



SHARDA GLYPHOSATE 360 SL

Reg. No. L9564, Act No. 36 of 1947 | Reg. Nr. L9564, Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

Read the label before use
Keep out of reach of children and animals

A non-selective systemic post emergence herbicide for the control of annual and perennial weeds in agricultural, forestry and industrial areas and home gardens.

'n Nie-selektiewe sistemiese na-opkoms onkruidoder vir die beheer van eenjarige en meerjarige onkruid in landbou en bosbou gebiede en industrieëgebiede en huistuine.

Warning

Hazard Statement

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements

Avoid release to the environment.

Collect spillage.



HERBICIDE RESISTANCE - GROUP G

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Glyphosate acid equivalent 360 g/l

Isopropyl amine salt 480 g/l

Registered by | Geregistreer deur
Sharda International Africa (PTY) LTD

Company Reg. No. 2010/002268/07

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Tel: 031 764 3011

ONKRUIDDODERWEERSTAND - GROEP G

AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL

Glifosaat suur ekwivalent 360 g/l

Isopropielamiensout 480 g/l

BATCH NO. LOT NR.	
DATE OF MANUFACTURE DATUM VAN VERVAARDIGER	
EXPIRY DATE VERVAL DATUM	

NET CONTENTS /
NETTO INHOUD

5 l

UN No./VN Nr. 3082

National Poison help line/emergency contact number: 086 155 5171

Withholding period - Minimum number of days between last application and harvest:

Glyphosate tolerant maize: Grazing	28 days
Glyphosate tolerant maize: Green Mealies	42 days
Glyphosate tolerant Soybeans.....	14 days

WARNINGS

- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- Poisonous if swallowed and can be irritating to eyes.
- "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" can be corrosive to zinc lined, galvanised or unlined metal spray tanks and equipment. Hydrogen can also be produced which is combustible or explosive.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Store away from seed, fertiliser, agricultural chemicals and food.
- **Re-entry:** Do not enter the treated field until the spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.
- **Aerial application:** Notify all the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings.
- Glyphosate is a highly active herbicide that, when used incorrectly, can cause serious damage in very small quantities to crop seedlings and deciduous fruit trees and grapevines during the budding and early season growth stages. Under the following conditions it can cause serious damage as far as 5 km from the nearest flight path of the aircraft - cloudy weather with relative humidity above 80 % and low air movement of less than 5 km per hour. Where such conditions prevail aerial application should not be carried out where crop seedlings or deciduous fruit and grape vines in bud or early development stages are present within 5 km of the nearest flight path of the aircraft.
- Although this herbicide has been tested on a representative sample of economically important plant varieties under a large variety of soil and climatic conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that this product will be effective and safe to the crop under all conditions because the action and effect of the herbicide is affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, as well as by the method and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for either crop damage or non-performance due to failure to follow the label directions or the occurrence of conditions, which the registration holder could not reasonably have foreseen. Consult your supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid release to the environment.
- Collect spillage,
- Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site, except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
- Wear gloves and a face-shield when handling the concentrate.
- Do not inhale spray mist or fumes.
- In the case of accidental skin contact - wash with plenty of soap and water.
- In the case of accidental eye contact - wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and contact a physician.
- Prevent spray drift or contact with non-target grazing or crops as serious damage may result.
- Prevent contamination of foodstuffs, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Rinse empty container three times with a volume of water equal to at least one tenth of that of the container, add the rinsings to the spray tank before perforating and flattening the container. Do not use the container for any other purpose.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:

Components	%
Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine in form of its isopropylamine salt	< 40

Resistance Warning:

For resistance management "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" is a Group Code G herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" and other Group Code G herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" or any other Group Code G herbicide.
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 the registration holder of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

