2018-0109
2020-02-26

Container label

GROUP	26	HERBICIDE

BELOUKHA HERBICIDE

Emulsifiable Concentrate

Beloukha Herbicide is a liquid herbicide for non-selective vegetation control of areas in and around specified non-crop areas and labelled food crops. Beloukha Herbicide is also used as a desiccant in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, and for sucker control in grapes, pome fruit and stone fruit. Leaves no harmful residue in the soil.

COMMERCIAL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Pelargonic acid ……500 g / L

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - POISON

WARNING – EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT

REGISTRATION No.: 33685 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS: 0.1L – Bulk

Belchim Crop Protection Canada Inc.
104 Cooper Drive, Unit 3
Guelph, ON
N1C 0A4
1-866-613-3336

NOTICE TO USER
This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

FIRST AID
If swallowed, call a poison control centre or doctor **IMMEDIATELY** for treatment advice. Have the person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing, take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin **IMMEDIATELY** with plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

Take container label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
There is no specific antidote for this product. Treat symptomatically.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY INVOLVING A POISONING OR MAJOR SPILL CALL: 1-800-336-2983

PRECAUTIONS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Harmful if inhaled. Avoid inhaling/breathing vapour or spray mist. May irritate skin or eyes. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash separately from other laundry before reuse.

Applicators, mixers, loaders and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove personal protection equipment (PPE) immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitations or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind directions, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried. If re-entry is necessary before the sprays have dried, workers must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes, and protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS
ANY DRIFT OF THIS PRODUCT OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE FIELD AREA MAY RESULT IN DAMAGE TO CROPS, SHELTERBELTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND LAWNS, GRAZING AREAS, WILDLIFE COVER, WETLANDS, AND OTHER DESIRABLE GROWTH.

TOXIC to non-target terrestrial plants. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland.

Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid applications to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative buffer strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

STORAGE
Store in original container, tightly closed, in a safe place away from children. To prevent contamination store this product away from food or feed.

DECONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL
For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill and for clean-up of spills.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL
FOR DISPOSAL OF PLASTIC JUGS: Do NOT reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

FOR RETURNABLE CONTAINERS: DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. For disposal, this empty container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer).

Pamphlet

GROUP	26	HERBICIDE

BELOUKHA HERBICIDE

Emulsifiable Concentrate

AGRICULTURAL

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RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, BELOUKHA HERBICIDE is a Group 26 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to BELOUKHA HERBICIDE and other Group 26 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of BELOUKHA HERBICIDE or other Group 26 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 when such use is permitted. To delay resistance, the less resistance-prone partner should control the target weed(s) as effectively as the more resistance-prone partner.
- Herbicide use should be based on an integrated weed management program that includes scouting, historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (for example, higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favour the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Monitor weed populations after herbicide application for signs of resistance development (for example, only one weed species on the herbicide label not controlled). If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area if possible by an alternative herbicide from a different group. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- Have suspected resistant weed seeds tested by a qualified laboratory to confirm resistance and identify alternative herbicide options.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information and to report suspected resistance, contact Belchim Crop Protection Canada Inc. at 1-866-613-3336 or at www.belchimcanada.com.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL INFORMATION

BELOUKHA HERBICIDE is a fast-acting, non-selective contact herbicide. It provides burndown of various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses, and several mosses. The degree of burndown and longevity of control are less when the plants are inactive, mature, or biennial/perennial types. Repeat applications may be required to achieve desired weed control in and around fruit, vegetable, field crops and non-cropland, for foliage desiccation and weed management prior to harvest in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, and sucker control in grapes, pome fruit and stone fruit.

BELOUKHA HERBICIDE acts on contact and is not translocated within the plant. It will only burn those plant parts that are coated with the spray solution. BELOUKHA HERBICIDE can be applied in high or low volume sprayers as long as water volumes outlined in DIRECTIONS FOR USE are met. Care must be taken to avoid spray drift onto desired vegetation.

