

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT - CONIFER RELEASE - CEANOTHUS, ETC.

General Information

USE DIRECTIONS

Unless noted otherwise under individual DIRECTIONS section, for aerial application, apply the specified amount in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For ground application, apply the specified amount in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Use more water for both methods when adverse growing conditions are present.

Band Treatment: If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles untreated, the dosage and spray volume per crop acre are reduced proportionately.

DO NOT apply with high spray pressures, hollow cone or other nozzle types that produce small spray droplets which may drift. Avoid spray drift by making applications when conditions such as wind, air stability and temperature inversions are not a factor. The use of a suitable drift control agent at the proper rate will aid in the reduction of spray drift. Apply when weather is warm and plants are rapidly growing. Cold weather or dry conditions may cause poor results. DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours. Consult your local agronomist or Extension specialist for specific use and crop tolerance situations. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Shredder Amine 4 is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Shredder Amine 4 or other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by 2,4-D Amine or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Shredder Amine 4 or other target site of action

Group 4 herbicides that have a similar target site of action , on the same weed species.

- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate

for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

USES IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

DIRECTIONS

To release Douglas fir, hemlock, Sitka spruce or grand fir, apply in 8 to 25 gallons of water before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long. To control manzanita and ceanothus in ponderosa pine, apply before pine growth begins in spring. To increase performance, add suitable approved agricultural surfactant at recommended label rate.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Before new growth on Douglas fir is 2 inches long.](#)