- "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" is a foliar contact systemic herbicide that has no pre-emergence soil activity.
- "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" should be sprayed to give a fine, even droplet distribution on the target foliage.
- Apply when weeds are growing actively. Young seedling weeds are generally more sensitive than well established mature weeds.
- Spray perennial weeds when the foliage is well developed and/or at initiation of flowering.
- Do not spray weeds that are covered in dust or wet or under temperature or moisture stress.
- Do not spray another pesticide within 12 hours of a "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" application.
- Rain or irrigation within 6 hours can reduce the efficacy of "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL".
- Allow 10 days after pruning vines and tree crops and before spraying "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL".
- Allow 10 days between spraying weeds on sandy soil (under 10 % clay) and planting seedlings.
- The stems of young trees with immature bark and green banana stems and suckers should be protected from spray contact.
- Apply "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" only to weeds in grapevines that are older than 2 years. Weeds in bush and low trellised grapevines should be sprayed before vine bud-burst in spring.

Application Equipment

- "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" can be applied by a variety of application equipment such as wipers, hand-held trigger bottles, knapsack sprayers, mist-blowers, tractor mounted boom sprayers, aircraft, etc.
- Thoroughly rinse application equipment with water after use. Dispose of rinse water where it will not damage any vegetation.
- Application equipment must be clean, free of other pesticide residues and dust.
- Always use clean water. In the case of alkaline and/or hard water, it can be adjusted by adding a buffer.
- The addition of 2.0kg ammonium sulphate per 100ℓ spray water (2% solution) before adding the required "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" quantity will assist to overcome the effect of alkaline water and improve compatibility with other herbicides. Always test tank mix compatibility on a small scale before large scale application.

Spray volumes

- Small areas and spot spraying: Spray "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" as a percent spray between 1.5 and 4.0%.
- Large areas: Spray "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" in 12 to 300 ℓ water per ha.
- It is recommended to increase the concentration of the spray solution by using a low spray volume for more reliable control. (E.g. "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" at 2.0 ℓ/ha in 70 litres water /ha = 2.8% solution; and in 200 ℓ/ha = 1.0%. The 2.8% solution will give more reliable weed control.)

Aerial application:

Aerial application of "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" may only be done by a registered Aerial Application Operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SABS Code 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). Ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum.

It is therefore essential that the following criteria be met:

- **Volume:** A spray mixture volume of 30 to 50 litres per hectare is recommended. As this product has not been evaluated at a reduced volume rate, the registration holder cannot guarantee efficacy, or be held responsible for any adverse effects if this product is applied aerially at a lower volume rate than recommended above.
- **Droplet coverage:** 30 to 40 droplets per cm² must be recovered at the target area.
- **Droplet size:** A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 300 to 400 microns is recommended. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 microns (high drift and evaporation potential) to a minimum.
- The use of a suitable drift retardant adjuvant and / or low drift nozzles (e.g. straight stream nozzles) is recommended. In the case of fixed-wing aircraft flying at a speed faster than 130 mph, the maximum deflection angle of the nozzles or spray stream, as measured from a horizontal straight backwards orientation, may not exceed 30 degrees. In the case of slower flying fixed wing aircraft the maximum deflection angle, as described above, may not exceed 55 degrees.
- **Flying height:** Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3 to 4 metres above the target. Do not spray when aircraft dives, is in a climb or when banking
- Use suitable atomising equipment that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product. The spraying system must produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible Relative Span.
- Position all the atomisers within the inner 60 to 75 % of the wingspan to prevent droplets from entering the wingtip vortices.
- The difference in temperature between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, of a whirling hygrometer, should not exceed 8°C.
- Stop spraying if the wind speed exceeds 10 km/h.
- Stop spraying under turbulent, unstable and dry conditions during the heat of the day.
- Spraying under temperature inversion conditions (spraying in or above the inversion layer) and/or high humidity conditions (relative humidity 80 % and above) may lead to the following:
 - a) reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage).
 - b) damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target areas through drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure that the Aerial Spray Operator knows exactly which fields to spray.

- Obtain an assurance from the Aerial Spray Operator that the above requirements will be met and that relevant data will be compiled in a logbook and kept for future reference.

