



The Syngenta logo, consisting of the word "syngenta" in a lowercase, sans-serif font with a leaf-like shape above the 'n', set against a yellow background.

GROUP 2 | 4 HERBICIDES



Product registration number: MAPP 19276 **UFI:** QRT2-M036-V00M-34DJ

A water dispersible granule containing 40 g/kg prosulfuron, 400 g/kg dicamba and 100 g/l nicosulfuron.

Herbicide for the the control of annual and pernnial broad-leaved and grassweeds in maize.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

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PROTECT FROM FROST. SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE.

Product names marked ® or ™, the ALLIANCE FRAME
the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON
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L1152240 GBRI/04E PPE 4253607

1 kg



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SPANDIS®

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Warning

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources (Northern Ireland only).

Obtain special instructions before use (Northern Ireland only).

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (Northern Ireland only).

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear eye protective/face protection.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.



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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL HERBICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (kg product/ha)	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Grain Maize, Forage Maize	0.4	1 per crop	Up to and including 8 true leaves (GS18)

Other Specific Restrictions: To avoid the build up of resistance do not apply this or any other product containing an ALS inhibitor herbicide with claims for control of grass-weeds more than once to any crop. The earliest time of application is 01 June.

Use shall be limited to one application every three years on the same field at a maximum dose of 20g active substance (prosulfuron) per hectare.

Extreme care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto non-crop plants outside of the target area.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

- WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACE SHIELD) when handling the product. However engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection
- WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.
- AVOID ALL CONTACT WITH SKIN.
- WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

(b) Environmental protection



Since there is a risk to aquatic life from use, users not applying the statutory buffer zone must either themselves carry out or ensure that someone else has carried out a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) on their behalf before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer. Users must not allow direct spray from such sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of any static or flowing waterbody or within 1m of a ditch which is dry at the time of application (these distances to be measured as set out in the booklet 'Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides - Horizontal Boom Sprayers' and any amendments that are made to it) unless:

- (a) The LERAP indicates that a narrower buffer zone will be sufficient; and
- (b) Any measures indicated by the LERAP as justifying the narrower buffer zone are complied with in full and in accordance with any conditions applicable to them.

Spray must be aimed away from water.

The results of the LERAP must be recorded in written form and must be available for a period of three years for inspection to any person entitled to exercise enforcement powers under or in connection with the Plant Protection Products Regulations 2011 or the Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012. (An electronic record will satisfy the requirement for a written record, providing it is similarly available for inspection and can be copied). Detailed guidance on LERAPs and how to conduct a LERAP are contained in the booklet 'Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides - Horizontal Boom Sprayers', available from HSE Chemicals Regulation Division's website. All LERAPs must be carried out in accordance with this Guidance and any amendments that are made to it.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from yards and roads.

(c) Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to forage maize and grain maize grown for seed production.

Do not mix with adjuvant oils or fertilisers except as specified on this label.

Do not apply with organo-phosphate insecticides.

Only treat healthy maize, preferably in good growing conditions, when the vegetation is dry.

SPANDIS is generally highly selective of maize. In exceptional situations (cold, heavy rain), use of SPANDIS can temporarily slow down growth.

Do not use during periods of frosty weather, when frost is imminent, or onto crops under stress from frost, water logging, insect attack or drought.

Special care should be taken to avoid damage by drift to broad-leaved plants outside the target area or land intended for cropping e.g. lucerne, sugar beet, sunflower, oilseed rape, peas, vegetable crops, potatoes, soybean, floral and ornamental crops, vines and fruit trees.

Optimum temperature for application: 10 - 25°C. It is preferable to postpone application if an unfavourable weather period is expected (daily range of temperatures greater than 15°C, cold periods with temperatures lower than 10°C on the 3 days prior to, or following application).

Ensure spraying equipment is thoroughly washed out according to specific instructions after use. Do not allow washings-out to drain onto land intended for cropping or growing crops.

Do not mix with liquid fertilizers.

Do not apply SPANDIS in sequence or in tank-mix with a product containing any other ALS inhibiting herbicides.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

SPANDIS is a herbicide based on prosulfuron, dicamba (sodium salt) and nicosulfuron. It is used in maize post-emergence of weeds for the control of annual and perennial broadleaved and grass weeds.

SPANDIS combines two different modes of action: it is absorbed by the leaves and roots of the plant, and it also has a residual activity on some sensitive weeds.

SPANDIS is available in the form of dispersible granules.

Always use SPANDIS with Adigor, Biopower or Hyspray.

