

Industrial Areas and Rights of Way, Amenity Plantings, Garden Beds and Roadside Areas

Pre-emergent Weed Control

Introduction

PROLAN 500 is a unique pre-emergent herbicide, which is applied to the soil surface to selectively control a range of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This infonote is written specifically for the application of PROLAN 500 in industrial areas and rights of way to highlight this unique recently approved registration. It also includes information on use in amenity plantings, garden beds & roadside areas. For instructions on use of the product in all situations please refer to the full product label.

Mode of Action

PROLAN 500 is based on the active constituent Oryzalin and is a member of the dinitroaniline family. For weed resistance management purposes, it is a GROUP D Herbicide. Its main activity on plant tissue is to inhibit cell elongation in the newly emerging root shoots of those plants with fibrous (hairy) root systems (primarily grasses). PROLAN 500 also inhibits root growth in certain small seeded broadleaf weeds.

Soil Preparation

Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. PROLAN 500 has virtually no activity on weeds once they have germinated and established a root system. If weeds are very small and only recently germinated, a number of contact herbicides are registered for use as a tank mix partner with PROLAN 500 (See label compatibility section).

Remove or thoroughly mix trash (weed residue, prunings etc.) into the soil before applying product. Clods more than 5cm in diameter will reduce the efficacy of PROLAN 500, due to weed roots becoming established before contact with the herbicide. If clods over 5cm cannot be broken down, an alternate weed management program should be used.

Soil Activation / Incorporation

Moisture in the form of rain or irrigation (12.5mm) is required within 21 days of treatment with PROLAN 500 to incorporate the product, otherwise efficacy may be reduced. If moisture is not received within the 21 day period, the product may be mechanically incorporated in to the top 2.5cm of soil. Operators should be careful not to throw untreated soil back around the new plants. Incorporation of PROLAN 500 by appling the product with very high water rates is not possible. To effecitvely apply 12.5mm of rain your boom spray would need to apply 125,000 litres of water per hectare.

Mixing

The required amount of PROLAN 500 should be added to the half-full spray tank and agitated well during the completion of filling. DO NOT leave spray solutions to stand overnight.

Application

Apply PROLAN 500 in 200 to 450 litres of water per hectare. Apply uniformly, so that application above label rates does not occur. Use a properly calibrated low pressure (170 to 340 kPa) herbicide sprayer. Provide good by-pass or other agitation of the spray suspension in the tank before and during application. Soil treated with this product may be shallow cultivated without loss of herbicidal activity.

Compatibility

PROLAN 500 Herbicide is compatible with, glyphosate 360, oxyfluorfen and simazine.









Directions for Use Summary:

Industrial Areas and Rights of Way

CROP GROUP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE (L/HA)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Industrial areas and Rights of Way	Grasses: Barnyard Grass Guinea grass Love grass Pigeon grass Paradoxa grass Spiny burr grass (Gentle Annie/ Innocent Weed) Summer grass (Crabgrass³) Wintergrass (Poa annua) Annual Rye Grass (Lolium Spp) Broadleaf Weeds: Deadnettle Fathen Fumitory Portulaca (Pigweed) Sowthistle Wireweed (Hogweed) Chick weed Brassica species⁴ Blackberry nightshade Caltrop Paddy melon Silverleaf nightshade	Short term Control (up to 4 months) 4.5L Long term control (6- 8 months) 6-8L	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for further instructions. Apply using boomspray equipment. DO NOT apply by aircraft or through any type of irrigation equipment. For adequate incorporation a rainfall event of at least 15mm is required to move Prolan 500 Herbicide into the soil. 3 Western Australia only Apply early in summer for crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis) control and incorporation with overhead irrigation. 4 Control of these weeds may range from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and amount and timing of soil moisture.

Directions for Use Summary:

Amenity Plantings, Garden Beds and Roadside Areas

CROP GROUP		WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE (L/HA)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Nursery stock, ornamentals and amenity plantings comprising of the following:	Australian native species of the genus: Acacia (wattles), Agonis (WA peppermint, Willow (or Honey) myrtle), Allocasuarina, Banksia, Boronia, Callistemon (bottlebrush), Callitris (Cypress pine), Calytrix, Cassia, Casuarina (Oaks and sheoak), Chamelaucium uncinatum, (Geraldton wax), Clematis, Correa, Eriostemon myoporoides (Wax flower), Eucalyptus, Grevilla, Hakea Hardenbergia (sarsaparilla), Hibbertia, Kennedia, Lechenaultia, Laptospernum and Melaleuca (tea trees), Prostanthera (mintbush), Thryptomene, Westringia Exotic species of the genus: Abelia, Acalypha, Acer (maples), Arctostaphylos, Ardisia, Azalea, Baccharis (groundsel bush) (poplar), Bauhinia, Berberis (barberry), Betula (birch tree), Bignonia, Buxus (box), Calluna, Camellia, Ceanothus, Cistus, Clyostoma, Coleonema, Coprosma, Cotoneaster, Cuphea, Cytisus (broom), Dodonea (hopbush), Erica (heath), Escallonia, Euonymus, Eutaxia, Fatshedera, Fuschia, Felicia, Gardenia, Ginko, Hibiscus, Ilex, Jasminum, Justicia, Kalmia, Koelreuteria, Lagenaria, Lagerstroemia, Lantana, Lavendula (lavender), Leucodendron, Leucothoe, Ligustrum, Liquidambar, Liriope, Lonicera (honeysuckle), Syringa, Magnolia, Mahonia, Malus, Trachelospermum (Rhymncospermum), Monstera, Myrtus, Nandina, Nerium (oleander), Osmanthus, Parahebe, Philadelphus, Philodendron, Phoenix, Photinia, Pieris, Pittosporum, Populus, Prunus, Pseudopanax, Pyracantha, Quercus, Raphiolepis, Rhododendron, Rosa (roses), Rosemarinus (rosemary), Russelia, Spiraea, Syzygium, Taxus, Metrosideros, Umbellularia, Viburnum, Washintonia, Weigela, Xylosma, Yucca	Grasses: Barnyard Guinea grass Love grass Pigeon grass Paradoxa grass Spiny burr grass (Gentle Annie/ Innocent Weed) Summer grass (Crabgrass³) Broadleaf Weeds: Deadnettle Fathen Fumitory Portulaca (Pigweed) Sowthistle Wireweed (Hogweed) Brassica species: Blackberry nightshade Caltrop Paddy melon Silverleaf nightshade	Short term control (up to 4 months) 4.5L Long term control (6-8 months) 6.8L	See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT apply by aircraft or through any type of irrigation equipment. 3 Western Australia only: Apply early in summer for crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis) control and incorporation with overhead irrigation. 4 Control of these weeds may range from poor to excellent depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of weed seed in the soil and amount and timing of soil moisture.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER THE APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

Always read the entire label prior to use.

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Phone: +61 3 5223 3746