DOSAGE RATES

Spot spraying – use percent spray solution recommendations.

Dosage rate range - Use the lower recommended rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger plants.

WEED	GROWTH STAGE	DOSAGE RATE	RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUMES
Annual weeds	Seedlings up to 8 leaves	1.0 – 2.0 ℓ/ha	Spray volume: 70 to 200 ℓ/ha
	Over 8 leaves to mature plants	2.0 – 3.0 ℓ/ha	Spray volume: 70 to 200 ℓ/ha
Perennial weeds	See specific species recommendations below.		
	Seedlings	2.0 – 4.0 ℓ/ha	Spray volume: 70 to 200 ℓ/ha or 1.5%
	Mature plants	2.0 – 10.0 ℓ/ha	Spray volume: 70 to 200 ℓ/ha or 3.0%

WEED SPECIES	GROWTH STAGE	DOSAGE RATE	REMARKS
Black Wattle <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Seedlings and young plants up to 1m high.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray if necessary
Black jack <i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Seedlings and young plants up to 1m high.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray if necessary
Bramble <i>Rubus</i> species	Apply when in flower with maximum leaf area.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Use 4.0% solution with a mistblower.
Buffalo grass <i>Panicum maximum</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Bug Weed <i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Seedlings up to 1m high. Mature trees.	0.5% solution. 2.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	- Cut stems back to 5-20cm high; wait for re-growth and spray when 25-50cm long.
Bush buffalo grass <i>Setaria chevalieri</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Common pig weed <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Apply before 100 mm high in 300 L water/Ha	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution	Repeat as a follow-up spray
Common quick grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Apply when in flower with maximum leaf area.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution. (9.0 ℓ/ha in winter rainfall areas.)	Apply in late summer/autumn before frost. Repeat as a follow-up spray at 4.0 ℓ/ha or 2.0% on re-growth.
Common paspalum <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Apply when in flower before seed shed.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Common reed <i>Phragmites australis</i>	Apply when 20 to 30% flowering.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray on re-growth at 3.0% knapsack or 4.0% mistblower.
Couch paspalum <i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	Apply when in flower before seed shed.	8.0 ℓ/ha (9.0 ℓ/ha in winter rainfall areas.)	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 4.0 ℓ/ha or 2.0% on re-growth. Apply in autumn before frost.
Eupatorium, Triflid weed <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Slash established plants; allow re-growth to 50-120 cm; then spray re-growth.	1.0%	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 1.0% on re-growth.
Fleabane <i>Conyza</i> species	Seedlings to mature plants.	2.0 to 3.0 ℓ/ha	
Field bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Apply when flowering starts.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 1.5% on re-growth.
Ink Berry <i>Phytolacca heptandra</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	
Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halapense</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	4.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Kikuyu <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>		4.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Apply on actively growing plants in summer/autumn before frost. Repeat on re-growth.
Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray on re-growth at 3.0% knapsack or 4.0% mistblower.
Large thorn apple <i>Datura ferox</i>	Seedlings and young plants up to 1m high.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray if necessary
Mauritius Thorn <i>Caesalpinia decapetula</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Large plants - Cut stems back to 5-20cm high; wait for re-growth and spray when 25-50cm long.
Nutsedge, purple <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Apply when plants are in flower.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Nutsedge, yellow <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Apply when plants are in flower.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Repeat as a follow-up spray at 3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% on re-growth.
Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Spray before flowering.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	
Port Jackson Willow <i>Acacia saligna</i>	Bipinnate seedlings. Seedlings up to 60cm high.	2.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution. 4.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	
Sorrel <i>Rumex</i> species	Spray before flowering.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	
Sesbania <i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Seedlings up to 1m high Seedlings over 1m high Shrubs and trees	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution. 3.0 ℓ/ha or 2.0% solution. 1.5 – 2.0% solution.	Large plants - Cut stems back to 5-20cm high; wait for re-growth and spray when 50cm to 1m long.
Small mallow <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Spray before flowering.	3.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	Spray only in a tank mix with the recommended simazine rate.
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Apply when foliage is well developed.	6.0 ℓ/ha or 3.0% solution.	Apply as 3.0% solution in knapsack or 4.0% in mistblower.
Weeping Love Grass <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	2.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	
Wild Grain Sorghum <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Seedlings to mature plants.	2.0 ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution.	