Germination of seed will not be affected by BELOUKHA HERBICIDE if used on crops intended for seed production. Fruit or tuber growth will not be affected by BELOUKHA HERBICIDE as long as direct contact with product is avoided.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests. DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply spray solution in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes. Applications should be properly directed to avoid spraying or allowing drift to desirable plants. Always clean tank, pump, and line thoroughly with water after use.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, airblast sprayers or mist blowers. This product mixes readily with water. Prior to application, prepare the spray mixture by filling the spray or mix tank with ¾ the required amount of water then add the proper amount of product. Fill remainder of tank with water to the total amount of spray solution needed. Remove hose promptly from tank to avoid spray solution siphoning back into hose or water source. Mix well.

For best results, ensure that the product is thoroughly mixed at filling and during spray application. Agitation should be maintained during operation. For sprayers without agitation, mix or shake solution regularly to maintain suspension. Without agitation, product separates quickly from spray solution.

NOTE: To assure compatibility of this product with other products, pour the products into a small container of water in the correct proportions. After thorough mixing, let stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is compatible.
Make foliar applications by ground in sufficient water for complete coverage of the foliage. Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in this label, use a minimum of 200 L of water/Ha.
For best results with backpack or other small tank applicators, ensure thorough mixing of herbicidal solution at filling and during the spray operation. Sprayers without continuous agitation should be shaken or mixed regularly to maintain suspension.
DO NOT apply to weeds when wet from dew, rain or irrigation.

Field sprayer application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) medium classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

DO NOT apply using aerial application equipment.

Buffer zones:

Spot treatments using hand-held equipment do not require a buffer zone. Use of low-clearance hooded or shielded sprayers that prevent spray contact with crop, fruit or foliage, and soil drench or soil incorporation do not require a buffer zone.

For application to rights-of-way, buffer zones for protection of sensitive terrestrial habitats are not required; however, the best available application strategies which minimize off-site drift, including meteorological conditions (e.g., wind direction, low wind speed) and spray equipment (e.g., coarse droplet sizes, minimizing height above canopy), should be used.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive terrestrial habitats (such as grasslands, forested areas, shelter belts, woodlots, hedgerows, riparian areas and shrublands).

Method of application	Crop	Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of Terrestrial Habitat:
Field sprayer	All labelled crops	1

For tank mixes, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.
The buffer zones for this product cannot be modified.

BOOM EQUIPMENT: For best control of annual, biennial, or perennial weeds using conventional boom equipment, use the product rate indicated for the intended weed in 200-300 L of spray solution or water/ha as a broadcast spray. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
The pesticide supply tank should be equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or by a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all cautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in the mixtures.

HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT: For use with knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, hand wands, and other hand-held spray equipment and vehicle mounted high volume spray equipment in spray-to-wet applications. Apply spray solutions of this product to foliage of vegetation to be controlled, avoiding non-target plants. For most efficient use of spray mixture, spray all leaf surfaces uniformly and completely to wetness, but not to the point of runoff.

SELECTIVE PLACEMENT EQUIPMENT: Direct spray of the herbicide solution to the weeds using a shielded applicator that uses a physical barrier to protect desirable vegetation from the herbicide spray. Follow spray volume instructions of the equipment or nozzle manufacturer when using this application method.

