

# DyWeed 50

A soluble concentrate formulation containing 500 g/l (42.75 w/w) 2,4-D as the dimethylamine salt for the control of broad-leaved weeds in cereals and grassland.

## RISK AND SAFETY INFORMATION

**To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use**



### DANGER

**Harmful if swallowed**

**Causes serious eye damage**

Wash thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 2,4-D. May produce an allergic reaction.

**To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use**

**PCS No: 05301**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Maximum individual dose</b>	<b>Maximum number of applications</b>	<b>Maximum total dose</b>	<b>Latest time of application</b>
Winter wheat & rye	2.5l/ha	1	2.5l/ha	Before the first node detectable stage
Winter barley, winter oats, spring wheat & spring barley	2.0l/ha	1	2.0l/ha	
Cereals undersown with grass and/or clover	1.0 l/ha	1	1.0l/ha	
Agricultural grassland	3.3l/ha	1	3.3l/ha	
Amenity grassland and managed amenity turf	3.3l/ha	3	9.9l/ha	-

10L € PROTECT FROM FROST      FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

DHM Agrochemicals, Castle Lodge, Kilgobbin Road, Dublin 18

Technical Helpline telephone number: 01 2952377

24-hour emergency telephone number: 087 2551272

### **Precautions**

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container  
Do not clean application equipment near surface water  
Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

#### **Restrictions**

- DO NOT use DYWEED 50 on the seedbed before sowing any crop.
- DO NOT sow any crop into soil treated with DYWEED 50 for at least 3 months after application.
- DO NOT graze grass for at least 14 days after spraying.
- DO NOT mow or roll four days before or after application. The first four mowings after treatment must be composted for at least 6 months before use.
- DO NOT treat newly established grass or turf less than 1 year old.

- DO NOT treat grass or turf suffering from stress caused by drought, frost, disease or other adverse factors.
- DO NOT roll or harrow crops for 7 days either before or after application of DYWEED 50.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

Apply when the majority of annual weeds are at the seeding\*stage. For the control of perennial weeds in established grassland, the best results are obtained if spraying is carried out shortly before flowering. Whilst spraying at this late stage will not give complete control of annual weeds. It may effectively check most of the species mentioned. A second application may be necessary to provide an adequate level of weed control on amenity grassland and managed amenity turf.

\* Seeding =Fully expanded cotyledons to 2 expanded true leaves.

Weeds controlled - Cereals

Hoary Cress- Good control of this perennial weed can be achieved by treatment in winter cereal crops over two successive seasons using 1.6-1.8l/ha dose of DYWEED 50. Apply after the shots are 25-150mm high up to but before flowering.

## WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE: CEREALS

WEEDS	Rate/ha	Level of control
Black Mustard, Charlock	0.7 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)
Fat-Hen, Field Pennycress, Hairy Tare, Treacle Mustard, White Mustard	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)
Shepherds Purse, Small Nettle, Wild Radish	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-8 ETL)
Corn Buttercup	1.4 L	S (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or MR (4 ETL- Early flower-bud)
Common Orache, Common Poppy, Field Forget-me-not, Prickly Sowthistle, Smooth Sowthistle, Wild Turnip	1.4 L	MS (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or MR (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Black-bindweed, Black nightshade, Bugloss, Common Chickweed, Common field-speedwell, Common fumitory, Common Mouse-ear, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, Field Gromwell, Green Field speedwell, Groundsel, Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Knotgrass, Pale Persicaria, Redshank, Scarlet Pimpernel, Shepher's-	1.4 L	MR (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or R (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)

needle, Sun spurge, Viper's- bugloss, Wall speedwell		
Common Orache, Common Poppy, Smooth Sowthistle	2.0L	S (Cotyledon-4 ETL) or MR (6 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Knotgrass, Scentless Mayweed	2.0L	MR (Cotyledon-2 ETL) or R (4 ETL-Early flower-bud)
Creeping Thistle*	2.0-2.5 L	S (Cotyledon-Early flower-bud)

S = Susceptible

MS = Moderately Susceptible

MR= Moderately Resistant

R = Resistant

ETL = Expanded True Leaves

\* = aerial growth only

#### WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE: AGRICULTURAL GRASSLAND

WEEDS	Rate/ha	Comments
Autumn hawkbit, Creeping buttercup†, Platains	2.8 L	Susceptible (Consistently good control, both shoots and roots)
Cat's ear, Common knapweed, Common nettle, Creeping thistle‡, Curled dock*, Daisy, dandelion, Meadow buttercup†, Self-heal, Spear thistle, Softrush+	2.8 L	Moderately Susceptible (Aerial growth usually killed and a useful measure of long-term control obtained under suitable conditions)
Common ragwort, Field bindweed1	3.3 L	Moderately Susceptible (Aerial growth usually killed and a useful measure of long-term control obtained under suitable conditions)
Broad-leaved dock*, Bulbous buttercup∅, Common ragwort∅, Common sorrel*, Dwarf thistle, Hard rush, Horsetails2, Meadowsweet, Perennial sow-thistle, Sheep's sorrel*, Wild onion, Yarrow, Yellow rattle	2.8 L	Moderately Resistant (Variable effect on aerial growth; appreciable long-term control unlikely)

† treat in spring or early summer

‡treat at early flower bud stage

∅ treat in the autumn on new leaf or in the spring

\* treat either pre-flowering in May or any time after defoliation, when growing vigorously (use 1.6 l/ha on seedling Dock spp.)