Eucalyptus stump eradication	Dose	Remarks
Cut stumps as close to the soil surface as possible. Remove sawdust from the cut surface to be treated. If re-growth occurs, spray it at 20 to 50 cm length.		Apply the solution to the entire cut surface (especially where the bark and wood meet) within 30 minutes of felling for optimum results and up to 6 hours after felling. [Two applications 10 minutes apart have shown to greatly reduce re-growth.]
Single stem stumps (never coppiced)	5.0%	Apply ± 50 mℓ per stump. Spot-spray any re-growth with a 2.0% solution.
Multi-stem stumps	7.0%	Apply ± 100 mℓ or more per stump depending on stump size. Spot-spray any re-growth with a 2.0% solution.

Sugarcane eradication	Dose	Remarks
The dosage rate is dependant on the sugarcane variety. Consult the supplier for recommendations.		
Last ratoon cane eradication	8.0 – 10.0 ℓ/ha	Apply after the final harvest when cane re-growth is 40 – 50 cm high and when tillering is complete. Apply in 100 – 400 ℓ/ha to give complete spray cover of foliage.
Combination tillage (last ratoon)	4.0 – 8.0 ℓ/ha	Apply after the final harvest when cane re-growth is 40 – 100 cm high and when tillering is complete. Apply in 100 – 400 ℓ/ha to give complete spray cover of foliage. Shear the cane stool with a subsurface blade at a depth of 10 – 15 cm at 1 to 10 days after spraying.
Spot eradication	10.0%	Apply as a full cover spot spray to leaves of diseased or off-type stools.
Pre-plant weed control Field head-land weed control		Apply for the species present as recommended above.

CROP USE

Tree Crops: "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" can be used in various crops provided that there is no direct contact of the herbicide solution with the crop. Do not allow spray contact with green or immature bark, leaves or fruit of desirable plants. "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" can be used in the following crops – almonds, aloes, apples, apricots, avocado, bananas, blackberry, cherries, citrus, coffee, deciduous fruit, grapevines, granadilla, guava, hops, kiwi fruit, litchis, macadamia nuts, mangoes, nectarines, olives, pawpaw, peaches, pears, pecan nuts, pineapples, plums, prickly pears, prunes, quince, sisal, tea.

Annual Crops: "Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL" can be applied for pre-plant weed control after seedbed preparation or in a reduced/no-tillage situation before planting the crop. Use the annual and/or perennial weed control recommendation above.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED CROPS - GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT COTTON, SOYABEANS AND MAIZE

1. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can be applied on glyphosate tolerant cotton, soyabean- and maize plants. Any individual plant that does not contain the glyphosate tolerant gene will die when sprayed with glyphosate based products e.g. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL**.
2. Special care should be taken to apply it **only** over glyphosate tolerant crops or cultivars within the crop.
3. Avoid drift or the application of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** on conventional crops (non-glyphosate-tolerant crops) as this will result in severe crop injury, reduced yields and crop losses.
4. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** may not be applied by means of aerial application to glyphosate tolerant crops.
5. As Sharda does not control the quality of glyphosate tolerant seed production no responsibility can be taken if certain individuals from glyphosate tolerant seed population are controlled by **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** due to the fact that they do not contain the glyphosate tolerant gene.
6. Take into account when planning to plant a glyphosate tolerant crop the control of the volunteer plants in the following season as **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** does not control any volunteer glyphosate tolerant plants from the previous season.

