



LOCKDOWN 200 SL

Reg. No. / Nr. L11088 Act No. / Wet Nr. 36 of / van 1947

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

GROUP

H

HERBICIDE

'n Nie-selektiewe, gedeeltelik-sistemiese kontak onkruiddoder geformuleer as 'n wateroplosbare konsentraat, vir die beheer van sekere breëblaar-, gras- en watergras onkruid in gewasse soos aangedui sowel as industriële en ongeplante gebiede.

A non-selective, partly systemic contact herbicide formulated as a water-soluble concentrate, for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses and sedges in crops as indicated as well as industrial sites and unplanted areas.



DANGER

Hazard Statements:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Harmful if inhaled.

May damage fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements:

Wash hands and face thoroughly after use. Do not touch eyes.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Active Ingredients / Aktiewe Bestanddele:

Glufosinate-ammonium ... 200 g/ℓ ... Glufosinaat-ammonium



Distributed by / Versprei deur:

AVIMA (Pty.) Ltd.

Reg. No. 1961/001744/07

18 Aschenberg Street | Chamdor | Krugersdorp

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Registered and manufactured by / Geregistreer en vervaardig deur:

Reverso

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Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946

Batch No. / Lot Nr and Date of Manufacture /

Datum van Vervaardiging:

See printed information on container.

UN No. / VN Nr.

**Content
inhoud**



WARNINGS:

- Causes serious eye irritation.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- May damage fertility; Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Toxic to aquatic life.
- Handle the concentrate with care.
- Store in cool place away from food, feed, seed or other agricultural remedies.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- **Re-entry** – Do not enter treated area within one day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.

Although **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** has been tested on most important cultivars and no significant phytotoxicity in the form of yield reduction has been recorded under normal growing conditions, this does not mean that a more sensitive cultivar might not be commercialised in the future. Where a new cultivar is encountered, large areas should not be sprayed without prior testing of **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** on that cultivar.

ALTHOUGH THIS REMEDY HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY TESTED UNDER A LARGE VARIETY OF CONDITIONS, THE REGISTRATION HOLDER DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL BE EFFECTIVE UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. THE ACTIVITY AND EFFECT THEREOF MAY BE AFFECTED BY FACTORS SUCH AS ABNORMAL SOIL, CLIMATIC AND STORAGE CONDITIONS, QUALITY OF DILUTION WATER, COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES NOT INDICATED ON THE LABEL AND THE OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE OF THE WEEDS AGAINST THE REMEDY AS WELL AS BY THE METHOD, TIME AND ACCURACY OF APPLICATION. THE REGISTRATION HOLDER FURTHERMORE DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO CROPS, VEGETATION, THE ENVIRONMENT OR HARM TO MAN OR ANIMAL OR FOR LACK OF PERFORMANCE OF THE REMEDY CONCERNED DUE TO FAILURE BY THE USER TO FOLLOW THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, OR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CONDITIONS WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN IN TERMS OF THE REGISTRATION. CONSULT THE SUPPLIER IN THE EVENT OF ANY UNCERTAINTY.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
- Do not breathe the mist/spray.
- Wash hands and face thoroughly after use. Do not touch eyes.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and chemical safety goggles.
- Use of **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** in any other way or time as indicated in the “Directions for use” may lead to plant injury or other negative effects.
- In case of poisoning – CALL A DOCTOR AND MAKE THIS LABEL AVAILABLE TO HIM.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.
- **TRIPLE RINSE** empty containers by inverting the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow draining for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter, rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a third of that of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner. Destroy the container by perforating and flattening and dispose of through an approved waste dump site, incineration plant or recycling company. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.
- **Never** re-use the empty container for any other purpose.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration (w/w %)	Classification EC 1272/2008
Glufosinate-ammonium	77182-82-2	20 %	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Acute Tox. 4 (H312) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) STOT RE 2 (H373) Repr. 1B (H360Fd)
Dodecan-1-ol, ethoxylated	9002-92-0	3.45 %	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Eye irrit. 2 (H319) Aquatic Chr. 3 (H412)

FIRST AID MEASURES:

General advice: Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure and consult a doctor.

Inhalation: If vapours or mists have been inhaled, move victim to fresh air and remove source of contamination if safe to do so. The patient should be kept under observation. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with cold water and non-abrasive soap.

Eyes: Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Lift eyelids to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses after 5 minutes and continue rinsing. Get medical assistance.