SPANDIS can be used to control the following weeds in maize:

Weed species	SPANDIS at 0.4 kg/ha + adjuvant	Latest time of application
Broad leaved weeds		
Common amaranthus	S	6 side shoots visible
Fat hen	S	Flower buds visible
Black nightshade	MR	6 true leaves
Field pansy	S	8 true leaves

Weed species	SPANDIS at 0.4 kg/ha + adjuvant	Latest time of application
Black bindweed	S	Flag leaf sheath opening
Redshank	S	8 true leaves
Common chickweed	S	Flower buds visible
Cleavers	S	End of heading, inflorescence fully emerged
Field bindweed	MR	3 side shoots visible
Red Deadnettle	S	Beginning of flowering (10% of flowers open)
Common field speedwell	R	8 true leaves
Pale persicaria	S	First side shoot visible
Shepherd's Purse	S	4 internodes
Gallant-soldier	S	8 true leaves
Scented mayweed	S	5 true leaves
Field pennycress	S	Full flowering (50% of flowers open and first petals may have fallen)
Grass weeds		
Blackgrass	MR	3 leaves unfolded
Couch Grass *	MS	4 tillers detectable
Italian millet/ Foxtail bristlegass	MS	4 leaves unfolded
Cockspur	MS	Inflorescence of flower buds visible, first spikelet just visible
Hairy finger grass	MR	2 leaves unfolded
Annual meadow grass	S	3 leaves unfolded

KEY: S = susceptible, MS = moderately susceptible, MR = moderately resistant, R = resistant.

*Long term control of common couch has not been established.

WEED RESISTANCE

Resistance Strategy

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years in the same field, selection of resistant biotypes can take place. These can propagate and may become dominant. A weed species is considered resistant to a herbicide if it survives correctly applied treatment at the recommended dose.

Development of resistance within a weed species can be avoided or delayed by sequencing or tank-mixing with suitable products having a different mode of action. This is particularly important if continuous maize is grown.

SPANDIS is a sulfonyleurea herbicide. Its mode of action is via ALS-inhibition. Use only as part of a resistance strategy that includes cultural methods of control and does not use SPANDIS or any other ALS-inhibitors as the sole chemical method of grass-weed control.

Strains of some annual grasses, e.g. black-grass, wild-oats, and Italian rye-grass, have developed resistance to herbicides which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are available from the AHDB, CPA, your distributor, crop adviser or product manufacturer. This product contains nicosulfuron and prosulfuron which are ALS-inhibitors, also classified by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee as 'Group 2'.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Timing and Rates of Use

SPANDIS should be applied to the maize crop from 2 leaves emerged up to 8 leaves emerged.

The addition of an approved adjuvant is required (Adigor, Biopower, Hyspray). Always use adjuvants at their recommended rates.

FOLLOWING CROPS AND RECULTIVATION

Recultivation

Only maize can be re-drilled after a waiting period of 4 weeks and the soil has been ploughed in the case of crop failure.

Rotational crops

Planting the following crops is not recommended: lucerne, sorghum sugar beet, sunflower. Under adverse conditions (poor soil, low pH, dry cold winter etc) succeeding crops of Winter wheat, Winter Barley, and Peas may display symptoms of phytotoxicity, however these are transient and have no significant effect on yield

Autumn

Winter wheat and winter barley can follow a forage maize and grain maize crop treated with SPANDIS provided the soil has been ploughed to a depth of 15cm

Spring

Forage maize and grain maize, ryegrass, spring wheat and spring barley may be sown in the spring following application of SPANDIS, do not sow any other crop at this time.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Spray Volume

Use a water volume of 200 - 400 litres per hectare.

Spray Nozzles

A medium spray quality is preferred for application of SPANDIS (see BCPC guidelines). A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended.

Mixing and Spraying

Make sure the sprayer is set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Dry Mixing - Sprayers with Induction Hoppers

Fill sprayer to 15% of tank capacity with water and start agitation. Pour SPANDIS into the induction hopper and open valve in bottom of hopper to suck the granules into the circulating spray mix. Continue adding SPANDIS until loading is complete. Wash down any granules on the hopper wall and close valve. Add the adjuvant and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water.

Note for Old Sprayers with Indirect Venturi Induction Hoppers

In the unlikely event of problems occurring during dry induction of the granules (blocked venturi), open the rinse ring and add water to the hopper. As soon as product induction continues, carry on adding product until the required amount is reached.

Sprayers Without Induction Hoppers

Fill sprayer with a minimum of 15 cm of water in the bottom and agitate vigorously. Pour SPANDIS through the sprayer lid. Add the adjuvant and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water. Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying.

Take particular care to avoid overlapping spray swathes.

Thoroughly wash all spray and measuring equipment with water according to the directions below immediately after use.

Washing-out instructions

To avoid subsequent injury to crops, immediately after spraying thoroughly clean the application equipment and protective clothing. Ensure that all traces of product are removed. The following recommendations are to be strictly followed:

1. Drain spray system completely. Rinse tank, spray boom and nozzles with clean water for several minutes and spray out.
2. Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add to it sodium hypochlorite (5.2%) (commercial chlorine bleach) at a dose of 1 litre for every 200 litres of full spray tank capacity and continue filling with clean water until sprayer is completely full. Agitate for 15 minutes and spray out cleaning solution through spray nozzles.
3. To remove traces of chlorine bleach, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush out hoses and boom.
4. Nozzles and filters should be removed and cleaned separately along with protective equipment.

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To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product, scan QR code:

Alternatively, contact your supplier.



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