General:

1. Care should be taken of the general warnings and use directions on this label as it also applies to glyphosate tolerant crops.
 2. The weed spectrum in cotton, soyabean and maize fields can differ due to the following variables e.g. region, moisture and light as well as soil type resulting in a weed population with different weeds and in several different growth stages. The table above indicates rates that should control most weed populations within the size parameters set in the tables on this label. For other weeds, refer to the other tables on this label. Other provisions on this label should be adhered to e.g. relating to growth stages.
 3. Applications should be made very early in the growth stage of the weeds but before the 6 leaf stage of the weeds. In this case only one application of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** would be necessary to control an existing population. This would also minimize weed competition in very critical stages of the cotton, soybeans and maize.
 4. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** has no residual weed control and repeated follow on applications could be necessary to control weeds germinating after application.
- Glyphosate tolerant soyabeans:**
5. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can be applied to glyphosate tolerant soyabeans post-emergent from soon after emergence up to the end of flowering.
 6. A minimum of 14 days should be allowed between application and harvesting.
 7. Up to 3 applications of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** could be made on glyphosate tolerant soyabeans without any damage to the crop.
 8. The use of residual herbicides would be recommended at all times as soyabeans do not tolerate any weed competition.
- Glyphosate tolerant maize:**
9. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** may be applied post-emergence at 6 L/300 L/Ha water in glyphosate tolerant maize for the control of the weeds listed.
 10. On glyphosate tolerant maize, **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can **only** be applied from soon after emergence up to the V8 leaf stage of the maize. This stage is reached when the first plants in the field have 8 leaves with closed collars around the main stem. (The actual number of leaves may be more).
 11. Do not make broadcast applications if mechanical crop damage due to the passing of the sprayer will or has occurred or if hail damage has occurred.
 12. Where sequential applications are necessary to control specific weed species (e.g. *Cyperus esculentus*), the second application should not occur within 10 days of the first application in order to allow the weeds to become active growing again.
 13. If the maize is beyond the V8 stage, a directed application must be done.
 14. Care must be taken not to spray the reproductive parts of the maize plant.
 15. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** must only be used later in the season after initial application of residual herbicides at planting to control new flushes of weeds or difficult to control weeds.

REMARKS

WEEDS

The following weeds are controlled inconsistently and would require a follow on spray:

Commelina bengalensis,
Chenopodium spp,
Cyperus esculentus
Ipomeae purpurea
Portulaca oleracea

Glyphosate tolerant cotton:

16. The above recommended **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** rates may be applied in cotton varieties which are designated glyphosate tolerant cultivars.
17. **Post-emergence broadcast application - over the top of the cotton plants**
 - i. A broadcast application of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can ONLY be applied from the ground cracking stage up to the 4th true leaf stage of the cotton. This growth stage is reached when **the first cotton plants** in the field have reached the 4 leaf stage.
 - ii. A broadcast application after this time could result in boll loss, delayed maturity or even yield loss.
 - iii. Between the soil cracking stage and the 4-leaf stage of the cotton only 2 or less applications of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** may be done.
 - iv. If a second **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** application is needed,
 - a. the period between the first and the second application should be at least 10 days.
 - b. the cotton must have grown at least two more leaves since the first application.
 - v. If by this time the cotton is beyond the 4 leaf/node stage a post directed (see below) application will be necessary.
18. **Post-emergence directed application**
 - i. **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can be applied as a directed spray between the cotton. This application method is essential if applications are after the 4-leaf stage of the cotton.
 - ii. Equipment such as spray guards should be used to protect the cotton foliage from excessive spray drift. The weeds within the cotton row however should be well covered by the spray for effective control.
 - iii. For best results, make applications while weeds are small (less than 100 mm high). Sequential directed applications must also be at least 10 days apart and two nodes of incremental growth between applications.
 - iv. Only two applications should be made between the fifth leaf to the 15th node stage.
19. Repeated applications of **Sharda Glyphosate 360 SL** can be avoided by applying effective pre-emergence residual herbicides.