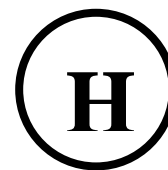


(Label main area front panel)



GLOFLO

A suspension concentrate formulation containing 700 g/l metamitron for use in sugar beet, red beet, fodder beet and mangels.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Precautions marked * a legal requirement

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 when handling the concentrate
- *However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if an assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
- WASH HANDS before meals and after work.
- IF YOU FEEL UNWELL seek medical advice immediately show the label where possible.

Environmental protection

- DANGEROUS TO FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC LIFE.
- DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal

- KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.
- KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
- 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.
- THIS MATERIAL AND CONTAINER MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN A SAFE WAY.

PROTECT FROM FROST

Net contents: **5 litres**
container.

For Batch Number and manufacturing date see

DHM Agrochemcials

Castle Lodge

Kilgobbin Road

Dublin 18

Tel: 01 2952377

Fax: 01 2959399

**IN CASE CASE OF TOXIC OR TRANSPORT EMERGENCY PHONE 01 2952377
(24Hr contact)**

-----(*Start of label main area back panel*)-----

GLOFLO

A suspension concentrate formulation containing 70% w/w metamitron.



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

**VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG -TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE
AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT**

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

Keep only in the original container.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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

**COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF USE AND ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
MARKED * IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT**

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crops/situations: For use on sugar beet, red beet, fodder beet and mangels.

Maximum individual dose: 5 litres product/ha.

Maximum total dose: 13.2 litres product/ha per crop

Latest time of application: -

**READ ALL OTHER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS & DIRECTIONS FOR USE
BEFORE USE**

PCS No

-----*(Start of label leaflet)*-----

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

- The residual activity of **GLOFLO** is dependent on the cumulative rate applied; therefore, if the full programme of post-emergence sprays is not used, residual activity and efficacy will be reduced.
- Prolonged dry weather after application may reduce effectiveness.
- Best results will be obtained on a fine, well-consolidated seedbed, free from clods and established weeds.
- Cloddy or fluffy seedbeds or very dry conditions will reduce activity.
- Do not use finer than 80 mesh filters in spray lines or nozzles.
- On no account should **GLOFLO**/Actipron mixtures be applied until the beet's two true leaves have reached the length of 1cm (½in)

- Although GLOFLO shows some activity against wild oat, this is insufficient where the weed is a major problem.
- Do not allow the spray mixture to stand in the tank for any period and never leave overnight. Continuous agitation is essential even during temporary stoppages.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Weed Susceptibility Table:

Susceptible	Moderately Susceptible	Moderately Resistant	Resistant
Bugloss	Buttercup (seedlings)	Black Bindweed	Cleavers
Chickweed, Common	Campion, White	Black-grass	Wild oat
Clover, White	Charlock	Nightshade, Black	
Dock (seedlings)	Dead-nettle, Henbit	Pimpernel, Scarlet	
Fat-hen	Dead-nettle, Red	Radish, Wild	
Field-speedwell, Common	Fumitory, Common		
Flixweed	Persicaria, Pale		
Forget-me-not, Field	Redshank		
Goosefoot, Fig-leaved	Speedwell, Ivy-leaved		
Groundsel			
Knotgrass			
Marigold, Corn			
Mayweeds			
Meadow-grass, Annual			
Nettle, Small			
Orache, Common			
Pansy, Field			
Parsley, Fool's			

Penny-cress, Field			
Poppy, Common			
Shepherd's-purse			
Spurge, Sun			
Spurrey, Corn			
Tarweed			
Wild Carrot (seedlings)			

TREATMENT OF CROPS

FACTORS AFFECTING CROP TOLERANCE AND PERFORMANCE:

GLOFLO exhibits consistent weed control combined with great safety to beets when used as recommended. The crop may be affected if the following stress factors apply: previously applied pesticides and herbicides (other than **GLOFLO** pre-emergence or pre-drilling incorporated on mineral soils), soft growth after prolonged rain, sudden changes of temperature, high light intensity, high radiant temperatures, prolonged low temperature periods, insect and fungal attack, damage by wind blows, & nutrient deficiencies such as manganese.

ORGANIC SOILS: Soils with 10% or more of organic matter typically have higher than normal weed seed numbers, which tend to germinate in a series of flushes throughout the growing season; hence the residual activity of herbicides will be reduced. Therefore on such soils, **GLOFLO** is only recommended as a programme of carefully timed post-emergence treatments.

