



PHOENIX 120 EC

Reg. No. L10967, Act No. 36 of 1947 | Reg. Nr. L10967, Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

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

A selective emulsifiable concentrate
post-emergence herbicide for the
control of certain weeds in wheat.

'n Selektiewe emulgeerbare konsentraat
na-opkoms onkruidodder vir die beheer
van sekere onkruid in koring.

Hazard Statements:

Harmful if swallowed.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Keep out of reach of children.

Read carefully and follow all instructions.



HERBICIDES GROUP CODE A

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

(Aryloxyphenoxypropionate) 120g/l

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

ONKRUIDDODER GROEP KODE A

AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:

Fenoksaprop-P-etiel

(Arieloksiefenoksie-proprienaat) 120g/l

BATCH NUMBER LOT NOMMER	
DATE OF EXPIRY VERVAL DATUM	

NET CONTENTS /
NETTO INHOUD

5 l

UN No./VN Nr. 3082

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

- WARNINGS:**
Withholding periods: Minimum number of days between last application and grazing by livestock:
Wheat: 21 days
- Handle with care.
 - Harmful if swallowed.
 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 - Causes serious eye irritation.
 - Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 - Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons, and animals.
 - Store in the original container in a cool place under lock and key, away from food, feed, fertiliser, and seed.
 - **Re-entry interval:** Do not enter the treated field until the spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.
 - **Aerial application:** Notify all inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings. Do not spray over or allow drift to contaminate water or adjacent areas.
 - Under normal growing conditions, "PHOENIX 120 EC" is safe for use on all important varieties, and no significant phytotoxicity in the form of yield reduction is expected. New cultivars may be released in the future, which may be more susceptible. These will require testing prior to the commercial application of "PHOENIX 120 EC".

Although this herbicide has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action 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 weeds against the remedy concerned, 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 of 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:**
- Do not inhale fumes or spray mist.
 - Keep out of reach of children.
 - Read carefully and follow all instructions.
 - IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.
 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
 - Collect spillage.
 - Wear protective clothing when handling the concentrate (face shield and rubber gloves).
 - Avoid contact with the skin and eyes.
 - Wash skin with soap and water after use, or in the case of accidental skin contact.
 - Wash any contaminated clothing before re-use.
 - Do not eat, drink, or smoke while mixing or applying or before washing hands and face and change of clothing.
 - Prevent contamination of food, feedstuff, eating utensils and drinking water.
 - Prevent the drift of spray mist onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams, or areas not under treatment.
 - Do not calibrate aircraft or clear hopper over grazing, crops not under treatment, or water sources.
 - Prevent the direct spraying of, and the drift of spray mist onto, any other crops or grazing, as well as onto any desirable plants or trees.
 - Apply this product strictly in accordance with the application directions.
 - Rinse the empty container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10 % of that of the container. Add the rinsing's to the contents of the spray tank before disposing of the container by perforation and flattening. Never use the container for any other purpose.
 - Clean all application equipment thoroughly after use and dispose of the wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers, or dams.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:

Component	%
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	10 - 15 %
Mefenpyr diethyl	2 - 5 %
Dodecylbenzenesulfonato Calcium salt	1 - 5 %
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	0 - 5%
Solvent	5 - 10 %
Acetophenone	30 - 40 %
Solvent	30 - 40 %

- RESISTANCE WARNING:** For resistance management "PHOENIX 120 EC" is a group code A herbicide. Any weed population may contain individuals naturally resistant to "PHOENIX 120 EC" and other group code A herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by "PHOENIX 120 EC" or any other group code A herbicide.
- To delay herbicide resistance:
- Avoid exclusive repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code. Alternate or tank mix with registered 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.

COMPATIBILITY:

- Do not mix "PHOENIX 120 EC" with any other products than those listed below.
- Do not mix "PHOENIX 120 EC" with any formulations containing parathion or chlorpyrifos.
- Where tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides are used, a slight decrease in the efficacy of "PHOENIX 120 EC" may occur under certain stress conditions.
- If a broadleaf herbicide is applied before an application of "PHOENIX 120 EC", wait for 7 to 14 days before "PHOENIX 120 EC" is applied.
- Slight early leaf scorch may occur on a restricted number of sensitive wheat cultivars where bromoxynil formulations are used in tank mixtures with "PHOENIX 120 EC". The wheat cultivar 'Inia' should not be sprayed from the air with such a tank mixture.
- When "PHOENIX 120 EC" is used in conjunction with any other product, including any other agricultural remedies, always strictly adhere to the mixing instructions, and always read and follow the recommendations, warnings, and directions for use on both this label, and the label for the product with which "PHOENIX 120 EC" is applied.
- As water quality can affect compatibility, it is recommended that a compatibility test be carried out prior to commercial application.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Half fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the required amount of "PHOENIX 120 EC" to the spray tank, and then fill the spray tank to the desired volume. Ensure that agitation of the spray mixture continues throughout the process of mixing and application. Use the spray mixture immediately, and do not leave the spray mixture to stand for a lengthy period. All application equipment must be thoroughly flushed out at the end of the spraying operation.

APPLICATION:

Ground application

Use only properly calibrated application equipment that is in good working order.

