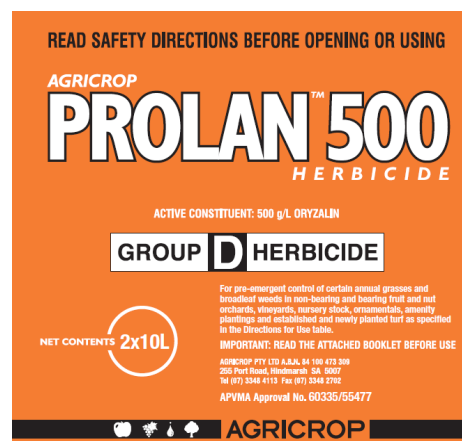




## Using PROLAN 500 Herbicide for pre emergent weed control in amenity plantings, garden beds and roadside areas

*in*fonote

Prolan 500/amen 01/14 04



### Introduction

PROLAN 500 is a unique pre-emergent herbicide, which is applied to the soil surface to selectively control a range of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This *in*fonote is written specifically for the application of PROLAN 500 in amenity plantings, garden beds and roadside areas. For instructions on use of the product in all situations please refer to the product label.

### Mode of Action

PROLAN 500 is based on the active constituent Oryzalin and is a member of the dinitroaniline family. For weed resistance management purposes, it is a GROUP D Herbicide. Its main activity on plant tissue is to inhibit cell elongation in the newly emerging root shoots of those plants with fibrous (hairy) root systems (primarily grasses). PROLAN 500 also inhibits root growth in certain small seeded broadleaf weeds.

### Soil Preparation

Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds. PROLAN 500 has virtually no activity on weeds once they have germinated and established a root system. If weeds are very small and only recently germinated, a number of contact herbicides are registered for use as a tank mix partner with PROLAN. (*see compatibility section*). Remove or thoroughly mix trash (weed residue, prunings etc.) into the soil before applying product. Clods more than 5cm in diameter will reduce the efficacy of PROLAN 500, due to weed roots becoming established before contact with the herbicide. If clods over 5cm cannot be broken down, an alternate weed management program should be used.

### Soil Activation / Incorporation

Moisture in the form of rain or irrigation (12.5mm) is required within 21 days of treatment with PROLAN 500 to activate the product, otherwise efficacy may be reduced. If moisture is not received within the 21 day period, the product may be mechanically incorporated in to the top 2.5cm of soil. Operators should be careful not to throw untreated soil back around the new plants.

Incorporation of PROLAN 500 by applying the product with very high water rates is **not** possible. To effectively apply 12.5mm of rain your boom spray would need to apply 125,000 litres of water per hectare.



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## Mixing

The required amount of PROLAN 500 should be added to the half-full spray tank and agitated well during the completion of filling. DO NOT leave spray solutions to stand overnight.

## Application

Apply PROLAN 500 in 200 to 450 litres of water per hectare. Apply uniformly, so that application above label rates does not occur. Use a properly calibrated low pressure (170 to 340 kPa) herbicide sprayer. Provide good by-pass or other agitation of the spray suspension in the tank before and during application. Soil treated with this product may be shallow cultivated without loss of herbicidal activity.

## Compatibility

PROLAN 500 Herbicide is compatible with, glyphosate 360, oxyfluorfen and simazine.

