



SHARDA GLYPHOSATE 500 WG

Reg. No. L 8900, Act No. 36 of 1947 | Reg. Nr. L 8900, Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

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

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

'n Na-opkoms, nie-selektiewe sistemiese onkruidodder vir die beheer van eenjarige en meerjarige onkruid in munisipale gebiede, die landbou, nywerheidsgebiede en in huistuine.

Warning

Hazard Statements:

Causes serious eye damage.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children.
Read carefully and follow all instructions.



please add pictogram will
add in email.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE - GROUP G

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Glyphosate acid equivalent 500 g/kg
(ammonium salt)

Manufactured for and registered by
Vervaardig vir en geregistreer deur:
Sharda International Africa (PTY) LTD
Reg. No./Reg. Nr. 2010/002268/07
P. O. Box/Posbus 82021, Southdale,
2135 Tel: 031-764 3011

UN 3082

ONKRUIDDODER WEERSTAND - GROEP G

AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL

Glifosaat suur ekwivalent 500 g/kg
(amoniaksout)

BATCH NUMBER LOT NOMMER	
EXPIRY DATE VERVAL DATUM	

NET CONTENTS /
NETTO INHOUD

10 Kg

WARNINGS

- Causes serious eye damage.
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Poisonous if swallowed and can be irritating to both eyes and skin.
- "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" can be corrosive to zinc lined, galvanised or unlined steel spray tanks or 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 in very small quantities, when used incorrectly, can cause serious damage 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 chemical 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

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Read carefully and follow all instructions.
- IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- Collect spillage.
- 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 – rinse eyes 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.
- Resistance Warning
- For resistance management "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" is a Group Code G herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" 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 500 WG" 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.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:

Components	%
Glyphosate	50 - 55%
Glyphosate ammonium salt	55 - 60 %

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

- Apply to the weed foliage or to the freshly cut stumps of trees and shrubs.
- Apply when weeds are growing actively.
- Do not spray while weeds are covered in dust, wet or under temperature or moisture stress.
- Spray re-growth to prevent re-infestation.
- Do not spray another pesticide within 12 hours of "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" application.
- Rain or irrigation within 6 hours can reduce efficacy.
- Allow 10 days after pruning vines and tree crops and before spraying.
- "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" has no pre-emergence activity. It is recommended to allow a 10 day period between spraying weeds on sandy soil (under 10 % clay) and planting seedlings.
- Autumn sprays must be applied before the first frost.
- Under certain conditions the addition of a surfactant may be advantageous. Add 2.0ℓ of GAP Beef-up AS per 10 ℓ spray water to reduce the effect of alkaline water and/or to improve the compatibility with other herbicides. Add the Beef-up AS to the spray water then "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" followed by the other herbicide. The mixture must be tested for compatibility on a small scale before large scale mixing and spraying. Do not mix with any atrazine formulation.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Spray volume range from 12 – 300 litres / hectare.
- Ensure spray equipment is accurately calibrated, clean and rust free.
- Use clean water.
- Where drift may be hazardous, use low-pressure equipment.
- Ensure complete droplet coverage of target weeds.
- Good results are obtained with a fine, even droplet distribution on the target weeds.

Use spray equipment compatible with the above directives. Knapsacks, mistblowers, boom sprayers and other equipment can be used.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Aerial application of "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Precautions: do not allow spray droplets or spray-mist to contact fruit, green leaves, green stems and branches of desirable crops and plants.

For optimum results apply "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" to weeds when in a sensitive growth stage – (i) seedlings are more sensitive than established mature plants; (ii) generally when plants are in bud or early flowering the foliage has developed close to the maximum surface area that allows for maximum uptake of the foliar applied herbicide; (iii) certain perennial plants are more sensitive to foliar treatments from mid-summer (S) to autumn (A) but before frost occurs; (iv) cut stump treatments should be done during the period of active tree growth; (v) re-growth from treated plants should be spot-sprayed when the re-growth shoots are 20 to 50cm long.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL	"SHARDA GLYPHOSATE 500 WG" DOSAGE RATE (KG/HA)	REMARKS
Industrial Areas	4.0 – 7.0	This spray will control most annual and perennial weeds. Any re-growth should be spot sprayed with a 1.0% solution.
Annual Weeds	1.0 – 2.0	Use the higher rate on mature weeds.
Arable Crop Land	Annual Weeds: 1.0 – 2.0 Perennial Weeds: 4.25 – 5.75	Apply after harvesting a crop and before the emergence of a newly planted crop. Use the higher rate for weeds exceeding the 12-leaf growth stage. Apply with ground or aerial equipment.
Tree, vine and orchard crops	Annual Weeds: 1.0 – 2.0 Perennial Weeds: See below	See 'Precaution' above. Apples, pears and grapevines: "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" can be applied with GAP MCPA at recommended rates. Bananas: protect stems and suckers from spray contact. Pineapples and prickly pears: apply as a directed inter-row spray. Grapevines: apply to vines that are older than 2 years before bud burst.