Table 1

Crop	Pest	Growth Stage	Rate (L/ha)	Application Volume (L/ha)	Remarks	PHI (Days)
CROP GROUP 13-07: Berries and Small Fruits[a], CROP GROUP 12-09: Stone Fruits[b], CROP GROUP 11-09: Pome Fruits[c], CROP GROUP 8-09: Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits)[d], CROP GROUP 9: Cucurbit Vegetables[e], CROP GROUP 1: Root and Tuber Vegetables[f], CROP GROUP 6: Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried)[g], and CROP GROUP 15: Cereal Grains[h]	Weeds (refer to list of species)	< 10 cm	16 – 27	200 – 300	Use the minimum effective rate for weed control. For harder-to-control weeds, higher rates or repeat applications may be required. Use shielded / directed spray to avoid spraying desired vegetation. Use on woody / hardened vines or orchard trees > 2 years old.	1
Potato	Desiccation	Use at onset of senescence	16 – 22	300	For use with and without mechanical top beating. Use lower application rates when using mechanical top beater and use higher application rates without.	1
Wheat, Barley, Oats	Desiccation; Pre-harvest weed suppression	Use at onset of senescence	11 – 22	200 – 300	Spray on crop at onset of senescence and harvest when desired moisture level is reached.	1
Grape (cultivars and/or hybrids), CROP GROUP 12-09: Stone Fruits[b], and CROP GROUP 11-09: Pome Fruits[c]	Suckers	All sizes	4 – 7	100 – 200	Use shielded / directed spray to avoid spraying desired vegetation. Use on woody / hardened vines or orchard trees > 2 years old. Higher rates or repeat applications may be required for larger sized suckers.	1
Post-Harvest	Weeds (refer to list of species)	< 10 cm	16 – 27	300	Use the minimum effective rate for weed control. Use shielded / directed spray to avoid spraying desired vegetation. For harder-to-control weeds, higher rates or repeat applications may be required.	N/A

[a] CROP GROUP 13-07: Berries and Small Fruits: Amur river grape, aronia berry, bayberry, bearberry, bilberry, blackberry (includes Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry,

marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, as well as cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these), highbush blueberry, lowbush blueberry, buffalo currant, buffaloberry, Chilean guava, chokecherry, cloudberry, cranberry, black currant, red currant, elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, grape, highbush cranberry, edible honeysuckle, huckleberry, jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), fuzzy kiwifruit, hardy kiwifruit, lingonberry, loganberry, maypop, mountain pepper berries, mulberry, muntries, native currant, partridgeberry, pincherry, raspberry (red and black), salal, Schisandra berry, sea buckthorn, serviceberry, strawberry, wild raspberry, as well as cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these commodities.

[b] CROP GROUP 12-09: Stone Fruits: apricot, Japanese apricot, black cherry, Nanking cherry, sweet cherry, tart cherry, Chinese jujube, nectarine, peach, plum, American plum, beach plum, Canada plum, cherry plum, Chicksaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, prune plum, plumcot, sloe, as well as cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these commodities.

[c] CROP GROUP 11-09: Pome Fruits: apple, azarole, crabapple, mayhaw, medlar, pear, Asian pear, quince, Chinese quince, Japanese quince, tejocote, as well as cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these commodities.

[d] CROP GROUP 8-09: Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits): eggplant, African eggplant, pea eggplant, scarlet eggplant, garden huckleberry, goji berry, groundcherry, martynia, okra, pepino, bell pepper, non-bell pepper, sunberry, tomatillo, tomato, currant tomato, as well as cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these commodities.

[e] CROP GROUP 9: Cucurbit Vegetables: Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), citron melon, cucumber, gherkin, edible gourd (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra), Momordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon and snake melon), pumpkin, summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), winter squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, Cucurbita mixta, C. pepo, acorn squash, spaghetti squash), watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus).

[f] CROP GROUP 1: Root and Tuber Vegetables: arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, garden beet, sugar beet, edible burdock, edible canna, carrot, celeriac (celery root), turnip-rooted chervil, chicory, chufa, dasheen (taro), ginseng, horseradish, turnip-rooted parsley, parsnip, potato. radish, oriental radish (daikon), rutabaga, salsify (oyster plant), black salsify, Spanish salsify, skirret, sweet potato, turnip, true yam.

[g] CROP GROUP 6: Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried): Bean (Lupinus spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin and white sweet lupin); Bean (Phaseolus spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean and wax bean); Bean (Vigna spp., includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); Broad bean (fava bean); Chickpea (garbanzo bean); Guar; Jackbean; Lablab bean (hyacinth bean); Lentil; Pea (Pisum spp., includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); Pigeon pea; Soybean, immature soybean seed; Sword bean.