Aerial application

- Aerial application of "PHOENIX 120 EC" may only be done by a registered Aerial Application Operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS Code 10118 (The Aerial Application of 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 minimum spray mixture volume of 30 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 45 droplets per cm² must be recovered at the target area.

- **Droplet size:** A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 300 to 350 microns is recommended. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 microns (high drift and evaporation potential) to a minimum.
- **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 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 15 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:
 - Reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage)
 - 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 AND TIMING OF APPLICATION:

CROP AND WEEDS	DOSAGE RATE (per ha)	REMARKS
WHEAT (DRYLAND) Summer rainfall region Common wild oats (young plants)	Ground application: 860 mℓ in 100 to 300 ℓ water Aerial application: 1 ℓ in 30 ℓ water	Apply when the weed is actively growing. The optimum time to spray is when the weed is in the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .
Common wild oats (older plants)	Ground application: 1 ℓ in 300 ℓ water	The weed can be successfully controlled up to the tillering stage and before the wheat canopies. However, the full benefit of the early elimination of the weed will not be achieved. In fields with a history of extended weed germination, apply after the early tillering stage, but before the first node appears above the soil. Where a node has formed, weed plants may re-root and some regrowth can be expected. Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .
Common wild oats (re-germination)	Ground application: 575 mℓ in 100 to 300 ℓ water Aerial application: 630 mℓ in 30 ℓ water	If a second generation of weeds germinates after the first has been controlled, apply "PHOENIX 120 EC" at this recommended dosage rate, provided that the weeds have not developed past the 3-leaf stage. Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .
Sweet buffalo grass	Ground application: 575 mℓ in 300 ℓ water	Apply when the weeds are at the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Ensure that the application is done when the weeds are actively growing, and that the wheat canopy is not too dense to allow the spray mixture to reach the weeds. Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .
Volunteer maize	Ground application: 490 mℓ in 300 ℓ water	Apply when the weeds are at the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Ensure that the application is done when the weeds are actively growing, and that the wheat canopy is not too dense so as to allow the spray mixture to reach the weeds. Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .

CROP AND WEED	DOSAGE RATE (per ha)	REMARKS
WHEAT Winter rainfall region Swartland, South western districts (Ruéns) and Southern Cape as well as certain dryland areas in the southern portion of the Eastern Cape region as far east as the Humansdorp district. Common wild oats	Ground application: 430 mℓ in 100 to 300 ℓ water Aerial application: 520 mℓ in 30 ℓ water	Apply when the weed is actively growing. Spray post-emergence when the weed is at the 1 to 6-leaf stage (early tillering). Also see IMPORTANT NOTES .

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Avena fatua</i>
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>
<i>Zea mays</i> | Common wild oats
Sweet buffalo grass
Volunteer maize |
|--|--|

IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. Control of weeds

- The most effective working of "PHOENIX 120 EC" is expected when growing conditions are favourable for the growth of both the crop and weed.
- Inadequate weed control can be expected if weeds are older or larger than specified for a specific dosage rate at the time of application.
- High weed populations can suppress germination of seeds that have not yet germinated, which then tend to germinate after the target weeds have been controlled.
- With common wild oats, an application will have no effect on weeds which have not yet emerged at the time of spraying. It will be necessary to reapply "PHOENIX 120 EC" (summer rainfall region).
- In some Cape areas, where a late second generation of common wild oats germinates, a dense cereal stand will suppress it. If the stand is sparse though, the younger common wild oat population will be carrying on growing. This does not mean that the original application of "PHOENIX 120 EC" was not effective.
- Rather make use of ground application where a dense wheat leaf canopy has developed to help ensure better penetration of the spray (especially applicable with the 'older plants' stage for common wild oats).
- Inadequate weed control and/or weed regrowth may occur if "PHOENIX 120 EC" is applied under these conditions (one or more of the following):
 - Application to weeds present before sowing, but not killed by cultivation before sowing or by the application of a non-selective herbicide.
 - Application where a minimum tillage system is in place and the targeted weeds are at a stage that exceeds the recommendations of this label.
 - Weeds are concentrated in dense populations.
 - Low crop density (reduced effect of crop competition on weed control).
 - Weeds trampled by the spraying equipment during spraying.
 - Weeds stressed at the time of application due to poor growing conditions:
 - Drought, very high weed populations, heat stress, cold, saline conditions, excessive moisture, waterlogged conditions, insect or other damage, stress because of the previous application of another agricultural remedy (or a combination of any of these factors)
 - Where a large reservoir of common wild oat seed is present, it would be advisable to make hay or silage to reduce this large reservoir of seed to a level where germination no longer produces a dense stand. The burning of dry straw before cultivation is advisable in some instances.
 - After spraying, weeds are expected to die within 5 weeks. However, definite symptoms commence after 2 weeks. Thus, it is recommended that the results of the application be examined 3 to 5 weeks after spraying. This will give insight into the success of the application and provide clarity should the germination of common wild oat seeds only take place after spraying.

2. Crop safety

- Temporary yellowing may occur in wheat in the area trampled by the wheels, where an application is carried out by means of a tractor-mounter sprayer.

3. Water quality and climate

- Apply "PHOENIX 120 EC" at least 3 hours before any rainfall occurs.
- Use water that is of a good quality. Avoid the use of water with resistance less than 300 ohms, or electrical conductivity (EC) higher than 1.0 mS/cm, and/or water with a pH > 8.