

# Savannah

**A Herbicide for Pre-Emergence and Post-Emergence Use to Control Woody Plant Species, Brush and Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, including Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, Fencerows, Rights-Of-Way, Highways, Pipelines, Firebreaks, Industrial Sites, and Clearings for Wildlife Habitat.**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Tebuthiuron: *N*-[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-*N*-*N'*-dimethylurea. . . . . 20.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** . . . . . 80.0%

**TOTAL:** . . . . . 100.0%

Contains 0.2 lb. a.i. per pound of product.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,  
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

**Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.  
This product will kill trees and shrubs. Carefully read the precautions before using.**

**Manufactured For:**

**Sharda USA LLC** 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-170

EPA Est. No. 11773-1A-001

**Net Contents: 5 lbs.**

FIRST AID	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> .	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

##### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P FILTER; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not use **Savannah** herbicide in any area where desirable species are in the vicinity of the plants to be controlled. A small amount of **Savannah** in contact with the roots of desirable trees or other woody species may cause severe injury or death. The roots of such plants may extend far beyond their drip lines.

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

##### Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

##### Spills

To prevent unintended damage to non-target vegetation or contamination of ground water, cover spills with waterproof covering if in outdoor areas; then carefully collect and dispose of spilled pellets, whether in storage areas, vehicles or on the soil surface (see the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section for remedial action after accidental application or spill). In outdoor areas, do not cover soil or incorporate spilled material into the soil surface.

##### Groundwater Advisory

This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of registered (rangeland and non-crop) uses. Use of this product in areas where soils have rapid to very rapid permeability, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. A shallow water table is defined as depth to water table of 30 feet or less. Permeable soils include but are not limited to sandy soils.

##### Use Restrictions for Groundwater Protection

- Do not apply **Savannah** in areas where the water table is predominantly shallow (5 feet or less), such as marshy or sub-irrigated areas, or areas immediately adjacent to streams or lakes which are periodically flooded, unless such use is allowed under a state-approved pesticide management program. **Note:** Also on such areas, woody plants rooted directly in a shallow water table are minimally affected by applications of tebuthiuron and poor woody plant control will result.
- Do not apply **Savannah** where bedrock is continuously exposed or in areas of bedrock overlain by soils that are shallow or discontinuous.
- Do not apply **Savannah** in areas adjacent to sinkholes or depressions lacking external drainage, which occur within areas of karst topography.
- Do not apply **Savannah** to high shrink/swell soils (vertisols) which develop deep cracks upon drying.

- Do not apply **Savannah** within areas identified by State or local authorities as protected groundwater recharge zones.
- **Vulnerable Sites** - To minimize any movement of tebuthiuron to subsurface water, do not exceed the application rates specified below on treatment sites where soils have a sand or loamy sand texture throughout the soil profile and all of the following characteristics:
  - Rapid to very rapid permeability.
  - Absence of well-defined organic layers or a textural B-horizon (restricting layer of fine-textured soil).
  - The water table of an underlying aquifer\* is shallow. (\*An aquifer is defined as "an underground saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring." It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer (American Chemical Society, 1983). Local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of shallow ground water aquifers.)
- **The maximum use rates for Savannah in areas described above are:**
  - **Less than 20 inches Annual Precipitation:** Do not apply more than 5 lbs. (1 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah**.
  - **Greater than 20 inches Annual Precipitation:** Do not apply more than 10 lbs. (2 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah**.

Refer to the **Woody Plants Controlled** section for plant species controlled at these application rates.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Not for residential use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Savannah** is a surface applied, soil-active product intended for control of woody plants (trees, shrubs, and vines). Treatments become effective after sufficient rainfall has occurred to move the active ingredient in **Savannah** into the root zone. Herbicidal symptoms appear more rapidly when applied just before seasonal rainfall.

Treated trees and shrubs (brush) exhibit leaf chlorosis and browning followed by defoliation. Woody plants may undergo several defoliation cycles, usually following significant rainfall before death occurs. Time required to achieve control of woody vegetation depends on susceptibility of target species, rainfall and soil conditions and may vary from a single growing season to several years. Increased application rates and additional time is required to achieve consistent woody plant control under the following conditions: 1) the treated area contains deep, medium-to-fine textured, or high organic matter soils; 2) the target species are deep-rooted; or 3) the vegetation consists of species tolerant to **Savannah**.