Ingestion: Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting unless the patient has swallowed a large amount. Seek medical advice immediately showing container and label.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

- Appropriate supportive and symptomatic treatment as indicated by the patient's condition is recommended.
- In case of ingestion gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions only within the first 2 hours.
- However, the application of activated charcoal and sodium sulphate is always advisable. Forced alkaline diuresis and haemodialysis may be considered.
- There is no specific antidote.
- In case of convulsions, a benzodiazepine (e.g. diazepam) should be given according to standard regimens. If not effective, Phenobarbital may be used.
- Contraindication: atropine.
- Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed.
- Keep respiratory tract clear.

- ECG – monitoring (Electrocardiogram).
- EEG – monitoring (Electroencephalogram).
- Monitor: respiratory, cardiac and central nervous system.
- Keep under medical supervision for at least 48 hours. Provide medical personnel with the container label, product name or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) when seeking medical attention.

In case of poisoning call the following number:

Emergency Number: 0861 555 777

RESISTANCE WARNING:

For resistance management, **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** is a Group Code H herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** and other Group Code H herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** or any other Group Code H herbicides.

Since the presence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to herbicide application, it is of the utmost importance that treated areas be inspected at regular intervals to identify the occurrence of herbicide-resistant weeds timeously. Reverso SA will not accept liability for performance failures in the event of a build-up of resistant weeds resulting from inadequate resistance management practices as indicated on the label.

To delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid exclusive repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide Group Code. Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide Group Codes.
- Integrate other control methods [chemical, cultural, biological] into weed control programmes.

For specific information on resistance management contact your local Reverso SA representative.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: ONLY USE AS DIRECTED

COMPATIBILITY:

Do not combine **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** in the spray tank with other chemicals, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible and non-injurious.

The compatibility of **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** with other products may be influenced by the formulation of the other products involved as well as the quality of the water. Since the formulation of other products may change without the knowledge of Reverso SA and the quality of water may vary from farm to farm, a physical compatibility test should always be carried out prior to application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

SHAKE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USE.

USE CLEAR CLEAN WATER FOR MIXING AND AVOID WATER WHICH IS CONTAMINATED BY MUD, MINERALS OR ORGANIC MATTER.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

GROUND APPLICATION:

Use 300 – 500 ℓ water / ha depending on size of weeds.

For weeds in the seedling stage (up to 10 cm high) use the lower listed dose. For weeds taller than 10 cm but less than 50 cm use the higher listed dose. For weeds 50 cm and taller increase the volume of water to 800 ℓ / ha without increasing the dose above that of the highest listed one.

SPOT SPRAYING:

Where spot spraying is conducted the same recommendations should be followed as for overall spraying and the same concentration of mixture used (15 – 25 ml/ℓ water). Weeds should be thoroughly wetted with this spray mixture.

TIMING OF APPLICATION:

CROP	APPLICATION TIMING
Citrus, pome fruit, stone fruit and vines in the Winter Rainfall Region	Commence spraying in later winter or early spring, taking the recommendations for specific weeds into consideration. Follow-up sprays may be needed on perennial weeds or problem broadleaf weeds 4 to 6 weeks after the initial spray unless otherwise indicated. Commence spraying before bud burst in bush and low trellised vines. In the case of high trellises do not spray overhanging foliage or green portions of the vines. Do not spray vines which are two years and less in age unless stems are shielded.
Citrus, subtropical fruit, nuts, pome fruit and stone fruit in the Summer Rainfall Region	Commence spraying during late spring when soil moisture is sufficient and weeds are actively growing. Repeat spray 7 – 8 weeks later if necessary.
Industrial sites and unplanted areas in the Sumer and Winter Rainfall Regions	Apply when weeds are growing actively and not under stress due to drought or low temperatures. Best results will be achieved if application is made 1 – 3 days after rain has fallen and there is adequate soil moisture for active plant growth.
Sugarcane (Directed post-emergence application in plant and ratoon sugarcane)	Apply as directed post emergence spray between the sugarcane rows when weeds are growing actively and are not wilted nor under stress due to drought, excessive heat, low temperatures or any other stress inducing factor. Ensure that the sugarcane foliage is not exposed to any spray drift as the cane will be damaged.

