

Important application information:

Broadleaf and grassy weed control in a variety of horticultural crops

- Microencapsulated (ME) formulation
- Controls broadleaf and grassy weeds in processing pumpkins, squash and cucurbits
- Excellent tank-mix partner
- Effective in conventional tillage, reduced tillage and no-till practices

 **Crops:** Soybeans, field cucumbers, melons, squash, peppers, processing pumpkins, cilantro, field sweet potatoes, canola and asparagus

 **Herbicide Group:** Group 13

 **Packaging:** 2 x 9.46 L jugs per case

| Crop Rotation | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| Rate | Crop | Rotation Interval |
| 101-134 mL/ac | Soybeans, spring canola | Any time |
| | Winter wheat | 4 months |
| | Beans (white, kidney, snap), corn (field, sweet), peas, peppers (transplant, plugs), broccoli (transplant, plugs), cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash, potatoes, spring wheat, durum wheat, spring barley, oats, lentils | Following Spring |
| 316-951 mL/ac | Soybeans | Any time |
| | Beans (white, kidney, snap), corn (field, sweet), peas, peppers (transplant, plugs), broccoli (transplant, plugs), cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash, potatoes, spring canola, spring wheat | Following Spring |
| | All other crops | 16 months |

¹Controlled only at the 950 mL/ac rate of Command® 360 ME herbicide when not tank-mixed.

²Suppression

³Coarse (light) soils: sandy-loam

| Weeds Controlled and Application Information | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Crop | Weeds | Rate | Application Timing | Application Information |
| Soybean (Eastern Canada only) | Velvetleaf Lamb's-quarters Lady's thumb (smartweed) | Based on soil type Light: 627 mL/ac Medium: 790 mL/ac Heavy: 951 mL/ac | Soybean - apply between seeding and soybean emergence | Minimum water volume of 10 gal/ac (100 L/Ha) is recommended. |
| Peppers (Eastern Canada and Manitoba only) | Eastern black nightshade Redroot pigweed ² Common ragweed ² | | Peppers - apply before transplanting and prior to weed emergence | |
| Asparagus (Canada) | Barnyard grass Green foxtail Yellow foxtail ¹ | | Asparagus - apply prior to spear emergence or after a clean harvest | |
| Melons (Eastern Canada only) | Velvetleaf ² Lamb's-quarters ² Barnyardgrass ² | 316 mL/ac | Apply as a single, soil-applied, pre-emergent treatment after seeding and prior to weed and crop emergence. | Apply in 10-40 gal/ac (100-375 L/Ha) of spray water |
| Cilantro (Canada) | | | | |
| Cucumbers, squash including processing pumpkins (Eastern Canada only) | Velvetleaf ² Lamb's-quarters ² Barnyardgrass ² | 316-474 mL/ac Use lower rate on light (coarse) soils and higher rate on heavy (fine) soils | Apply as a single, soil-applied, pre-emergent treatment after seeding and prior to crop and weed emergence. | Apply in 10-40 gal/ac (100-375 L/Ha) of spray water |
| Sweet potato (Eastern Canada only) | Velvetleaf Lamb's-quarters Lady's thumb (smartweed) Eastern black nightshade Redroot pigweed ² Common ragweed ² Barnyardgrass Green foxtail Yellow foxtail ² | 627 mL/ac ³ | Apply as a single, soil-applied application after transplanting and prior to weed emergence. | Apply in a minimum of 10 gal/ac (100 L/Ha) spray water |
| Canola (Canada) | Cleavers | 101-135 mL/ac (Suppression only at 101 mL/ac rate) | Apply as a single, soil-applied application prior to seeding canola and prior to weed emergence. | Apply in a minimum of 10 gal/ac (100 L/Ha) spray water |

Important application information:

Off-target damage of neighboring vegetation can be caused by:

1. **Spray Drift**
2. **Vapour Drift (Volatilization)**

Important Mitigation Measures

In order to reduce the risk of spray or vapour drift when using Command® 360 ME herbicide, growers must follow the label directions. For complete instruction, refer to the product label.

1. Reduce Risk of Spray Drift:

Spray drift is influenced by many factors, including wind speed, spray pressure, particle size, nozzle type, and applicator boom height.

- Use a low sprayer pressure – Do not exceed 207 kPa spray pressure.
- Select an operating pressure and volume that meet a droplet size classification of coarse or greater.
- Consider using low-drift nozzles.
- Do not apply during periods of dead calm, or when winds are gusty or in excess of 16 km/hr.
- Minimize sprayer boom height while maintaining a uniform spray pattern.
- Apply during calmer periods of the day (e.g., early morning or late in day).
- Do not apply during a **temperature inversion**.

Temperature Inversions:

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, or characterized by lateral movement of smoke layers in a concentrated cloud.

2. Reduce Risk of Vapour Drift (Volatilization):

This product will volatilize from soils and steps need to be taken to minimize the risk of off-site movement of vapours.

- Do not apply when air temperatures exceed 25 °C.
- Do not apply within **90 meters** of sensitive plants or habitats.
- Do not apply within **370 meters** of:
 - Residential areas of towns and subdivisions
 - Areas of established vegetable production
 - Fruit production, commercial nurseries, or greenhouses

Sensitive Plants:

Trees: Fruit trees, cherry (fruit, black, pin, choke)*, poplar*, willow*, ash, maple, basswood, walnut, elm, ornamentals, hickory, and spruce

Vegetables and Flowers: All

Cereal Crops: Wheat, oats, barley, winter wheat, rye, and triticale

Forage Crops: Alfalfa

Shrubs and Vines: Ornamentals, raspberry*, grapes*, roses*, and strawberry

*Extremely Sensitive