For best brush control results with **Savannah**, do not disturb intact plants by practices such as wood cutting, chaining, or burning for 2 years after application. Resprouting is more likely to occur if plants are disturbed before complete woody plant control occurs.

**Savannah** is intended for control of unwanted woody vegetation including trees, shrubs, and vines. **Savannah** will also control herbaceous broadleaf plants such as clover or lespedeza. Grasses in the area immediately adjacent to pellets may be temporarily damaged. Dormant season application is recommended to minimize herbicidal effects on grasses and other herbaceous plants. The herbicidal activity of **Savannah** in soil may prevent the growth of trees, shrubs, and other broadleaf vegetation for several years after treatment.

### Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply **Savannah** to interior ditch banks (areas which slope toward the drainage). Do not apply to ditches used to transport irrigation to potable water.
- Do not apply **Savannah** more than once per year.
- **New York State:** Not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.
- **Florida:** In Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Lee, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties of Florida, **Savannah** may be applied only in accordance with supplemental labeling.
- **Maximum Application Rate for Grazing or Hay:** If the treated area is to be used for haying, do not apply more than 20 lbs. (4 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah**. If treated area is to be used for haying, do not apply more than 10 lbs. (2 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah** in areas receiving 20" or less average annual rainfall, or more than 20 lbs. per acre of **Savannah** in areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall. There are no grazing restrictions following application of **Savannah** at labeled rates.
- Do not cut hay for livestock feed for 1 year after a **Savannah** application.

### Effects on Herbaceous Vegetation

**Savannah** may injure or suppress certain herbaceous vegetation in the treated area. Therefore, do not apply where such injury cannot be tolerated. Injury to most herbaceous perennial plants is reduced if **Savannah** is applied when this vegetation is dormant.

**Safe use of Savannah requires the following guidelines to be carefully followed:**

**Treatment Setback:** Do not apply **Savannah** in the vicinity of desirable plants. Exposure of even a small part of a plant root system to **Savannah** may cause severe plant injury or death. Plant roots usually occupy an area much larger than the aerial portion of the plant. Treatment setback distance must be 1 - 2 times the height or width of adjacent non-target vegetation, whichever is greater. For example, if adjacent non-target vegetation is 25 ft. tall, the treatment setback must be 25 - 50 ft.

An Arboriculturist (tree expert) must be consulted to help you to determine if there is a question about the appropriate setback distance or if the area of proposed application is free of all roots of desirable vegetation.

**Potential Product Movement:** **Savannah** or soil containing **Savannah** may be moved from treated areas by flowing water, wind, or mechanical means. Do not apply **Savannah** in areas where overland flow of water might move **Savannah** or soil containing **Savannah** from the treated area. Do not apply where wind erosion may cause movement of soil containing **Savannah** from the treated area unless the surface has been stabilized with a gravel mulch or some other means. Do not apply in areas where soil may be redistributed by mechanical means to non-treated areas.

**Cleaning of Equipment:** Thoroughly clean all traces of **Savannah** from application equipment after use. Do not empty residues cleaned from application equipment on areas where they may come in contact with the roots of desirable vegetation or the water source for such vegetation.

**Remedial Action After Accidental Application or Spill:** Take action to minimize the effects of an accidental application or spill immediately. **Once rainfall has moved Savannah into the plant root zone, the effect on woody plants is irreversible.** Damage from accidental application or spill may be prevented only if soil containing Savannah is carefully removed before rainfall has moved Savannah into the root zone. Apply a waterproof covering to the affected area until cleanup is accomplished. Carefully collect Savannah pellets and/or soil containing Savannah with appropriate equipment and dispose at an approved landfill site. If rainfall has occurred, remove surface soil in the affected area to the depth of Savannah penetration.

#### Frequency of Application and Maximum Use Rates

##### Broadcast Applications (Aerial or Ground Equipment):

- The maximum use rate and frequency of application is 5 - 10 lb. (1 - 2 lbs. a.i.) of Savannah per acre once every 3 years for vulnerable sites where soils are sandy and depth to water table is shallow. (Refer to **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** section under **Use Restrictions for Ground Water Protection**.)
- For all other areas, the maximum use rate and frequency of application is up to 20 lb. (4 lbs. a.i.) of Savannah per acre once every 3 years, and no more than 2 treatments totaling 30 lb. (6 lbs. a.i.) of Savannah per acre in any 6-year period.
- The maximum single application rate is 2.5 lbs. a.i. per acre for aerial applications.

