

Super LawnWeeder



South Africa Reg.No: L 4370 Act No. 36 of 1947

Namibia Reg. No: N-AR 0703

A selective herbicide in solution for the control of broadleaf weeds as listed in lawns and sporting turf.

HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE: 0

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dicamba (dimethylamine salt) 120 g/l
2,4-D (phenoxy derivate) (dimethylamine salt) 180 g/l
MCPA (phenoxy derivate) (dimethylamine salt) 157,5 g/l

Product Information Tel no: 082 801 6759

In case of poisoning: 082 446 8946

www.enviro-crop.co.za

enviro
efficiency • quality • competitiveness

11042000-07/12

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

UN No. 3082

Registration holder:

Enviro Industries (Pty) Ltd t/a Enviro Weed Control Systems

CK 1999/006136/07

10 Ninth Avenue, Industria, Kroonstad, 9500

Tel: 056 213 1967



HARMFUL
SKADELIK



WARNINGS:

- Handle with care.
- Poisonous by swallowing. May cause skin and eye irritation.
- Store away from food, feeds, seed and other agricultural chemicals.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- In case of poisoning call a physician and make this label available to him/her.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions. The action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, incompatibility with other substances not indicated on the label, the occurrence of resistance of weeds against the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Wash contaminated clothing daily.
- Wash with soap and water after use.
- Do not smoke, eat or drink while applying or mixing, before washing hands and face, or change of clothing.
- Clean applicator with household ammonia solution (1%) before using with other materials. Let solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight. Rinse at least twice. This applicator should not be used for applying chemicals other than herbicides.
- Dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, rivers or dams.
- Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and **NEVER** use for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

RESISTANCE WARNING:

For resistance management, **Super LawnWeeder** is a group code **0** herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Super LawnWeeder** and other group code **0** herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. **Super LawnWeeder** or any other group code **0** herbicide may not control these resistant weeds.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the exclusive repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code.
- Alternate or tank mix with registered products from difference herbicide group codes.
- Integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into weed control programmes.

For specific information on resistance management contact the registration holders of this product.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- To avoid damage, do not permit drift, vapour or spray mist to come into contact with sensitive broadleaf crops, fruit or ornamentals.
- Apply the product strictly in accordance with the application directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as indicated.

Read the Entire Label Before Use.

- **Super LawnWeeder** may be used to selectively control weeds, after emergence, in established lawn and turfgrass areas.
- **Super LawnWeeder** is absorbed by susceptible broadleaved weeds, and moves rapidly to all parts of the plant.
- Initial symptoms are usually visible within 24 hours, but up to 3 weeks may be required for full control to take place.
- Members of the grass family are generally not affected by post-emergence treatments at the rates of application given, but overdosing may lead to injury.

Selective Weed Control in Parks, Sports Fields, Fairways & Lawns:

- **Super LawnWeeder** may be used to control emerged weeds on common *Cynodon* spp varieties of turfgrass such as Royal Cape, Magennis, Florida, *Skaapplaas* and on Kikuyu grass. It may also be used on St Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), provided it is well-established.
- Under certain conditions the grass may become discoloured. This usually disappears after one or two mowings. Doses in excess of 5 litres per hectare may lead to temporary growth retardation on *Stenotaphrum* and Kikuyu grass.
- Ideally, mowing should not take place for 5 to 7 days prior to application, in order to permit adequate weed leaf development.
- Do not mow within 3 days after application, in order to permit maximum uptake of herbicide.
- Treat weeds in the earliest stage of development. Poor control may be obtained if weeds are matured or growing under unfavourable conditions.
- Best results are obtained if a high nitrogen fertilizer is applied 10 days prior to treatment and areas are adequately watered, so that conditions are ideal for plant growth.
- Do not apply to turfgrass under stress.
- Adverse growing conditions such as cold weather or excessive heat, drought or excessive rain may adversely affect the action of the weed killer and users are cautioned that the recommendations given are for average use and not for abnormal conditions.

- Rain within 2 hours of application may diminish the effect. Do not spray if rain is expected within this time.
- Irrigation is best delayed until the day following application.
- Because **Super LawnWeeder** contains a special wetting and penetrating adjuvant which increases the effectiveness of the herbicide, care should be taken not to overdose, as the turfgrass could be scorched.

Selective Weed Control on Putting & Bowling Greens:

- Because the turfgrass is frequently under stress due to the frequency of cutting, it should be noted that the rate of application is considerably lower than on other turf areas, in order to minimize the possibility of injury.
- Do not use on Bentgrass unless prior testing has shown phytotoxicity will not result.
- When treating greens, it is essential that the nozzles are opened outside the green area, in order to prevent overdosing from a stationary sprayer.