[h] CROP GROUP 15: Cereal Grains: barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum (milo), teosinte, triticale, wheat, wild rice.

Weed Control in CROP GROUP 13-07: Berries and Small Fruits, CROP GROUP 12-09: Stone Fruits, CROP GROUP 11-09: Pome Fruits, CROP GROUP 8-09: Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits), CROP GROUP 9: Cucurbit Vegetables, CROP GROUP 1: Root and Tuber Vegetables, CROP GROUP 6: Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried), and CROP GROUP 15: Cereal Grains

For weed control in annual crops, apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE as a burndown for seedbed preparation or inter-row weed control. During seedbed preparation, apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE either before or after seeding but at least 3 days prior to crop emergence. After crop emergence, use a directed or shielded sprayer to avoid damage to crop. BELOUKHA HERBICIDE can be used for spot treatments and between rows in crop fields and pastures.

In perennial crops such as fruit trees and grape vines, BELOUKHA HERBICIDE can be used for weed control using a shielded or directed spray to avoid damage to crop. Use product on crops that are older than 2 years and have become hardened or woody. Do NOT use on green vines or stems. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Make subsequent applications on a 7-14 day interval, when weed pressure warrants re-application.

Potato Desiccation
BELOUKHA HERBICIDE is an effective potato vine and leaf desiccant. Leaf kill will be seen rapidly (1 – 7 days) with gradual vine death occurring 15 – 28 days after application. In potatoes, the application of BELOUKHA HERBICIDE mimics the natural senescence of the potato plant at an increased rate that helps reduce the incidence of tuber rot.

For best results in potatoes, spray BELOUKHA HERBICIDE at least two weeks prior to harvest when plant growth has passed its peak and adequate skin set has been established. Poor skin set may result if plants are sprayed while actively growing. NOTE: Active plant growth of potato tops can continue into late season if growth was delayed during the growing period. A second application may be used 7 – 14 days after the first application. Complete kill may not be observed until 15 – 28 days after first application or 7 – 14 days after second application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

When potato tops are especially dense or heavy weed growth is present, use 1100 L of water/ha.

DO NOT apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE during periods of extreme weather conditions, drought, or heavy rainfall. Allow the correct the environmental conditions (i.e. irrigate in drought or allow to dry in wet conditions) for at least 3 days prior to applying BELOUKHA HERBICIDE.

Wheat, Barley and Oats Desiccation and Pre-Harvest Weed Management
BELOUKHA HERBICIDE is an effective harvest aid for use in wheat, barley and oats. Apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE to reduce the variability of crop senescence across the field and suppress weeds prior to harvest operations.

For best results in wheat, barley and oats, apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE when the majority of the crop has entered senescence (i.e. there is 30% or less moisture in the seed or when the seed is firm and reasonable pressure with a thumbnail leaves a dent in the seed). Harvest cereal when desired moisture level is reached. A second application may be used 7 – 14 days after the first application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.

DO NOT apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE during periods of extreme weather conditions, drought, or heavy rainfall. Allow the correct the environmental conditions (i.e. irrigate in drought or allow to dry in wet conditions) for at least 3 days prior to applying BELOUKHA HERBICIDE.

Sucker Control in Grapes (cultivars and/or hybrids), CROP GROUP 12-09: Stone Fruits, and CROP GROUP 11-09: Pome Fruits
For sucker removal, spray BELOUKHA HERBICIDE on unwanted vegetative growth using a shielded or directed spray to avoid damage to vines, foliage, and fruit. For best results, apply product to suckers before hardening/lignification. Use product on trunks and vines that are older than 2 years and have become hardened or woody. Do NOT use on green trunks or vines.

Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Make subsequent applications on a 7-14 day interval, when sucker removal warrants re-application.

Post-Harvest Weed Control
For use on fields post-harvest to control weeds. Any new green growth will be killed or stunted. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Make subsequent applications on a 7-14 day interval, when weed pressure warrants re-application.