† treat before flowering and cut 4 weeks after (or before) treatment to improve control.

∅ treat before flowering when the flowering shoot is developing rapidly and seedling & rosettes are growing strongly

1 treatment will normally kill plants at all stages of growth up to the early bud stage. For best levels of control, treat in April – June when rosettes are growing strongly but before flower buds are well formed.

2 treat when growing well in May or early June. Top growth is removed or considerably reduced for the season of treatment. In grassland for hay or silage, shoot kill may be obtained by using 2.0 l/ha two weeks before cutting.

#### WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY TABLE:

##### AMENITY GRASSLAND & MANAGED AMENITY TURF

Weed	Rate/ha	Comments
Creeping buttercup†, Mouse-ear hawkweed, Plantains, Thrift	2.8 L	Susceptible (Consistently killed by one application)
Bulbous buttercup∅, Cats-ear, Common chickweed Common sorrel*, Curled dock*, Daisy, Dandelion, Dwarf thistle, Hawkbits, Heath bedstraw, Marsh pennywort, Sea-milkwort, Sheep's sorrel*, Smooth hawk's-beard, Stork's-bills Common ragwort∅	2.8 L  3.3 l/ha	Moderately Susceptible (Sometimes killed by one application, but may require a further application of an alternative product to give complete control.)  Moderately Susceptible (Aerial growth usually killed and a useful measure of long-term control obtained under suitable conditions).
Common mouse-ear, Creeping cinquefoil, Lesser celandine, Procumbent pearlwort, Selfheal, Silverweed, Yarrow	2.8 L	Moderately Resistant (Some effects from one application, but often requires two or three further applications of alternative products to give adequate control)

† treat in spring or early summer

\* treat either pre-flowering in May or any time after defoliation, when growing vigorously (use 1.6 l/ha on seedling Dock spp.)

∅ treat in the autumn on new leaf or in the spring

Ø treat before flowering when the flowering shoot is developing rapidly and seedling & rosettes are growing strongly. Treatment will normally kill plants at all stages of growth up to the early bud stage. For best levels of control, treat in April-June when rosettes are growing strongly but before flower buds are well formed.

\*treat either pre-flowering in May or any time after defoliation, when growing vigorously (use 1.6 l/ha on seedling Dock spp.)

Dyweed 50 may be used on all varieties of the listed crops within the recommended growth stages. DO NOT treat barley intended for malting, spring oats or any cereal mixture with peas or beans or other legumes.

Apply in at least 110 L/ha water. In grassland and turf, where weeds might be shielded by grasses, use 400 l/ha water. Refer to the table for special situation pertaining to grass floors under apples and pears.

#### **MIXING AND SPRAYING**

Before use ensure that the spraying equipment has been thoroughly cleaned. Half-fill the spray tank with the clean water. With the contents of spray tank under re-circulation, and the measured quantities of Dyweed 50 through the filter. Top up the tank with water to the required level and maintain re-circulation until the tank is sprayed out.

Apply the recommended quantity of Dyweed 50 through a conventional hydraulic sprayer using a MEDIUM spray to cover the weed leaves evenly and thoroughly.

Avoid spray drift onto neighbouring crops and all broad-leaved plants outside the target area. Do not spray in windy weather. Beets, all brassicas (including oilseed rape, Sweedes and turnip) lettuce, sunflowers, onions, peas, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, all fruit crops (including vines) and ornamentals are particularly susceptible to 2, 4-D and may be damaged by spray drift.

After each days use, wash out with water and wetting agent. Wash out again with water, drain and allow to dry. Traces of herbicide left in the sprayer may damage susceptible crops if these are subsequently sprayed using the same equipment.

#### **WEATHER AND GROWING CONDITIONS**

Apply to a dry crop when rain is not forecast for at least 12 hours. Optimum results are obtained when the weeds are actively growing under good soil and weather conditions. Reduced weed control may be obtained during drought or cold weather. If rain falls shortly after application, the effect of Dyweed 50 may be reduced.

#### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years in the same field, selection of resistant biotypes, can take place. These can propagate and may become dominating. A weed species is considered to be resistant to a herbicide if it survives a correctly applied treatment at the recommended dose. A strategy for preventing and managing such resistance should be adopted. This should include integrating herbicides with a programme of cultural control measures.

#### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE OR USE**

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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