apply using wick or wiper applicators. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on wiper applications. |
| Strawberry | 1 - 2% solution (spot treatment) 33% solution (wiper applicator) | 30 | 1 | Emerged perennial weeds | Apply when weeds are at a susceptible growth stage. See AGRICULTURAL AND CROPLAND USES section for instructions on spot treatments. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on wiper applications. |
| Sugar beets | 1 - 2% solution (spot treatment) | Treated crop MUST NOT be harvested | 1 | Dodder species | Apply when dodder is vigorously growing but before flowering. See AGRICULTURAL AND CROPLAND USES section for instructions on spot treatments. |

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL

| Equipment | Weeds Controlled | Growth Stage | Rate L/ha | Water Vol. L/ha | Comments |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| Boom or boomless | Wild oats, green foxtail, volunteer barley, volunteer wheat, volunteer canola, wild mustard, lady's thumb, stinkweed | Weeds up to 8 cm in height | 0.75 | 50 - 100 | For wild oats apply at 1 to 3 leaf stage. Add 350 mL of a surfactant registered for use such as Agral 90, AgSurf, and Companion. For heavy wild oat infestations use 1.0 L/ha rate. |
| | All annual grasses listed above plus foxtail barley* (suppression only) All annual broadleaf weeds listed above plus flixweed** and kochia** | Weeds 8 cm to 15 cm | 1.0 | 50 - 100 | Add 350 mL of surfactant registered for use as listed above. * Apply before initiation of seedhead or senescence of the lower leaves. ** Suppression only. Refer to higher rates of this table. |
| | All annual grasses listed above plus downey brome, giant foxtail and Persian darnel. All annual broadleaf weeds listed above plus lamb's quarters, redroot pigweed, hempnettle, flixweed, Russian thistle, volunteer flax, common ragweed*, Canada fleabane*, wild buckwheat**, narrow-leaf hawk's beard*** | Weeds up to 15 cm in height | 1.25 - 1.9 | 50 - 100 | No additional surfactant required. * DO NOT use these rates on plants greater than 8 cm in height. ** For 3 to 4 leaf stage use 1.9 L/ha rate. *** For weeds 8 cm to 15 cm in height use 1.9 L/ha. |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----------|----------|---|
| | All annual grasses listed above plus crab grass and annual bluegrass. All annual broadleaf weeds listed above plus kochia, prickly lettuce, shepherd's purse, annual sow thistle, and narrow-leaved vetch | Weeds up to 15 cm in height | 2.25 | 50 - 100 | |
| | All annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed above. | Weeds over 15 cm in height | 3.5 | 50 - 100 | |
| Wipers and wicks | Annual weeds | Weeds to be at least 15 cm above desirable vegetation | 1 | 2 | This mixture is a 33% solution. Contact point for wiper or wick must be at least 5 cm above desirable vegetation. In severe weed infestations, reduce ground speed to ensure adequate control. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for |
| Rollers | Annual weeds | Weeds to be at least 15 cm above desirable vegetation | 0.5 - 1.0 | 10 | This mixture is a 5-10% solution. Roller speed 50-150 rpm. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on roller applications. |

PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL

| Equipment | Weeds Controlled | Growth Stage | Rate L/ha | Water Vol. | Comments |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Boom or boomless | Fall application (after harvest) | 3-5 green leaves (approx. 20 cm height) | 2.5 2.5 - 7 | 50 - 300 50 - 300 | For season-long control the following year. Do not till between harvest and application. Allow 5 days or more after application before tillage. Long Term Control: Reduced control may result if rhizomes have become dormant due to poor sod or land has not been tilled for several years. Treatment after a mild frost is possible if 3 to 4 leaves are still green and actively growing but not after a heavy frost. Straw should be removed or evenly spread to allow regrowth and adequate spray coverage. |
| | Alfalfa | Early bud to full bloom stage. Fall applications only. | 3.7 - 5 | 50 - 300 | Allow 5 or more days after treatment before tillage. Use the higher rates when alfalfa populations are high or when heavy grass infestations are also present. Tank mix with 2,4-D in minimum till systems or spring applications. |
| | Canada thistle | Bud stage or beyond | 4.75 - 7 | 100 - 300 | Allow 5 days after application before tillage. Heavy frost prior to application may decrease control. |
| | Canada thistle | Rosette stage (summer fallow) | 2.5 | 50 - 100 | Ensure proper growth stage by performing last summer fallow tillage between July 5 and August 1st. Allow regrowth for a minimum of 5 weeks to reach rosette stage and a minimum of 15 cm in diameter. Allow 10 days after application before tillage. Treatment after a mild frost is possible if leaves are still green and actively growing but not after heavy damaging frost. |