**Spot Treatments (Hand Application or Hand-held Equipment):** May be applied at rates up to 30 lb. (6 lbs. a.i.) of Savannah per acre when needed.

#### Factors in Herbicidal Response

**Soil Texture, Soil Depth, and Organic Matter:** Poor control or erratic results are likely to occur when Savannah is applied to soils containing more than 5% organic matter or more than 30% clay. Do not apply to "blackland" or other heavy clay soils which crack extensively upon drying. Other deep, medium, and fine-textured soils supporting deep-rooted woody plant species require higher application rates within rate ranges for consistent control. Woody plants growing in shallow, coarse, or rocky soils with low organic matter are normally more susceptible due to increased soil availability of the herbicide and shallow rooting depth. Application rates at the low end of the rate range may be used under these conditions.

**Woody Plant Size and Density:** The height and density of woody vegetation is a reliable indicator of soil conditions. Woody vegetation is generally taller and denser where soils are deep and/or of medium to fine texture and where soil moisture conditions are more favorable. Higher rates in the rate range are required on such sites. Woody vegetation will be smaller and less dense on sites with coarse, shallow, or rocky soils with less favorable soil moisture conditions. Lower rates in the rate range may be used on such sites. Where a high level of woody plant control is required and application rates cannot be adjusted for changes in soils, plant size, or density, apply Savannah at a rate sufficient to control the tallest and most dense woody vegetation in the treatment area.

**Application Timing:** Savannah may be applied anytime except when the soil is frozen or is saturated with moisture. For optimum results, applications should be made prior to the resumption of active seasonal growth in the spring or before expected seasonal rainfall. In areas receiving greater than 25" of annual rainfall, late summer and fall applications may require a higher application rate in the indicated rate range to achieve consistent control.

Savannah may be used for control of brush regrowth after dozing or shredding, provided the regrowth has reached an average height of 5 ft. or more prior to application. Savannah works best when there is an abundance of active leaf area to stimulate water and herbicide during the season following application. Taller regrowth will tend to respond with faster and more consistent brush control.

Savannah may cause temporary herbicidal symptoms to appear on perennial grasses. Dormant season application is recommended to minimize herbicidal effects on desirable forage grasses.

**Effect of Shallow Groundwater on Woody Plant Control:** Do not apply Savannah to areas where the water table is predominantly shallow (5 ft. or less), including marshy or sub-irrigated areas, or areas immediately adjacent to streams or lakes which are periodically flooded. On such sites, where roots extend directly to a shallow water table, woody plants are minimally affected by applications of tebuthiuron, and poor control will result.

#### WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Savannah is a Group 7 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Savannah and other Group 7 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Savannah or other Group 7 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

## RANGELAND AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

There are no label restrictions which require livestock grazing to be delayed following an application of **Savannah**. **Savannah** is a pelleted formulation and does not adhere to plants. Therefore, significant plant residues do not occur as a result of application. However, at the time of application forage species may be sparsely distributed and in a low state of vigor due to competition from woody plants. Under such circumstances, the density and vigor of forage species may be enhanced by deferment of grazing following application of **Savannah**.

**Grazing Management:** For optimum perennial forage grass response, desirable species should be present in the area to be treated at a minimum of 10% of normal plant density (density = plants per unit area) compared to similar rangeland or pasture sites not dominated by woody plants. To encourage forage response, grazing should be deferred during the entire active growing season following application. Poor vegetative vigor or inadequate rainfall may necessitate additional grazing deferment during periods of active forage growth. Light grazing of mature forage after seed maturity will not harm grass recovery and can aid in seed dispersal. Forage grass production usually increases as woody plant competition for water and nutrients is reduced. However, increased forage production is also dependent on adequate rainfall and a sound grazing management program.

**Precaution:** The density of cool season grass stands such as fescue and crested wheatgrass may be reduced after application of **Savannah**. Factors which may contribute to the possibility of stand reduction include excessive application rates, areas of shallow or rocky soil, and low brush density.