Conventional Volume Programme

Application & timing

Methods of Application	<p>PRE-DRILLING INCORPORATED, OVERALL SPRAY (<i>mineral soils only</i>)</p> <p>Apply to the soil surface before the final cultivations. Incorporate by harrowing 8-10cm (3-4ins) deep in two directions, the second at an angle of at least 15° to the first.</p> <p>In many situations, it has been shown that such a high degree of weed control is achieved by GLOFLO incorporation that a further post-emergence treatment would not be required.</p>
-------------------------------	--

	<p>PRE-EMERGENCE OF WEED AND CROP, OVERALL OR BAND SPRAY (<i>mineral soils only</i>)</p> <p>Apply at or soon after drilling to the freshly prepared, well-consolidated and moist seedbed.</p> <p>In those situations favouring the residual activity of GLOFLO, its pre-emergence application may obviate the need for further weed control measures.</p>
Rate of Use	For pre-drilling incorporated and for pre-emergence of weeds and crop: 5litres/ha on all mineral soils.
Water Volumes	Overall Application: Apply in least 200 litres of water per hectare Band Application: Apply in 235 litres/ha in an 18cm (7in) band.
No of Applications	<p>On mineral soils, one application of GLOFLO may be applied either pre-drilling incorporated or pre-emergence of weeds and beet, followed by up to two post-emergence applications.</p> <p>Consistent weed control may be achieved by using a programme of GLOFLO applied pre-drilling or pre-emergence. The addition of Actipron to GLOFLO in the post emergence application(s) will improve weed control when the weeds are beyond the expanded cotyledon stage but do not have more than 2 true leaves.</p>
Special Situations	<p><u>Wild Oat</u></p> <p>GLOFLO shows some activity against wild oat, but where the weed is a major problem, it may be applied to sugar beet in conjunction with Fusilade 250 EW.</p> <p><u>GLOFLO/Avadex BW Granular</u></p> <p>For sugar beet, fodder beet, & mangels. GLOFLO may be applied following the pre-drilling application of Avadex BW Granular.</p> <p><u>Early weed growth (Sugar beet only)</u></p> <p>If the crop has not reached the recommended stage for the post-emergence use of GLOFLO or GLOFLO/Actipron, then an approved phenmedipham 160g/l formulation, may be applied as a post-emergence spray following a pre-emergence application of GLOFLO.</p> <p><u>Creeping thistle & black bindweed</u></p> <p>Use GLOFLO/Dow Shield or GLOFLO/Dow Shield/Actipron</p> <p>Tank Mixture: Sugar beet (all soils), Red beet, Fodder beet and Mangels.</p> <p>Where creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>) is a special problem, a tank mixture of 5litres/ha GLOFLO with Dow Shield at 0.5 litre per hectare, is recommended. This mixture may improve control of black bindweed over that provided by GLOFLO alone. Alternatively, if the annual broadleaved weeds are beyond the cotyledon to first true leaf stage, but do not have more than two true leaves, or where dry conditions persist, a 3-way tank mixture of 5litres GLOFLO + 5litres Actipron + 0.5litres Dow Shield per</p>

	<p>hectare, will give the best results.</p> <p>Mixtures of GLOFLO or GLOFLO/Actipron/Dow Shield should NOT be applied until the beet's two true leaves have reached the length of 1cm (½in). Thistles should be in the rosette stage, about 15cm (6ins) across, but before flower buds are formed.</p> <p>To obtain the most effective control of creeping thistle, a second application of Dow Shield alone is necessary 3-4 weeks later.</p>
--	--

Low Dose Programme (LDP)

For the most comprehensive general weed control, combined with outstanding crop safety in sugar beet, fodder beet and mangels, use a full programme of low dose sprays of [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron as described below.

Effective weed control can be achieved by using a reduced pre-emergence dose of [GLOFLO](#) combined with a series of post-emergence programme of reduced doses of [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron. The control is achieved by increasing the amount of spray deposit retained on leaf surfaces, improved spray cover is achieved by producing a smaller droplet size.

Weeds are susceptible at the early cotyledon stage^[1] from a series of well timed sprays of [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron^[2].

[1] It is advisable to adhere to the full programme of sprays to ensure complete kill particularly under dry soil conditions.

[2] Or another recommended adjuvant oil. See 'Compatibility section'

In cases where the weeds have advanced beyond this susceptible stage, see "Application & Timing" under TANK MIXES section.