## CONDENSED DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ALL STATES

CROP GROUP		WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE L/Ha
Nursery stock, ornamentals, and amenity plantings comprising of the following:	<p><b>Australian native species of the genus:</b>  <i>Acacia</i> (wattles), <i>Agonis</i> (WA peppermint, Willow (or Honey myrtle), <i>Allocasuarina</i>, <i>Banksia</i>, <i>Boronia</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> (teatrees), <i>Callistemon</i> (bottlebrush), <i>Callitris</i> (cypress pine), <i>Calytix</i>, <i>Cassia</i>, <i>Casuarina</i> (Oaks and sheoak), <i>Chamelaucium</i>, <i>uncinatum</i> (Geraldton wax), <i>Clemantis</i>, <i>Correa</i> <i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i> (Wax flower), <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Grevillea</i>, <i>Hakea</i>, <i>Hardenbergia</i> (sarsaparilla), <i>Hibbertia</i>, <i>Kennedia</i>, <i>Lechenaultia</i>, <i>Leptospermum</i> &amp; <i>Prostanthera</i> (mintbush), <i>Thyptomene</i>, <i>Westringia</i></p> <p><b>Exotic species of the genus:</b>  <i>Abelia</i>, <i>Acalypha</i>, <i>Acer</i> (maples), <i>Arctostaphylos</i>, <i>Ardisia</i>, <i>Azalea</i>, <i>Baccharis</i> (groundsel bush), <i>Bauhinia</i>, <i>Berberis</i> (barberry), <i>Betula</i> (birch trees), <i>Bignonia</i>, <i>Buxus</i> (box), <i>Calluna</i>, <i>Camellia</i>, <i>Ceanothus</i>, <i>Cistus</i>, <i>Clystoma</i>, <i>Coleonema</i>, <i>Coprosma</i>, <i>Cotoneaster</i>, <i>Cuphea</i>, <i>Cytisus</i> (broom), <i>Dodonena</i> (hopbush), <i>Erica</i> (heath), <i>Escallonia</i>, <i>Euonymus</i>, <i>Eutaxia</i>, <i>Fatsyhedera</i>, <i>Fuschia</i>, <i>Felicia</i>, <i>Gardenia</i>, <i>Gingko</i>, <i>Hibiscus</i>, <i>Ilex</i>, <i>Jasminum</i>, <i>Justica</i>, <i>Kalmia</i>, <i>Koelreuteria</i>, <i>Lagenaria</i>, <i>Lagerstroemia</i>, <i>Lantana</i>, <i>Lavendula</i> (lavender), <i>Leucodendron</i>, <i>Leucothoe</i>, <i>Ligustum</i>, <i>Liquidamber</i>, <i>Liriope</i>, <i>Lonicera</i> (honeysuckle), <i>Magnolia</i>, <i>Mahonia</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Metrosideros</i>, <i>Monstera</i>, <i>Myrtus</i>, <i>Nandina</i>, <i>Nerium</i> (oleander), <i>Osmanthus</i>, <i>Parahebe</i>, <i>Philadelphus</i>, <i>Philodendron</i>, <i>Pheonix</i>, <i>Photinia</i>, <i>Pieris</i>, <i>Pittosporum</i>, <i>Populus</i> (poplar), <i>Prunus</i>, <i>Pseudopanax</i>, <i>Pyracantha</i>, <i>Quercus</i>, <i>Raphiolepis</i>, <i>Rhododendron</i>, <i>Rosa</i> (roses), <i>Rosemarinus</i> (rosemary), <i>Russelia</i>, <i>Spiraea</i>, <i>Syringa</i>, <i>Syzygium</i>, <i>Taxus</i>, <i>Trachelospermum</i> (Rhyncospermum), <i>Umbellularia</i>, <i>Viburnum</i>, <i>Washingtonia</i>, <i>Weigela</i>, <i>Xylosma</i>, <i>Yucca</i></p>	<p><b>Grasses:</b>                      Barmyard grass                      Guinea grass                      Love grass                      Paradoxa grass                      Pigeon grass                      Spiny burr grass                      (Gentle Annie/                      Innocent Weed)                      Summer grass                      (Crabgrass)                      see note 3</p> <p><b>Broadleaf Weeds:</b>                      Deadnettle                      Fathen                      Fumitory  <i>Portulaca</i>                      (Pigweed)                      Sowthistle                      Wireweed                      (Hogweed)  <b>Brassica species</b>                      see note 4                      Blackberry                      nightshade                      Caltrop                      Paddymelon                      Silverleaf                      nightshade</p>	<p>Short term                      Control                      (up to 4 months)                      4.5 L</p> <p>Long term                      control                      (6-8 months)                      6.8 L</p> <p><b>Note 3.</b>                      Western Australia only                      Apply early in summer for crab grass control and incorporate with over head irrigation</p> <p><b>Note 4.</b>                      control of these weeds may range from poor to excellent, depending on soil temperature, time of germination, depth of weed in soil and amount and timing of soil moisture</p>

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER THE APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**

For more information on this product phone 07-3348 4113  
 Or visit our website - [www.agricrop.com.au](http://www.agricrop.com.au)

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