



HERBICIDE

CONTAINS SULFOSULFURON, THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT USED IN OUTRIDER®

EFFECTIVE CONTROL, FLEXIBLE APPLICATION SITES

Cryder™ is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in select pasture grasses and rangelands, non-crop areas and in winter and spring wheat. This herbicide is an ideal tool for roadside vegetation managers for difficult-to-control weeds. Cryder can be used in a variety of pastures, grasslands, and non-crop areas including dry ditches, ditch banks, industrial sites and others.

KEY BENEFITS

- Effective on difficult-to-control roadside weeds
- Numerous application sites and crops
- Controls many weeds at low use rates

KEY USES

- Ditches
- Grasslands
- Industrial Sites
- Non-crop areas
- Pastures
- Railways
- Rangelands
- Winter and Spring Wheat

PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER

91234-119

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Sulfosulfuron 75%

FORMULATION

Water Dispersible Granule

HRAC NUMBER

2

SIGNAL WORD

Caution

PACKAGE SIZE

10 x 2 wt oz

10 x 20 wt oz

RESTRICTED USE

No



ENGLISH LABEL



SPANISH LABEL



PORTFOLIO



Bootstrapped and ready to serve, we deliver battle-tested chemistries and an experience like no other. Proud to be 100% American-owned, our mission is to help you every step of the way.



WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Cryder is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Cryder and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may eventually 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 Cryder or other Group 2 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 or to find out if suspected resistant weeds have been found in their region.

KEY WEEDS

Barley, volunteer
Bedstraw, catchweed
Bentgrass, creeping
Bluegrass, bulbous
Bluegrass, roughstalk
Brome, downy
Brome, Japanese
Brome, ripgut
Buttercup
Chamomile, mayweed
Cheat
Chess, hairy
Chickweed, common
Cocklebur, common
Fiddleneck, tarweed
Flixweed
Galium aparine
Henbit
Hordeum vulgare
Horseweed
Johnsongrass
Lady's-thumb
Mustard, tumble
Mustard, wild
Nutsedge, purple
Nutsedge, yellow
Oat, wild (fall germinating)
Oat, wild (spring germinating)
Pennycress, field
Quackgrass
Rescuegrass
Ryegrass, Italian
Shepherd's-purse
Sunflower, common
Tansymustard, pinnate
Wallflower, bushy

(Refer to product label for complete list)