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN THE WINTER RAINFALL REGION:**Annual grasses:**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Common wild oats	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	Large established grass not adequately controlled. Suppression
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oats (cover crop)	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	Rescue grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab finger-grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Oat-seeded grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian ryegrass	7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter grass	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Secale cereal</i>	Rye (cover crop)	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	

A = Spray older plants before seed sets

Perennial grasses:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common couch	7,5 ℓ	B	Multiple sprays. Spray when adequate leaf area is present for uptake but before the grass forms a recumbent mat.
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Common Paspalum	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	Big clumps suppressed. Small plants controlled.
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Couch Paspalum	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Tall Paspalum	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	Big clumps suppressed. Small plants controlled. Repeat 5 – 8 weeks later if re growth occurs, 5 ℓ/ha will be sufficient for follow-up sprays.

For the above-mentioned perennial grasses, sprays should be repeated when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs. DO NOT USE LESS THAN 300 ℓ SPRAY MIXTURE / HA. ENSURE GOOD WETTING OF FOLIAGE.

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing. Repeat if re growth occurs.

Sedges:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nut sedge	7,5 ℓ	Multiple sprays. If yellow nut sedge is shaded 7,5 ℓ/ha can in most cases be expected to give good suppression if sprayed at 5 % flowering under normal growing conditions. Control may be erratic under other situations due do climate and many other factors influencing growth and herbicide uptake. Re growth normally occurs. Re-spray when sufficient leaf area (50 %) is present for uptake of herbicide.

Broadleaf weeds:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	HA	REMARKS
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Pigweed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	Before plants reach a height of 50 cm.
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape marigold	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Bidens</i> spp.	Blackjacks	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian knapweed	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot	7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Conyza</i> spp.	Fleabane	5 – 7 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Datura</i> spp.	Thorn apple	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Echium lycopsis</i>	Patterson's curse	3 – 5 ℓ	C	
<i>Emex australis</i>	Spiny emex	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk heron's bill	7,5 ℓ	A	Add 3 ℓ MCPA if plants have reached 25 cm in height.
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Fumitory	3 – 5 ℓ		
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Cranesbill	7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Jersey cudweed	7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Wild lettuce	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Pepper cress	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small mallow	7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Bur clover	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Mellilotus indica</i>	Annual yellow sweet clover	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Oenothera stricta</i>	Evening primrose	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	Repeat sprays when necessary. Suppression only. Multiple sprays. Just before or just after flowering. Repeat when there is sufficient leaf area for uptake of herbicide. Suppression only. For improved control, add 4 ℓ MCPA to 7,5 ℓ LOCKDOWN 200 SL / ha. Prior to or just after flowering stage for complete control.
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Yellow sorrel	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Narrow-leaved ribwort	7,5 ℓ		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	7,5 ℓ	C	
<i>Rumex angiocarpus</i>	Sheep sorrel	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Senecio</i> spp.	Senecio	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>	Common wild mustard	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Nightshade	5 – 7,5 ℓ		

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Sowthistle	3 – 5 ℓ	A	Spray older plants before fruits ripen.
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurry	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	3 – 5 ℓ	B	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle	3 – 5 ℓ	C	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Field speedwell	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Broad-leaved	3 – 5 ℓ	A	

A = Spray plants before seeds sets

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing

C = Before plants reach a height of 25 cm

WEEDS CONTROLLED IN SUMMER RAINFALL REGION:

Annual grasses:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	Rescue grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	Repeat when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs.
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab fingergrass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Marsh grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	Repeat when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs.
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Goose grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Eragrostis aspera</i>	Rough love grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Natal red-top	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Sticky bristle grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Cats tail drop seed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Tragus berteronianus</i>	Small carrot seed grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Large carrot seed grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Herringbone grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	

A = Spray plants before seeds sets.

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing

Perennial grasses:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common couch	7,5 ℓ	B	Multiple sprays. Spray when adequate leaf area is present for uptake but before the grass forms a recumbent mat.
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Common buffalo grass	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Common Paspalum	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	Repeat at the lower rate if re growth appears.
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	Couch Paspalum	7,5 ℓ	B	

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	Repeat 5 – 8 weeks later if re growth occurs. 5 ℓ/ha will be sufficient for follow-up crops.
For the above-mentioned perennial grasses, sprays should be repeated when 50 – 60 % re growth occurs. DO NOT USE LESS THAN 300 ℓ SPRAY MIXTURE / HA. ENSURE THOROUGH WETTING OF FOLIAGE.				

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing.