Non-Crop Weed Control
Apply BELOUKHA HERBICIDE to unwanted vegetation in and around rights-of-way, buildings, structures, and walkways. Product can also be applied to benches, walls, floors, roofs, and cooling pads for the control of mosses. A temporary residue or precipitate may result when used on some types of concrete, masonry, brick, or stone. Any new green growth will be killed or stunted.
Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Make subsequent applications on a 7-14 day interval, when weed pressure warrants re-application.

Table 2

Non-Crop	Pest	Growth Stage	Rate (L/ha)	Application Volume (L/ha)	Remarks
Non-Crop Areas	Weeds (refer to list of species)	< 10 cm	16 – 27	300	Use the minimum effective rate for weed & moss control. Use shielded / directed spray to avoid spraying desired vegetation. For harder-to-control weeds & mosses, higher rates or repeat applications may be required.

List of Weeds – Controlled

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Amaranthus retroflexus	Common amaranth	*Hypericum sp.*	St. Johnswort
Aphanes arvensis	Parsley piert	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Henbit
		Lamium purpureum	Purple deadnettle
Bunias orientalis	Hill mustard	*Lolium perenne*	Perennial ryegrass
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's purse	*Matricaria recutita*	Wild chamomile
Cardamine flexuosa	Flexuous bittercress		
Cerastium fontanum	Mouse-ear chickweed	*Medicago lupulina*	Black medic
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky chickweed	*Mercurialis annua*	Common mercury
Chaenorhinum minus	Dwarf snapdragon	*Picris hieracioides*	Hawkweed oxtongue
Chenopodium album	Common lambsquarters		
Chenopodium hybridum	Mapleleaf goosefoot		
Digitaria ischaemum	Smooth crabgrass	*Plantago sp.*	Plantain
Dipotaxis tenuifolia	Wall rocket		
		Portulaca oleracea	Common purslane
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun spurge	*Sagina procumbens*	Procumbent pearlwort
		Senecio vulgaris	Common groundsel
Festuca sp.	Fescue	*Solanum nigrum*	Black nightshade
Galinsoga parviflora	Small flower galinsoga	*Sonchus arvensis*	Perennial sowthistle
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved cranesbill		
Geranium sp.	Cranesbill	*Stellaria media*	Common chickweed
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. Johnswort		

List of Weeds – Suppressed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Abientinella abietina	Fir tamarisk-moss	*Holcus lanatus*	Yorkshire fog
Anagallis arvensis	Care-all	*Matricaria sp.*	Mayweed
Bromus erectus	Upright Bromegrass	*Myosotis arvensis*	Forget-me-not
Bromus sp.	Bromegrass	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	Smooth witchgrass
Bryophyta	Mosses	*Picris echioides*	Bristly oxtongue
Calendula officinalis	Marigold	*Plantago coronopus*	Buck's horn plantain
		Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort/Narrowleaf plantain
Ceratodon purpureus	Ceratodon purpureus	*Poa annua*	Annual meadowgrass
Chamerion angustifolium	Fireweed or rosebay willowherb	*Poa sp.*	Bluegrass
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bindweed	*Polygonum aviculare*	Knotgrass or prostrate knotweed
Conyza canadensis	Canada horseweed	*Rubus fruticosus*	Bramble
Cynodon dactylon	Bermudagrass	*Scorzoneroides autumnalis*	Fall hawkbit
Echinochloa crus-galli	Cockspur	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Annual sowthistle
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary willowherb	*Sonchus sp.*	Sowthistle
Epilobium sp.	Willowherb		
Festuca pratensis	Meadow fescue	*Taraxacum officinale*	Dandelion
Geranium pusillum	Small geranium	*Trifolium dubium*	Small hop clover
Geranium rotundifolium	Round-leaved cranesbill	*Trifolium repens*	Dutch clover
		Urtica dioica	Common nettle
		Veronica arvensis	Corn speedwell
		Veronica persica	Bird's-eye speedwell