PERENNIAL WEED SPECIES	"SHARDA GLYPHOSATE 500 WG" DOSAGE RATE (KG/HA)	REMARKS – FOLIAR APPLICATION	
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> Common pig weed	2.13 Kg ℓ/ 300ℓ water / ha or 2.0% solution	Apply before 100 mm high. Repeat as a follow-up spray	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> Black wattle	2.25 or 1.0%	Spray seedlings and re-growth up to 1.0m high.	
<i>Acacia saligna</i> Port Jackson willow	1.5 – 3.0 or 3.0%	Bipinnate (2) leaf stage: use the lower rate. Seedlings up to 60cm: use the higher rate.	
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Black jack	2.13 Kg ℓ/ 300ℓ water / ha or 2.0% solution	Seedlings and young plants up to 1m high	Repeat as a follow-up spray if necessary
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> Mauritius thorn	2.25 or 1.0%	Spray seedlings and re-growth up to 1.0m high.	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> Dagga	2.27	Aerial application only.	
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> Triffid weed	0.75%	Slash established plants and then spray re-growth at 50cm to 1m high. Repeat as necessary.	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> Field bind-weed	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S at the start of flowering. Follow-up spray on re-growth with a 1.0% solution.	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Common quick grass	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in A. Follow-up in summer with a 3.0ℓ/ha or 1.5% solution spot spray on re-growth. Winter rainfall region: apply in A at 6.5kg/ha.	
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> Yellow nutsedge	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S at flowering. Apply to re-growth at 2.0ℓ/ha or 1.0% solution.	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Purple nutsedge	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S at flowering. Apply to re-growth at 2.0ℓ/ha or 1.0% solution.	
<i>Datura ferox</i> Large thorn apple	2.13 Kg ℓ/ 300ℓ water / ha or 2.0% solution	Seedlings and young plants up to 1m high.	Repeat as a follow-up spray if necessary
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> Water hyacinth	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S when foliage is well developed. Use a knapsack sprayer with a 2.0% solution or a mist-blower at 3.0% solution. Aerial application.	
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> Weeping love grass	1.5 or 1.0%	Apply in S to A.	
<i>Lantana camara</i> Lantana	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S to A. Follow-up spray with a knapsack sprayer at 2.0% solution or a mist-blower at 3.0% solution.	
<i>Malva parviflora</i> Small mallow	2.25 or 1.0%	Apply in early spring before flowering in a tank mix with the recommended simazine rate.	
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> Sensitive plant	2.2%	Slash and spray re-growth or seedlings up to 1m high.	
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> Nassella tussock grass	3.0 or 1.5%	Apply in 400ℓ/ha. Apply in early spring or as a 1.5% spray on re-growth.	
<i>Panicum maximum</i> Buffalo grass	3.0 or 2.0%	Apply in S. Follow-up spray on re-growth at 2.25kg/ha or 1.0% solution.	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> Common paspalum	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S. Follow-up spray on re-growth at 2.25kg/ha or 1.0% solution.	
<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i> Couch paspalum	5.75	Apply in S at flowering. Follow-up spray on re-growth at 3.0kg/ha or 1.5% solution. Winter rainfall region: apply in A before frost.	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Kikuyu	3.0 or 1.0%	Apply in S to A. Follow-up spray on re-growth at 2.25kg/ha or 1.0% solution. Winter rainfall region: apply 6.5kg/ha in A before frost.	
<i>Phragmites australis</i> Common reed	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply at 20 – 30% flowering in S to A. When using a knapsack sprayer use a 2.0% solution; when using a mist-blower use a 3.0% solution. Aerial application. Repeat application on re-growth at 50cm high as necessary.	
<i>Phytolacca heptandra</i> Ink berry	2.25 or 1.0%	Spray seedlings and re-growth up to 1.0m high.	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Plantain	2.25 or 1.0%	Only apply in early spring before flowering.	
<i>Rubus</i> species American bramble	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S to A. When using a knapsack sprayer use a 2.0% solution; when using a mist-blower use a 3.0% solution.	
<i>Rumex</i> species Sorrel	2.25 or 1.0%	Only apply in early spring before flowering.	
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> Sesbania	2.25 or 1.0%	Seedlings up to 1.0m high: apply 1.0% solution. Seedlings over 1.0m high: apply 1.5% solution. Shrubs and trees: Cut stems back to 5 to 20cm above ground; allow re-growth to 1.0m; spray re-growth foliage with 1.0 – 1.5% solution.	
<i>Setaria megaphylla</i> Bush buffalo grass	4.3 or 2.0%	Apply in S to A. When using a knapsack sprayer use a 2.0% solution; when using a mist-blower use a 3.0% solution.	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> Bug weed	1.5 or 1.0%	Large trees: Cut stems back to 5 to 20cm above ground; allow re-growth to 50cm; spray re-growth foliage. Seedlings up to 50cm: spray with a 0.4% solution.	
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> Wild grain sorghum	1.5 or 1.0%	Apply in S to A.	

