

RELEASE - WESTERN US - LOAMY SAND, SANDY LOAM

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tide Hexar 2SL is a water-dispersible liquid that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in certain crops, Christmas trees, forestry site preparation and release areas, and industrial areas. It may also be applied undiluted as a basal soil treatment for brush control in reforestation areas, rangeland, pastures and noncrop areas or by stem injection for brush control.

Tide Hexar 2SL is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual, biennial and perennial weeds and woody plants.

Tide Hexar 2SL is noncorrosive to equipment.

Care must be exercised when applying Tide Hexar 2SL near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb Tide Hexar 2SL through roots extending into treated areas.

This product may be applied on agricultural and non-agricultural sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Tide Hexar 2SL is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate Tide Hexar 2SL in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application.

For best results, apply Tide Hexar 2SL preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Foliar activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80°F), high humidity, and good soil moisture. Foliar activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress.

On herbaceous plants, symptoms usually appear within 2 weeks after application under warm, humid conditions, while 4-6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate Tide Hexar 2SL in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

On woody plants, symptoms usually appear within 3-6 weeks after sufficient rainfall has carried the herbicide into the root zone during periods of active growth. Defoliation and refoliation may occur, but susceptible plants are killed.

The degree and duration of control will depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at time of application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Use the lower levels of the dosage range on coarse-textured soils and/or on soils low in organic matter. Refer to specific uses for rate ranges.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Tide Hexar 2SL may be applied by ground equipment and where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for various uses.

Dispose of the equipment washwater by applying it to a use-site listed on this label or in accordance with directions given in the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section of this label.

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be considered for use on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is advised, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

MODE OF ACTION

Hexazinone is a Group 5 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America and a C1 photosynthesis photosystem II inhibitor as classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC).

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 instructions available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as a 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.

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product through irrigation equipment only to crops and diseases for which the chemigation use is specified. Apply this product only through center pivot or linear-move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply Tide Hexar 2SL through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the labeled rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern. Do not permit run-off during chemigation. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the; supervision of

the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. Pesticide may be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as

golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements:

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign must face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English.
- Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- All words shall consist of letters at least 2 ½ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER".
- Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

RELEASE

HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL

APPLICATION INFORMATION

WESTERN US

Rainbelt (areas of high spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the late winter or spring when weeds are actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak. If application is made after conifer bud break, use directional spray equipment to prevent contact with conifer foliage, as injury may result.

Snowbelt (areas of low spring rainfall): For best results, apply as a broadcast or banded spray in the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer bud break. Weed control results from spring treatments will be dependent on sufficient rainfall following application to activate Tide Hexar 2SL.

WESTERN US

Refer to labeled rates in the FORESTRY RELEASE - Use Rates Western US section of the label.

FORESTRY

IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER

Tide Hexar 2SL is labeled for impregnating or coating dry bulk fertilizer to be applied on forested sites for the establishment or release of conifer plantations (except longleaf pine) as specified on this label.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Fertilizer impregnated with Tide Hexar 2SL is labeled for the control and suppression of the weeds and brush identified for the specific applications on this label. Consult the appropriate segment of this label to determine the appropriate rate of Tide Hexar 2SL to be applied per acre. Apply this amount of Tide Hexar 2SL to the volume of fertilizer to be applied per acre.

IMPREGNATION EQUIPMENT

To impregnate or coat the fertilizer use a system consisting of conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer.

IMPREGNATION INSTRUCTIONS

Tide Hexar 2SL may be used undiluted or mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to ensure thorough coverage of the fertilizer.

Direct the spray nozzles of the impregnation equipment to deliver a fine spray of the mixture toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding contact with mixing equipment. The use of a colorant or dye may be beneficial to visually determine the uniformity of impregnation.

Uniform impregnation of dry bulk fertilizer may vary. If absorption of the spray is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder or additive, such as "Microcel E" or "HiSil 233", may be required to produce a dry, free flowing mixture.

Apply the fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance. Impregnated fertilizer may become lumpy and difficult to apply following storage.

Diammonium phosphate, potassium chloride, 16-16-16 and 24-4-4-have been successfully impregnated.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Applications of impregnated fertilizer may be made by ground equipment or by air (helicopter or fixed wing). Accurate calibration and patterning of the equipment is essential for uniform distribution of the impregnated fertilizer on the soil surface.

USE PRECAUTIONS - FORESTRY

IMPREGNATED FERTILIZER

- Uniform and precise application of the impregnated fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed and brush control and to minimize pine injury. Overlaps or skips between adjoining swaths or non-uniform distribution of impregnated fertilizer within the swath will deliver poor results and may result in pine injury or mortality.

USE RESTRICTIONS - FORESTRY

IMPREGNATED FERTILIZER

- If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation. Application of dusty fertilizer which has been impregnated may result in off-target drift and injury to desirable vegetation. Such drift and

associated injury may be aggravated by high wind conditions.

- The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to prevent pine injury/mortality and poor weed and brush control.
- Do not impregnate potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate or triple super phosphate fertilizers with Tide Hexar 2SL as herbicidal action will be lost.

USE PRECAUTIONS - FORESTRY

- On tracts of land where various soil types are present and Tide Hexar 2SL rate selection is difficult, conifer damage or less-than-expected vegetation suppression may occur due to the different rates required for various soil types.
- Poor weed and brush control may result from the following:
 - Heavy duff or slash present at time of application
 - Use on poorly drained sites
 - Applications made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours
 - Applications to soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%)
 - Following harvest, allow stumps and injured trees sufficient time to adequately resprout before applying Tide Hexar 2SL.
 - Where burning is desired, burn vegetation after any brush has completely defoliated, at least twice, allowing for sufficient root uptake of Tide Hexar 2SL.
 - Weed control results from spring applications depend on sufficient moisture to activate Tide Hexar 2SL.
 - Crop injury may occur when Tide Hexar 2SL is used:
 - On trees that show poor vigor, insect damage, disease, winter injury, or other stress conditions
 - On any soil containing less than 1% organic matter
 - On loamy sand or sandy loam with less than 2% organic matter, except Jeffrey pine and Ponderosa pine
 - On conifer foliage after conifer bud break
 - On gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, clay knobs, sand, or sandy soil with 85% or more sand
 - On crop species not listed on this label

USE RESTRICTIONS - FORESTRY

- Do not use Tide Hexar 2SL in nurseries, seedbeds, or ornamental plantings.
- Do not use Tide Hexar 2SL on frozen soils; use in spring after snow melt.
- Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for Tide Hexar 2SL

movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

- Do not add a surfactant in applications over the top of conifers.
- When applying Tide Hexar 2SL after transplanting, wait until rainfall has settled the soil around the base and root systems of the transplants before making the treatment.
- Livestock may be grazed immediately following a broadcast application of Tide Hexar 2SL at rates of 4.5 pints per acre or less, and treated vegetation may be cut, dried, and fed after 38 days.
- Do not cut treated vegetation for feed, or graze livestock on treated areas for 60 days following application of Tide Hexar 2SL at broadcast rates exceeding 4.5 pints per acre.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Banded Spray](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Banded Spray](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

-

Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Soils

[Loamy Sand](#)

[Sandy Loam](#)

Timings

[Rainbelt \(areas of high spring rainfall\): In the late winter or spring when weeds are actively growing, but prior to conifer budbreak.](#)

[Snowbelt \(areas of low spring rainfall\): In the fall before soil freezes and after the final resting bud has hardened on the conifers. Or, spring applications may be made after snow cover melts in anticipation of rainfall prior to conifer budbreak.](#)