**Rangeland and Pasture Overseeding:** Apply **Savannah** at specified rates. Overseeding involving burning or chaining of treated brush should not be attempted for at least 2 growing seasons after application. Apply seed and fertilizer at specified rates into ash as soon as possible after burning or just prior to chaining. Cool season grasses are normally seeded in early fall and warm season grasses in the spring after the expected frost-free date. Aerial seeding without burning or chaining may be attempted in the fall or spring following an application of **Savannah**, but natural seedbed conditions must be relied upon for seeding establishment. Consult local range management specialists for recommendations on locally adapted species, seeding time and grazing management.

### APPLICATION OF SAVANNAH

#### Individual Plant Treatments

Individual plants, multistem clumps, or small stands of woody vegetation may be hand treated. For individual plant treatments, apply **Savannah** evenly over the area occupied by the target plant(s).

#### Pasture and Rangeland:

- In areas receiving 20" or less average annual rainfall: Apply **Savannah** at a rate of 3/8 oz. per 100 sq. ft. (equivalent broadcast rate = 10 lbs. [2 lb. a.i.] per acre).
- In areas receiving more than 20" average annual rainfall: Apply **Savannah** at a rate of 3/4 oz. per 100 sq. ft. (equivalent broadcast rate = 20 lbs. [4 lb. a.i.] per acre).

#### Non-Cropland:

- Apply **Savannah** at a rate of 3/8 - 1 1/8 oz. per 100 sq. ft. (equivalent broadcast rate = 10 - 30 lbs. [2 - 6 lb. a.i.] per acre).

#### Broadcast Treatments

**Savannah** must be applied with ground or aerial application equipment capable of accurate calibration and able to provide a uniform distribution of pellets on the soil surface. Use of equipment not capable of confining the spread of pellets to the target area may result in injury or death of vegetation outside the intended treatment area. Contact a Sharda USA LLC sales representative for recommendations on application equipment or different use situations.

**Savannah** may be applied by ground or air broadcast by/or under the supervision of U.S. Government Agencies.

#### Broadcast Application Rates

- **Pasture and Rangeland:** Do not apply more than 10 lbs. (2 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah** in areas receiving 20" or less average annual rainfall. Do not apply more than 20 lbs. (4 lb. a.i.) per acre in areas receiving 20" or more average annual rainfall.
- **Non-Cropland:** Do not apply more than 20 lbs. (4 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Savannah** on non-cropland.

**Note:** Refer to **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section for limitations on maximum use rates, frequency of application, and total application rates allowed during a given period of time. Refer to the **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** section for other rate limitations on "vulnerable" sites under **Use Restrictions for Groundwater Protection**.

