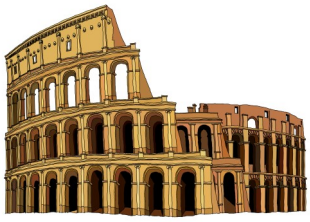
TURF culture

Plant Protection Solutions



# Coliseum Herbicide

For the Post-emergent control of Winter Grass (*Poa annua*) and Ryegrass (*Lolium spp*.) in Common and Hybrid Couch turf

## Technical Brief

| | |
|---|---|
| **Active Ingredient:** | 250 g/kg rimsulfuron |
| **Chemical Family:** | sulfonylureas (Su's) |
| **Mode of Action Group:** | B |
| **Formulation:** | Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) |
| **Mode of Action:** | Inhibitors of acetolactate synthase (ALS) |
| **Behaviour in Plants:** | Absorbed by foliage and roots. It is rapidly translocated and acts by inhibiting acetolactate synthase (ALS), an enzyme necessary for root and shoot growth in sensitive plants. |

## Benefits

- Outstanding post emergent control of Winter Grass & Ryegrass
- Excellent Turf Tolerance
- Flexibility to over-sow 10 days after an application
- Does not delay couch spring green-up when applied during dormancy compared to trifloxysulfuron (Monument™)^
- Does not reduce cell elongation & growth compared to trifloxysulfron (Monument™)^
- Control of Winter Grass & Ryegrass on newly planted couch as early as five weeks after planting or seeding, with no phototoxicity or long term retardation of growth (Note: root depth of the couch at the five-week stage was measured at 5cm at the time of application as per label instructions)
- Low poison schedule (Schedule 5 - CAUTION)

^The Sulfonylurea Herbicides: Where Do They Fit in Turfgrasses?
http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/turfgrass/georgiaturf/WeedMngt/weedcontrol/TURFSULFONYLUREA.pdf

## Weed Management

| Situation | Weeds Controlled | Rate | Critical Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Turf (as listed)** Common Couch Hybrid Couch | Winter grass / Annual Poa *(Poa annua)* | 75 – 100 g/ha | Ideally apply when weeds are at the 1 -4 leaf stage.<br>Apply lower rate for younger smaller weeds and the higher rates for more mature plants.<br>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season.<br>DO NOT re-apply within 6-8 weeks. |
| | Ryegrass (*Lolium spp*) | 120 g/ha | Ideally apply when weeds are at the 1 - 4 leaf stage.<br>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season.<br>DO NOT re-apply within 6-8 weeks. |
| Always add non-ionic surfactant (1000 g/L – non buffering type) such as Non-Ionic 1000 Surfactant at 250mL/100 L (0.25 % v/v) of final spray volume. The addition of crop oil concentrate may result in crop injury. | | | |
| Refer to the **Tracking** statement in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for detailed information regarding use of light irrigation to reduce lateral movement. | | | |

Note: The above table represents only a modified extract from the full registered label.
Always read the full product label before use.

## How to get the most out of your application

- Apply in 300-400 L water/ha
- ALWAYS add non-ionic surfactant (1000 g/L - non buffering type) at 250mL/100 L (0.25% v/v) of final spray volume.
- DO NOT use with acidifying agents (i.e. LI 700 Surfactant).
- DO NOT add a crop oil concentrate as it may result in turf injury and reduced compatibility in the spray tank.
- In tank mixes, Coliseum Herbicide must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide or surfactant/wetting agent.
- If spray water pH 5.5 or below use a buffer solution to raise the pH to near 7.0. DO NOT mix with acid forming compounds in the spray tank.

**Weed Growth Stage & Environmental Conditions**
The degree of control resulting from an application of Coliseum Herbicide is primarily dependent upon weed species, weed size at application, environmental conditions, amount of Coliseum Herbicide applied and growing conditions. Best results are obtained when Coliseum Herbicide is applied to young actively growing weeds. Weed control is greatly improved when weeds have emerged, ample soil moisture exists and weeds are actively growing, than when the soil is dry and weeds are under stress from lack of moisture.
Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Coliseum Herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress will be less susceptible. A vigorously growing turf stand will aid weed control by shading and providing competition to weeds.
Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after application of Coliseum Herbicide. The leaves of susceptible plants normally turn yellow, red or purple after several days, followed by necrosis and death of the growing point. Complete plant death generally occurs 2 to 4 weeks after application, depending on the weed species, growing conditions, etc.
For optimum performance avoid mowing for 1 to 2 days prior to and following application.

**Application**
Use a sprayer properly calibrated to a constant speed and rate of delivery to ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms or nozzles while starting, turning, slowing or stopping. Best results are achieved with water volumes of 400 L/ha.

## Restraints

**DO NOT** apply with aircraft or through any type of irrigation equipment.

**DO NOT** apply to plants wet with rain or dew.

**DO NOT** apply if heavy rainfall is expected within 3 hours (See tracking statement in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).

**DO NOT** apply to weeds that are not actively growing or stressed by any cause such as adverse weather conditions, drought or waterlogging.

**DO NOT** store a suspension of Coliseum Herbicide for more that two days, otherwise significant breakdown may occur.

**DO NOT** store tank mixes of Coliseum Herbicide.

**DO NOT** apply where Winter grass, Fescue, Kikuyu or Bent grasses are desired species.

**DO NOT** apply to golf greens.

**DO NOT** apply to newly seeded or sodded turf. Delay application until turf is established with a root system beyond 5cm depth.

**DO NOT** use with acidifying agents/surfactants (e.g. LI 700 Surfactant or equivalents).

## Mixing and Compatibility

**Mixing & Spray Preparation**
Coliseum Herbicide is a water dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and applied as a spray. Coliseum Herbicide mixes readily with water. Coliseum Herbicide is rapidly broken down in acidic conditions. DO NOT mix Coliseum Herbicide with acid forming compounds in the spray tank. Test the water source and buffer to neutral if necessary before adding Coliseum Herbicide. This product must be mixed with water and applied by suitable spray equipment.

Add the required amount of Coliseum Herbicide to clean water in half-filled spray tank, begin agitating tank contents vigorously and continue agitation during entire mixing and spraying operation. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. After adding required quantity of Coliseum Herbicide and obtaining complete dispersion, continue to fill tank to desired level for spraying. Add required quantity of non-ionic surfactant. Thorough agitation (preferably mechanical) of the spray liquid is essential during the addition of the product and during the entire spraying operation.
In tank mixes, Coliseum Herbicide must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide or surfactant.

**Compatibility**
To avoid hydrolysis, Coliseum Herbicide needs the spray tank water to be pH 7 or above. Coliseum Herbicide is rapidly broken down in acidic conditions.
Avoid tank mix partners that have potential to acidify the mixture (i.e. some fertilisers).
DO NOT mix with products or fertiliser with high salt content, i.e. ferrous sulphate or ammonium sulphate. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Turf Culture Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities, compatibility testing should consist of assessing both; uniformed mixtures (i.e. no separation) and no rapid sediment build up (i.e. no flocculation).
Coliseum Herbicide is compatible with synthetic pyrethroid insecticides. DO NOT mix Coliseum Herbicide with organophosphate insecticides, or fungicides. Allow 7 days between application of Coliseum Herbicide and a treatment using these products.


## Packaging

Pack size: 100g, 1kg