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| Dandelion | Up to 15 cm in height | 2.5 | 50 – 100 | Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage for all rates. |
| | Over 15 cm in height | 3.7 – 5 | 50 – 300 | Use the higher rates when infestations are heavy. |
| | Rosette to full bloom (preharvest) | 2.5 | 50 - 100 | Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage. |
| Field bindweed | Full bloom or beyond | 7 - 12 | 100 - 300 | Allow 7 days or more after application before tillage. |
| Foxtail barley | Seedling to heading | 2.5 - 5 | 50 - 300 | Allow a minimum of 1 day after treatment before tillage or seeding. Use higher rates for larger more established plants, heavy infestations, or if plants are stressed. |
| Common Milkweed | Bud to full bloom for most shoots | 12 | 100 - 300 | Spot treatment rate is 120 mL per 5 L water/100 m ² and spray to wet not runoff. Reduced results may occur if sprayed after full bloom. Repeat treatment may be required. Allow 7 days or more after application before tillage. |
| Toadflax | Vegetative stage (summer fallow), bud to full bloom (pre-harvest) | 2.5 | 50 - 100 | Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. Allow 7 or more days after treatment before tillage in summer fallow. For higher water volumes 150-300 L an approved surfactant must be added at 0.5 L per 100L of water. (0.5% v/v) |
| Quackgrass control, light to moderate infestations | 3 to 4 green leaves or more | 2.5 | 50 - 300 | Apply in clean water using flat fan nozzles. Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. For higher water volumes 150-300 L an approved surfactant must be added at 0.5 L per 100 L of water (0.5% v/v). |

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| | Quackgrass (long term control, heavy infestations, high water volumes) | 4 to 5 green leaves or more | 2.5 - 7 | 50 - 300 | Allow 3 or more days after treatment before tillage. Rates higher than 2.5 L will provide more consistent, longer term control especially with heavy infestations and/or high (150-300 L) water volumes. |
| | Quackgrass - spring application (no fall tillage) | 3 to 4 green leaves (approx. 20 cm height) | 2.5 | 50 - 300 | Season-long control. At higher water volumes use approved surfactant at 0.5% v/v (0.5 L per 100 L water). Allow 3 days after application before tillage. |
| | Quackgrass - spring application (fall-tilled land) | 4 to 5 green leaves (approx. 20 cm height) | 2.5 | 50 - 100 | Season-long control. Apply in spring prior to seeding. Growth stage usually reached 1 to 4 weeks later on land that has been fall-tilled. Reduced control may result on land tilled deeper than 15 cm. |
| | Other perennial weeds | Early heading or early bud stage (See VEGETATION CONTROLLED section) | 7 - 12 | 100 - 300 | Use higher rate for weeds beyond 8 cm in height or in heavy weed infestation. Allow 7 days after application before tillage. SHARPSHOOTER rate is equivalent to 70 to 120 mL/100 m ² . |
| | Woody brush and trees | Actively growing from June through August | 3 - 6 | 100 - 300 | Use higher rate for maple, alder, <i>Rubus</i> species and willow*. Spray to wet. |
| High volume or knapsack | Woody brush and trees | Actively growing from June through August | 1 - 2.0 | 100 | This mixture is a 1 to 2% solution. Use higher rate for maple, alder, <i>Rubus</i> species and willow*. Spray to wet. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on high volume or knapsack applications. |
| Wipers and wicks | Perennial weeds | Weeds to be at least 15 cm above desirable vegetation | 1 | 2 | See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on wiper and wick applications. |
| Rollers | Annual and perennial weeds | Weeds to be at least 15 cm above | 0.5 - 1.0 | 10 | This mixture is a 5-10% solution. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING |

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| | | desirable vegetation | | | INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on roller applications. This treatment will only suppress perennial weeds contacted. Roller speed 50-150 rpm. |
| Tree injection | Trees* | During periods of active growth and full leaf expansion except during periods of heavy sap flow. | 1 mL per 10 cm of trunk diameter at chest height. | None | Suitable equipment must be used to penetrate to living tissue. Space applications evenly around the circumference of the trunk below major branches. Control of trees with trunk diameters greater than 20 cm may not be acceptable. See APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND MIXING INSTRUCTIONS section for instructions on TREE INJECTION APPLICATIONS . |

* Suppression only for willow.