**Woody Plants Controlled by Savannah - Rangeland, Pastureland, and Non-Cropland**

<b>*Apply Savannah at 3.75 - 5 lbs. (0.75 - 1 lb. a.i.) per Acre on the Following:</b>	
<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>	<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>
Burroweed (density less than 1 per sq. ft.) ( <i>Haplopappus tenuisectus</i> )	Sagebrush, Big ( <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> )
Cenizo ( <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> )	Sagebrush, Sand ( <i>Artemisia filifolia</i> )
Creosote Bush ( <i>Larrea tridentata</i> )	Snakeweed, Broom (density less than 1 per sq. ft.) ( <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> )
Mimosa, Catclaw (wait-a-minute-bush) ( <i>Mimosa pigra</i> )	Tarbrush ( <i>Flourensia cernua</i> )
Palo Verde ( <i>Cercidium</i> spp.)	Whitethorn ( <i>Acacia constricta</i> )
<b>Apply Savannah at 2.5 - 10 Lbs. (0.5 - 2 lb. a.i.) per Acre on the Following:</b>	
<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>	<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>
Oak, Sand Shinnery** ( <i>Quercus havardii</i> )	
<b>Apply Savannah at 5 - 10 Lbs. (1 - 2 lb. a.i.) per Acre on the Following:</b>	
<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>	<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>
Oak, Bigelow <sup>1</sup> (Partial Control) ( <i>Quercus durandi</i> )	Whitebrush ( <i>Aloysia lycoides</i> )
Oak, Mohr <sup>1</sup> (Partial Control) ( <i>Quercus mohriana</i> )	Wolfberry, Berlandier ( <i>Lycium berlandieri</i> )
Oak, Running Live <sup>1</sup> (Partial Control) ( <i>Quercus virginiana</i> )	
<b>Apply Savannah at 10 - 20 Lbs. (2 - 4 lb. a.i.) per Acre on the Following:</b>	
<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>	<b>Common Name (Scientific Name)</b>
Acacia, Blackbrush ( <i>Acacia rigidula</i> )	Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.)
Acacia, Catclaw ( <i>Acacia greggii</i> )	Mulberry, Red ( <i>Morus rubra</i> )
Acacia, Twisted ( <i>Acacia tortuosa</i> )	Oak, Black ( <i>Quercus velutina</i> )
Apple-Of-Sodom ( <i>Solanum sodomeum</i> )	Oak, Blackjack ( <i>Quercus marilandica</i> )
Birch, Gray ( <i>Betula populifolia</i> )	Oak, Blue ( <i>Quercus douglasii</i> )
Blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.)	Oak, Bur ( <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> )
Bluewood (Brazil) ( <i>Condalia obovata</i> )	Oak, Post ( <i>Quercus stellata</i> )
Buckbrush ( <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> )	Oak, Shrub Live ( <i>Quercus turbinella</i> )
Cherry, Bitter ( <i>Prunus emarginata</i> )	Oak, Southern Red ( <i>Quercus falcata</i> )
Dogwood, Roughleaf ( <i>Cornus drummondii</i> )	Oak, White ( <i>Quercus, alba</i> )
Elm, American ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )	Rose, Multiflora ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> )
Elm, Winged ( <i>Ulmus alata</i> )	Sage, Black ( <i>Salvia mellifera</i> )
Guajillo ( <i>Acacia berlandieri</i> )	Sumac, Dwarf ( <i>Rhus copallina</i> )
Guava ( <i>Psidium guajava</i> )	Sumac, Littleleaf ( <i>Rhus microphylla</i> )
Hackberry, Spiny (Granjeno) ( <i>Celtis pallida</i> )	Sumac, Skunkbush ( <i>Rhus trilobata</i> )
Hackberry, Western ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> )	Sumac, Smooth ( <i>Rhus glabra</i> )
Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	Sumac, Staghorn ( <i>Rhus typhina</i> )
Huckleberry ( <i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.)	Thornapple, Desert ( <i>Datura discolor</i> )
Koa Haole ( <i>Leucaena leucophylla</i> )	Yaupon ( <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> )
Locust, Black ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )	Yaupon, Desert ( <i>Schaefferia cuneifolia</i> )
<p>*On rangeland and pastureland, apply 3.75 - 5 lbs. per acre of <b>Savannah</b> where a higher degree of control is required (see <b>Factors in Herbicidal Response</b> in the <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section of this label). <b>Savannah</b> may be applied at rates as low as 2.5 lbs. per acre on sites with shallow, rocky, and coarse-textured soils having low organic matter content, or where partial control is desired.</p> <p>**A wide range is provided to accommodate the broad range of soil and climatic variations which occurs in areas occupied by sand shinnery. Use the lowest application rate only on shallow sands in southern part of species range or where partial control is desired. Use a higher dose in indicated rate range for deeper sands and dunes, and on shinnery varieties with tall and dense growth habit which become more prevalent in the mid-to-northern part of the species range (see <b>Factors in Herbicidal Response</b> in the <b>PRODUCT INFORMATION</b> section of this label).</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Use a higher dosage in indicated rate range on tall and dense stands.</p>	