The following weeds will be controlled by the low-dose programme:

Buttercup, Creeping	Groundsel	Mignonette, Wild	Penny-cress, Field	Sow-thistle, Smooth
Dead-nettle, Red	Hemp-nettle, Common	Nettle, Small	Periscaria, Pale	Speedwells
Fat-hen	Knotgrass	Orache, Common	Pineappleweed	Spurrey, Corn Tarweed
Flixweed	Marigold, Corn	Pansy, Field	Poppy, Common	
Forget-me-not, Field Fumitory, Common	Mayweeds Meadow-grass, Annual	Parsley, Fool's Parsley-piert	Redshank Shepherd's-purse	

n.b. A correctly timed series of LDP sprays will usually give satisfactory control of; Black-bindweed, Charlock & Common Chickweed, but specific measures may be required under certain conditions – see “Application & Timing” under TANK MIXES section.

The following weeds are resistant to the GLOFLO low dose programme:

All perennial weeds, Cleavers, toad rush, & reed beet, but for control of cleavers, see tank mix with Nortron Flo.

Application & Timing - LDP:

The ‘STANDARD’ LDP consists of one pre-emergence application of [GLOFLO](#) at a rate of 3litres/ha followed by a series of post-emergence [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron applications at a rate of 1.7litres [GLOFLO](#) + 1.7litres Actipron per hectare. Full details are given below:

Rate of use: (The ‘Standard’ LDP)	<p>PRE-EMERGENCE:</p> <p>On all mineral soils GLOFLO at 3 litres/ha (as an overall pre-drilling incorporated, or pre-emergence application) should precede any of the recommended low dose post-emergence sprays.</p> <p>POST-EMERGENCE:</p> <p>A programme of overall sprays using: GLOFLO (1.7litres/ha) + Actipron (1.7litres/ha)</p>
Timing	The Post-emergence part of the programme should be made when the weeds are at the ‘early cotyledon’ stage, and when the crop has 2-true leaves that have reached a length of at least 1cm (½in). For further important information see the notes below.
Water volume:	80-100 litres/ha
Number of applications	The number of sprays permitted varies according to soil type: <u>Mineral Soils</u>

	<p>Either 3 or 5 'Standard' post-emergence applications may be applied as follows:</p> <p>Where the 'standard' pre-emergence rate of GLOFLO (ie 3 litres/ha) has been applied, then up to 3 post-emergence applications of GLOFLO/Actipron may be applied.</p> <p>Where the 'Standard' pre-emergence application has not been applied, then up to 5 post-emergence applications of GLOFLO/Actipron may be made.</p> <p><u>Organic Soils</u></p> <p>Up to six post-emergence applications of GLOFLO/Actipron may be made in any one season.</p>
Forward Speed	Not more than 8 kph .
Pressure	3-5 bar (44-73 psi).
Filters	Do not use filters finer than 80 mesh in spray lines or nozzles.
Nozzles	<p>A number of flat fan and hollow-cone nozzles are suitable.</p> <p>Details of suppliers are given in the GLOFLO LDP product sheet.</p>

Notes on Timing:

The residual activity of [GLOFLO](#) is dependent on the cumulative rate of [GLOFLO](#) applied; therefore, if the full programme of post-emergence sprays is not used, residual activity and efficacy will be reduced.

The first application of the [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron in a post-emergence programme should be made when the earliest emerging weeds are at the early cotyledon stage, irrespective of the growth stage of the beet PROVIDING that the crop is not suffering from any of the stress factors mentioned under the TREATMENT OF CROPS section above.

On organic soils, where weed populations are higher than on mineral soils and emergence is usually very rapid, it is particularly important that the first application is timed so that the weeds are not beyond the very early cotyledon stage.

Subsequent applications of [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron at the recommended rate should be made when new flushes of weeds are at the early cotyledon stage - this is likely to be at 7-10 day intervals, but under conditions favouring rapid weed germination, it could be less. Fields should be monitored every few days to check the development of weed populations. The programme of sprays should continue until weed emergence ceases. If weeds are still surviving after the previous spray, a further application should be made after 7-10 days, even if no new weeds have emerged.

TANK MIXES

Alternative mixtures or sequential treatments may be substituted into the 'Standard' Low Dose Programme for improved control of certain difficult weeds, and for the control of additional weeds such as; cleavers, thistles, wild-oat, couch etc. Thereafter, growers should revert to following the 'Standard LDP' as above.

For all tank mixes or sequential treatments, it is important to consult the appropriate manufacturer's literature before following any of the recommendations below, and care should be taken to ensure applications are only made within the recommendations for both products.