GROUND APPLICATION:

- Avoid fine droplet size – use low pressure flat nozzles of 800 or equivalent anti-drift type and do not exceed spray pressure of 200 kPa.
- Spray volume must exceed 150 l/ha.
- Do not exceed spray height of 50 cm above target and ground speed of 10 km/h.
- Do not apply if wind velocity exceeds 15 km/h (as measured by handheld wind recorder).
- The difference between the wet and dry bulb readings on a whirling hygrometer must not exceed 8 °C.

MIXING AND APPLICATION:

- Measure off the herbicide and add to the half-filled tank and top-up while agitating to mix the herbicide.
- Do not spray on the area to be treated with the sprayer stationary, and only overlap swaths as recommended by the nozzle manufacturers or damage from overdosing may result.
- Maintain a constant speed and pressure as determined from the calibration.
- Dilute **Super LawnWeeder** with water and apply as a fine spray, using a suitable applicator or a tractor-mounted boom sprayer or by means of a knapsack sprayer, calibrated to apply between 300 and 500 litres water per hectare.
- **Super LawnWeeder** contains a built-in wetting and penetrating adjuvant.
- Additional wetter should not be used when the recommended water volumes are being used.
- A volume of 300 tot 400 litres water per hectare is recommended to give the optimum concentration of adjuvant to assist in uptake and translocation.

Quantity Required per Tank:

To calculate the actual quantity of **Super LawnWeeder** to be added per tank, proceed as follows:

1. Determine the volume of water being applied per unit area (ha) by calibration at the optimum speed and pressure.
2. Use the formula:

$$\frac{\text{capacity of tank (l)}}{\text{volume per ha (l/ha)}} \times \text{Rate of Super LawnWeeder selected (l/ha)} = \text{litres Super LawnWeeder required per tank}$$

e.g. for Boom sprayers:

$$\frac{\text{capacity of tank (l)}}{\text{volume per ha (l/ha)}} \frac{600 \text{ l}}{400 \text{ l/ha}} \times \frac{5 \text{ l/ha}}{\text{rate of Super LawnWeeder}} = 7.5 \text{ Super LawnWeeder required per 600 litre tank}$$

e.g. for Knapsack sprayers:

$$\frac{\text{capacity of tank (l)}}{\text{volume per ha (l/ha)}} \frac{20 \text{ l}}{400 \text{ l/ha}} \times \frac{6 \text{ l/ha}}{\text{rate of Super LawnWeeder}} = 300 \text{ ml Super LawnWeeder required per 20 litre tank}$$

- Mix 300 ml **Super LawnWeeder** in 20 litres water, or
- Mix 150 ml **Super LawnWeeder** in 10 litres water.
- A knapsack sprayer containing 20 litres spray mixture, will cover 500 m².

RATE OF APPLICATION:

SITUATION:	DOSAGE RATE (l/ha):	DOSAGE RATE (ml/100 m²):
Weeds on greens and bowling rinks:	2 l/ha	20 ml/4 l water
Weeds on sports fields, fairways, parks and lawns:	5 – 7 l/ha	50 – 70 ml/4 l water

Note: Do not exceed the rate of 2 l/ha on putting or bowling greens.

Repeat if necessary but not more often than 6 week intervals.

Use the higher rate for resistant weeds as listed, or where weeds have reached the flowering stage.

For the control of *Alternanthera*, *Brayulinea* and *Oxalis* repeat the treatment 21 to 28 days after the initial application.

PARTIAL LIST OF TURF WEEDS CONTROLLED, POST-EMERGENCE:**At 5 £/ha:**

<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	Pigweed
<i>Argemone subfusciformis</i>	Mexican Marigold
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Common blackjack
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Cosmos
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherds purse
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot
<i>Commeliná benghalensis</i>	Wandering Jew
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Swine cress
<i>Cotula anthemoides</i>	Cotula
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common thornapple
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Large thornapple
<i>Emex australis</i>	Devil's thorn
<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>	Harry creeping milkweed
<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	Red milkweed
<i>Chamaesyce inaequilatera</i>	Smooth creeping milkweed
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover
<i>Nidorella resedifolia</i>	Nidorella
<i>Paronychia brasiliiana</i>	Brazilian paronychia
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Buckhorn plaintain
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dubbeltjie
<i>Vicia hirsute</i>	Tiny vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch

At 7 £/ha:

<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki burweed
<i>Brayulinea densa</i>	Carrot weed
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping sorrel
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover