

## **SUGARCANE (HAWAII)**

### General Information

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sinbar WDG is a water dispersible granule to be mixed in water and applied as a spray for selective weed control in certain crops. It is non-volatile, non-flammable, and non-corrosive to equipment.

Sinbar WDG controls susceptible weeds for an extended period of time; the degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied, soil texture, rainfall and other conditions. Soils high in clay or organic matter require higher dosages than soils low in clay or organic matter to obtain equivalent herbicide performance. Moisture is required to activate the chemical; best results occur if rainfall (or sprinkler irrigation) occurs within 2 weeks after application.

Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:

Do not apply (except as directed for crop use), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Do not use in home planting of fruits, nuts or other crops nor in apple or peach orchards interplanted with other trees or desirable plants. Prevent drift of dry powder or spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. Thoroughly clean all traces of Sinbar WDG from application equipment immediately after use. Flush tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately).

#### USE PRECAUTIONS

Reduced weed control may occur when fields to be treated with Sinbar WDG have been previously treated with sludge, or other by-products, from sewage or manufacturing facilities that are high in organic matter.

## RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

## INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

## SELECTIVE USE IN CROPS

### WEED CONTROL

Best results are obtained if application is made shortly before or shortly after weed growth begins; if dense growth is present, remove tops and spray the ground. Sinbar WDG may not provide adequate control of established perennial grasses such as orchardgrass, bromes, fescues, and timothy. Control of perennial grasses may be improved by cultivation prior to treatment; otherwise, avoid working the soil as long as weed control continues or else effectiveness of the treatment may be reduced. For alfalfa, the soil should not be disturbed. See "Crops" section for specified use rates for specific crops.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Unless otherwise directed, apply with a fixed-boom power sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the area to be treated.

Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Avoid overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, or injury to the crop may result.

### USE RATES

All dosages of Sinbar WDG are expressed as broadcast rates; for band treatment, use proportionately less. Where a range of dosages is given, use the lower rate on coarse textured soils (low in clay or organic matter) and the higher rate on fine textured soils (high in clay or organic matter).

### SOIL LIMITATIONS

Crop injury may result from failure to observe the following: Unless otherwise directed, do not use Sinbar WDG on sand or gravel soil types. For other soil types (e.g., sandy loam and loamy sand) that contain less than 1% organic matter, limit initial use of Sinbar WDG to a small area to determine crop response prior to treating larger acreage. Severe crop injury may occur when Sinbar WDG is used on

soils having less than 1% organic matter.

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## REPLANTING

Do not replant treated areas to any crop within 2 years after last application as injury to the subsequent crop(s) may result. In arid climates (10 inches of annual rainfall or less) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, or where normal irrigation practices were not followed after the last application of Sinbar WDG, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any desired crop(s). The results of the bioassay may require the two-year crop rotation interval to be extended. A successful field bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas.

Do not use in the state of California.

See Supplemental Label for the Impregnation on Dry Bulk Fertilizer for Lowbush Blueberries in the State of Maine.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

## SUGARCANE

Because sugarcane varieties vary in their resistance to herbicides, determine

tolerance to Sinbar WDG prior to adoption as field practice to prevent possible crop injury. For additional information, review the local university variety/herbicide guidelines for sugarcane. Do not use on varieties that are known to be susceptible to herbicide, such as 48-103 (Louisiana), 50-28 (Texas), 53-263 (Hawaii) or P.R. 1048 (Puerto Rico).

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

Do not use where cane is grown on thinly covered sub-soils or rocky areas as injury to cane may result. Do not replant treated areas to any crop other than sugarcane or pineapple within 2 years after last application as injury to subsequent crops may result. Do not exceed 3 pounds Sinbar WDG per acre per year

Hawaii: Make a single preemergence broadcast application of 1 to 1½ pounds per acre on plant or ratoon cane before cane emerges. Longevity of control is enhanced if application is made during the relatively dry season (March through October).

#### Method

[Broadcast](#)

#### Pre-Harvest Interval

120 days

#### Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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#### Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

#### Timings

[In the fall to stubble cane or to plant cane before emergence.](#)