**Woody Plants Controlled by Savannah - Rangeland, Pastureland, and Non-Cropland (continued)**

Apply Savannah at 20 Lbs. (4 lb. a.i.) per Acre on the Following:	
Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Alder, Red ( <i>Alnus rubra</i> )	Kudzu ( <i>Pueraria lobata</i> )
Alder, Speckled <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Alnus rugosa</i> )	Leatherstem ( <i>Jatropha dioica</i> )
Aspen, Bigtooth ( <i>Populus grandidentata</i> )	Lotebush (Condalia) ( <i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> )
Beech, American ( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> )	Maple, Bigleaf ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> )
Blackberry ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.)	Maple, Sugar <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Acer saccharum</i> )
Boxelder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )	Melaleuca <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> )
Chamise ( <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> )	Mountain Mahogany, Birchleaf ( <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> )
Cherry, Black ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> )	Oak, California Scrub ( <i>Quercus dumosa</i> )
Chokecherry, Common ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> )	Oak, Live ( <i>Quercus virginiana</i> )
Colubrina, Texas ( <i>Colubrina texensis</i> )	Oak, Pin ( <i>Quercus palustris</i> )
Cottonwood, Eastern <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Populus deltoides</i> )	Oak, Red ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> )
Creeper, Virginia ( <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> )	Oak, White ( <i>Quercus alba</i> )
Dogwood, Flowering ( <i>Cornus florida</i> )	Pine, Australian ( <i>Casuarina</i> spp.)
Douglas Fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	Pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.)
Fir, Balsam <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Abies balsamea</i> )	Poplar, Balsam <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Populus balsamifera</i> )
Guayacan ( <i>Portieria angustifolia</i> )	Raspberry, Black ( <i>Rubus occidentalis</i> )
Hardhack <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> )	Rose, Macartney <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Rosa bracteata</i> )
Hickory, Bitternut ( <i>Carya cordiformis</i> )	Spruce, White <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Picea glauca</i> )
Hickory, Black ( <i>Carya texana</i> )	Sweetgum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> )
Hickory, Pignut ( <i>Carya glabra</i> )	Tamarack <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Larix laricina</i> )
Hickory, Shagbark ( <i>Carya ovata</i> )	Trumpet creeper ( <i>Campsis radicans</i> )
Huisache <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> )	Willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.)
Kidneywood, Texas ( <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i> )	
Individual Plant Treatment Only:	
Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Ash, Green ( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> )	Maple, Norway ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )
Ash, White ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> )	Maple, Silver ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
Blackberry, Cutleaf ( <i>Rubus laciniatus</i> )	Maple, Vine ( <i>Acer circinatum</i> )
Ceanothus, Wedgeleaf ( <i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> )	Peppertree, Brazilian ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> )
Chaparral, Whitehorn ( <i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i> )	Privet ( <i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)
Coyotebush ( <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> )	Redcedar, Eastern ( <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> )
Elm, Chinese ( <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> )	Russian Olive ( <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> )
Elm, Slippery ( <i>Ulmus rubra</i> )	Salal ( <i>Gaultheria shallon</i> )
Greenbrier, Roundleaf ( <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> )	Sumac, Laurel ( <i>Rhus laurina</i> )
Hawthorn, Cockspur ( <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> )	Sycamore, American ( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> )
Lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	Tallowtree, Chinese ( <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> )
Manzanita, Greenleaf ( <i>Arctostaphylos patula</i> )	Tuliptree ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> )

<sup>2</sup>Use a higher dosage in indicated rate range on all sites.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** The herbicidal properties of this product require caution in handling, storage, and transportation of this product. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners:** Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with this herbicide only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**All Other Refillable Containers:** Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with this pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

### CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER!

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC, and to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.



# Savannah

A Herbicide for Pre-Emergence and Post-Emergence Use to Control Woody Plant Species, Brush and Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, including Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, Fencerows, Rights-Of-Way, Highways, Pipelines, Firebreaks, Industrial Sites, and Clearings for Wildlife Habitat.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Tebuthiuron: <i>N</i> -[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]- <i>N</i> - <i>N'</i> -dimethylurea.....	20.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....	80.0%
TOTAL: .....	100.0%

Contains 0.2 lb. a.i. per pound of product.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b> • Call a poison control center 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 center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<b>IF INHALED:</b> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<b>IF IN EYES:</b> • 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 center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> .

See label booklet for additional  
Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707  
EPA Reg. No. 83529-170      EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001      Net Contents: 5 lbs.

Not for sale, distribution, or use in  
Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.  
This product will kill trees and shrubs.  
Carefully read the precautions before using.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not use **Savannah** herbicide in any area where desirable species are in the vicinity of the plants to be controlled. A small amount of **Savannah** in contact with the roots of desirable trees or other woody species may cause severe injury or death. The roots of such plants may extend far beyond their drip lines.  
Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinseate.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.  
Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Not for residential use.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** The herbicidal properties of this product require caution in handling, storage, and transportation of this product. Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.  
**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.  
**CONTAINER HANDLING:**  
**Non-Refillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

**CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER!**

OPEN HERE