GLOFLO is compatible in 2-way tank mixes with:

Actipron

Adder ⁽¹⁾

Betanal Expert ⁽²⁾

Betanal Tandem ⁽²⁾

Phenmedipham ⁽²⁾

Cropspray 11E ⁽¹⁾

Dow Shield

Debut

Fyzol 11E ⁽¹⁾

Manganese sulphate

Nortron Flo ⁽⁵⁾

Scythe ⁽³⁾

Sprayseal

Wuxal Mn ⁽⁴⁾

Notes:

- (1) May be used as a non-approved alternative to Actipron in the 'Standard' sugar beet LDP as a two-way tank mix.
- (2) Mixing instructions: One third fill the sprayer with clean water, start agitation and then add the GLOFLO and allow it to thoroughly disperse. Add the partner product and fill to the mark. Use immediately. Continuous and effective agitation is essential, even during stoppages, until the tank is empty. DO NOT include a spray additive (adjuvant oil) or any other product in this mixture.
- (3) Pre-emergence application only in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.
- (4) Use at 1 litre/ha with GLOFLO/Actipron. No other product to be included in this mixture. Not to be applied to crops under stress.
- (5) No spray additive (adjuvant oil) or any other product to be included in this mixture.

Application & Timing – Alternative Sprays:

Weeds Controlled	Treatment & Rate /ha	Weed Size	Crop and Soil Type	Crop Stage	Comments
Broadleaved-weeds ⁽¹⁾ . Annual Meadow-grass.	POST-EMERGENCE ⁽³⁾ 2.5 litres GLOFLO 2.5 litres Actipron ⁽²⁾	One true leaf stage	Sugar Beet Fodder Beet Red Beet Mangels All Soils	1st pair of true leaves at least 1cm (½in) long.	Normally, only one application at this high rate is required.
	POST-EMERGENCE ⁽³⁾ 1.25 litres GLOFLO 1.25 litres Phenmedipham 160 SC	Early cotyledon	Sugar Beet Fodder Beet Mangels All Soils	Any Crop Stage	Provided ALL weeds are no more than early cotyledon size and a recommended residual herbicide (preferably 3 litres/ha GLOFLO) has been applied pre-crop emergence.
Broadleaved-weeds ⁽¹⁾ . Improved control of annual meadow-grass and chickweed. Control of cleavers.	POST-EMERGENCE ⁽³⁾ 1.5 litres GLOFLO 0.7 litres Nortron Flo	First true leaf stage	Sugar Beet Fodder Beet Mangels Soil type: Consult Nortron Label	1st pair of true leaves at least 1cm (½in) long	Only one application of this treatment to be substituted into the Standard LDP.
Broadleaved-weeds ⁽¹⁾ Annual Meadow-	POST-EMERGENCE 1.7 litres GLOFLO	Thistles in rosette stage but	Sugar Beet Red Beet	1st pair of true leaves at	A single application of this mixture may be introduced to the Standard LDP, provided the crop and weeds are at the recommended growth stages. A

grass, Creeping Thistle and improved control of Black-Bindweed	0.5 litres Dow Shield 1.7 litres Actipron	before flower buds are formed.	Fodder Beet Mangels All Soils	least 1cm (½in) long	second application of Dow Shield alone may be made 3-4 weeks later if necessary. Thereafter, revert to the Standard LDP.
---	--	--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------	--

Notes:

(1) See Weed Susceptibility Table.

(2) On sugar beet, an alternative recommended spray additive (adjuvant oil) might be used - see above.

(3) n.b. No adjuvant oil or any other product should be added to this mixture.

As an alternative to the tank mixes mentioned above, Beetup 160, Nortron, Beetup 160/Nortron Flo, or Fusilade 250EW (applied conventionally) may be used sequentially with [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron. A minimum of 7 days must elapse between Fusilade 250EW/Agral and [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron treatments.

SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS

Beetup 160, Nortron Flo, Phenmedipham160/Nortron Flo, or Fusilade 250EW/Agral may be used sequentially with [GLOFLO](#)/Actipron.

Fusilade 250EW plus Agral in a minimum of 240 litres of water per hectare may be used sequentially with [GLOFLO](#) plus Actipron on sugar beet provided that a minimum of 7 days elapses between treatments.

MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the required quantity of [GLOFLO](#) to the tank and complete filling. Continue agitation until spraying is completed.

SUCCEEDING CROPS

Only sugar beet, fodder beet, and mangels should be sown within 4 months of the last [GLOFLO](#) treatment. Winter cereals may be sown in the same season, providing 16 weeks have elapsed from the last [GLOFLO](#) treatment and sowing.

Mouldboard ploughing to a depth of 15cm (6in) followed by thorough cultivation is recommended before planting any crop.

| Any spring crop may be sown in the season following use of [GLOFLO](#).

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or the weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. Our staff or agents cannot vary these conditions whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

| [GLOFLO](#) is a registered Trademark of [DHM Agrochemicals](#). Other brand names used in this guide are trademarks of other manufacturers for which propriety rights may exist.

-----*(End of label leaflet)*-----