Sedges:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow nut sedges	5 – 7,5 ℓ		Multiple sprays. If nut sedge is shaded, 7, 5 ℓ/ha can be expected to give good suppression in most cases if sprayed at 5 % flowering under normal growing conditions. Control may be erratic under other situations due to climatic and many other factors influencing growth and herbicide uptake. Re growth normally occurs. Re-spray when sufficient leaf area is present (50 %) or uptake of herbicide.
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Purple nut sedges	5 – 7,5 ℓ		
<i>Kyllinga erecta</i>	White sedge	5 – 7,5 ℓ		

Broadleaf weeds:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA		REMARKS
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	Upright starbur	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki bur weed	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Thorny pigweed	3,75 – 5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Pigweed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Blackjack	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	White goosefoot	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>	Green goosefoot	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Bengal wandering Jew	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Coryza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf fleabane	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Coryza Canadensis</i>	Horseweed fleabane	7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn apple	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C	
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Red milkweed	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Climbing knotweed	3 – 5 ℓ	A	
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant soldier	3 – 5 ℓ	B	
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Pepper cress	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A	
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Sorrel	3 – 5 ℓ	B	
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry	3 – 5 ℓ	B	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B	

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Richardia	5 – 7,5 ℓ	B
<i>Rumex lanceolatus</i>	Smooth dock	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A+C
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Dwarf marigold	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Arrowleaf Sida	5 – 7,5 ℓ	A
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Khaki weed	7,5 ℓ	A+C

Spray seedlings. Other plants not well controlled.

A = Spray plants before seeds sets

B = Spray at any stage while actively growing

C = Before plants reach a height of 25 cm

ALL REGIONS:

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	RATE / HA	REMARKS
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	15 ℓ	Apply in 1000 ℓ water per ha when common reed re growth has reached 1 m height after slashing or burning.

LOCKDOWN 200 SL can only be sprayed on common reed where the areas of growth are drained, or where the water systems wherein they grow are closed or confined areas with standing water (dams, pans or valleys). Where contact between **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** and adjoining water has been made – DO NOT USE THIS WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF 24 HOURS AFTER APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. Seedlings that have not emerged at the time of application will not be controlled or are not damaged. No action via the roots is present.
2. Damage symptoms in the form of yellowing and leaf scorch to the aerial portions of plants commence 7 – 10 days after treatment and maximum control is achieved 2 – 6 weeks after spraying depending on weed spectrum and environmental conditions.
3. Optimum herbicidal action following leaf uptake is obtained under environmental conditions favourable for active plant growth as well as for young growing plants having a large proportion of foliage with a high metabolic rate.
4. The use of **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** sprays at the prescribed doses will remove weed competition within orchards etc, for a period of usually not less than 6 weeks in the case of an established weed population, but often greatly more than this period, depending upon the weed species, type of weed, stage of development, whether the weeds are annual or perennial as well as upon environmental factors.
5. Irrigation prior to application of **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** assists in weed control. DO NOT SPRAY WEEDS UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS such as drought, low temperatures, water logging and salinity as herbicidal action may be affected. This also applies to weeds which are senescing or dormant or growing slowly due to other plant stress inducing factors.
6. TWELVE HOURS should be left between spray application and the re-commencement of irrigation where perennials and waxy leafed weeds have been sprayed.
7. In the case of weeds which do not have waxy leaves or in the case of small annual weeds EIGHT HOURS should be left between spray application and recommencement of irrigation.

8. What has bearing upon irrigation also has bearing upon the effect of rainfall above 5 mm.
9. No impairment of plant growth takes place if crops are planted in soil recently treated with **LOCKDOWN 200 SL** as breakdown is rapid.
10. Do not spray when weeds are wet from rain or irrigation.
11. Do not spray if weeds are covered with a heavy layer of mud, dust or debris as may occur when flood irrigation is in use.
12. Green side shoots and suckers may be sprayed and scorched without damage extending to the rest of a fruit tree or vine.
13. Ensure that direct spray or drift is kept out of contact with green leaves, active buds and fruit.
14. In the case of young trees with green stems, these should be protected or spray shields used to prevent damage to non-suberised bark.
15. It is recommended that low hanging branches should be trimmed to avoid leaf and fruit contact as well as to prevent interference with weed control.
16. Bananas should be at least 2 years old before spray is allowed to come into contact with the plants. Only the bases of the pseudo stems should be permitted to come in contact with the spray.

NOTE: LOCKDOWN 200 SL controls the above-mentioned weed species alone, or in tank mixes with other products as indicated. Other weed species that were not present during the development trials with the product, may possibly also be controlled to a certain degree. The registration holder does not accept any responsibility for unlisted weeds.

NOTE TO THE USER: This agricultural remedy is to be used only in accordance with the instructions on the label. It is an offence under ACT No. 36 of 1947 to use this product in a manner contrary with the directions on the label.