Tree Species	Dosage Rate (%)	Remarks – Cut Stump Application
Remove any sawdust from the cut stump surface before application. Apply "Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG" to the cut stump surface (particularly the cambium area) within 30 minutes of cutting. Apply to the point of run-off to ensure thorough wetting of the cut surface. A repeat application within 10 minutes can greatly reduce the possibility of re-growth. Any re-growth should be sprayed when about 50cm long with a 3.5% solution (350g per 10ℓ water).		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Silver wattle	14.4% (1.44kg per10ℓ)	Add 500mℓ Beef-up AS per 100ℓ water. Apply in S to A.
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> Bluegum	3.6% or 5.0% (360g or 500g per 10ℓ water)	Apply the lower rate to single stem stumps (±50mℓ per stump) and the higher rate to multi-stem stumps (±100mℓ per stump).

Sugarcane	Dosage Rate (kg/ha)	Remarks
Last ratoon eradication (Minimum Tillage)	5.75 – 7.25	Allow the sugarcane to re-grow to 45 to 50cm high (tillering complete) after the final crop harvest. Apply “ Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG ” in 100 to 400ℓ / ha.
Combination Tillage	3.0 – 3.6	Allow the sugarcane to re-grow to 45 to 50cm high (tillering complete) after the final crop harvest. Apply “ Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG ” in 100 to 400ℓ / ha. Allow 1 to 10 days for herbicide uptake. Use a blade shear or similar implement to cut the sugarcane stool roots at 10-15 cm below the soil surface. Use the higher rate on heavier soils where re-growth can occur.
Spot eradication	7.0 – 7.5%	Apply “ Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG ” as a directed spray to diseased or off-type stools.
Field verges	1.5 – 2.0%	The rate depends on the weed species present. See recommendations above.

For more details and control of other weeds, consult your distributor.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED CROPS - GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT COTTON, SOYABEANS AND MAIZE

1. **Sharda Glyphosate 500 WG** 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. **Glyphosate 500 WG**.
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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** on conventional crops (non-glyphosate-tolerant crops) as this will result in severe crop injury, reduced yields and crop losses.
4. **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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. **Glyphosate 500 WG** has no residual weed control and repeated follow on applications could be necessary to control weeds germinating after application.
- Glyphosate tolerant soyabeans:**
5. **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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. **Glyphosate 500 WG** may be applied post-emergence at 2.13Kg/300 L/Ha water in glyphosate tolerant maize for the control of the weeds listed.
10. On glyphosate tolerant maize, **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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. **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** may be done.
- iv. If a second **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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. **Glyphosate 500 WG** 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 **Glyphosate 500 WG** can be avoided by applying effective pre-emergence residual herbicides.