



Ethosin[®] 500SC

Ethosin 500SC is a selective herbicide for Barley grass control in pasture and weed control in Ryegrass turf and Red beet.

<u>Active Ingredient:</u>	500g/litre ethofumesate
<u>Chemical Group:</u>	Sulphonate
<u>Formulation:</u>	Suspension concentrate
<u>Pack Size:</u>	10 Litre
<u>Compatibility:</u>	Mixtures with phenoxy herbicides may cause increased damage to clover. Tank mix enough product for immediate use.



- Ethosin 500SC is a high quality liquid herbicide (containing ethofumesate), manufactured in Belgium.
- Ethosin 500SC has ***both contact*** and ***residual action***. It is absorbed by the emerging shoot of grass weeds and roots of broadleaf weeds soon after germination. Post-emergent uptake is initially via the leaf and later by the root.

▪ Ethosin 500SC can help you ***increase Ryegrass yields by 40% or more*** by effectively controlling *Poa annua*.



- Ethosin 500SC is well tolerated by ryegrass.

- **Pasture**
 - barley grass
- **Ryegrass Turf**
 - annual poa
 - summer grass
 - barnyard grass
 - bristle grass
- **Red Beet (Beetroot)**
 - redroot
 - fumitory
 - cleavers
 - chickweed
 - spurrey
 - wild portulaca
 - summer grass
 - annual poa
 - sow thistle



General

Ethosin 500 SC is active pre-emergence through absorption by the emerging shoots of grass weeds and by the roots of broadleaved weeds soon after germination. Lack of soil moisture and the presence of raw organic matter will reduce or prevent pre-emergence activity. Post emergence treatments are initially absorbed through foliage and later via the root. Root absorption is also affected by moisture and organic matter. Areas where clover production is important should not be treated with Ethosin 500 SC as temporary suppression can be expected.

Ethosin 500 SC is very selective to Ryegrass spp. in pasture and turf but will suppress clovers. Ethosin 500 SC is also selective to Red Beet (Beetroot) pre and post emergence. Post emergence treatment on Red Beet may cause some distortion to crop foliage particularly early in the season, however this does not adversely affect yield.

WEED SUSCEPTIBILITY

Susceptible	Intermediate	Resistant
Redroot (Prince of Wales Feather) Fumitory Cleavers Chickweed Spurrey Wild Portulaca Summer Grass Annual Poa Sow Thistle Barley Grass	Fathen Black Nightshade Wireweed Willow Weed (Redshank) Speedwells Barnyard Grass Wild Oats • Cornbind • Annual Nettle • Shepherds Purse	Wild Radish Dead Nettles Galinsoga Ryegrasses Groundsel Perennial weeds

- *These weeds controlled pre-emergence only.*

Directions for Use:

Mixing: Use only clean water which is above 5°C temperature. Do not add surfactants. Add the required amount to the partly filled spray tank with agitation operating. Complete filling tank and use immediately, maintaining agitation until spraying is complete.

Equipment: Thorough and even application is essential. Apply only through properly calibrated boom spraying or handgun equipment. Do not use impact nozzles or broadcast nozzle cluster equipment.

Non reinforced PVC tubing may soften or swell after prolonged contact.

Thoroughly clean sprayer after use with water and detergent. Spray out completely and rinse twice with clean water. Open tank lid and remove nozzles to allow access to air.

Use	Rate	Remarks
Barley Grass control in pasture	Boom application 4 litres/ha in 200-400 litres of water Gun application 400ml/100 litres of water	For optimum results treat Barley grass growing in moist conditions at an early growth stage but after the main germination has occurred. The normal timing is between April and July following autumn rain, but this will vary by season and region. Before treatment remove fallen debris (e.g. branches) and harrow large dung pats and graze pasture to 3-5cm in height and allow to freshen up. Complete coverage of Barley grass is essential. Ethosin 500SC will not control Barley grass in the green seedhead stage. Do not apply after July. Raw organic matter in stock camps will reduce effectiveness and follow up treatments may be required. N.B. In areas of dense Barley grass where the sward contains less than 5% Ryegrass, Ryegrass seed should be sown as soon as possible after spraying.
Grass weed control in Ryegrass turf	Boom application 4 litres/ha in 200-400 litres of water Gun application 400ml/100 litres of water	Use only on Ryegrass turf. To control Annual poa follow the recommendations for Barley grass control in pasture (above). Do not mow treated area for 4-5 days after spraying. To control summer germinating annual grasses apply treatment just prior to expected emergence of weeds - usually Sept-Oct. A repeat treatment may be required after 6-8 weeks. Over-sow with Ryegrass following treatment of densely weed infested areas.
Red Beet (Beetroot)	3-4 litres/ha in 200-300 litres of water	<u>Pre-sowing or pre-emergence:</u> Apply before drilling or as soon as possible after drilling but before crop or weed emergence. The seedbed should be firm, fine and moist. If moisture is limited, shallow (2-5cm) incorporation of pre-sowing treatment may be preferred. Use the highest rate where moisture is limited or the seedbed is less than ideal. <u>Post emergence:</u> Use 4 litres/ha on weeds from cotyledon to 2 true leaf stage. Notes: 1) Ethosin 500 SC can be applied post emergence following pre-emergence treatment with other herbicides. 2) Any crop may be sown 5 months after a single application of Ethosin 500 SC at recommended rates. Ploughing to a minimum depth of 15cm should precede seedbed preparation for following crops.

Withholding period: Pasture 28 days. Do not graze stock on treated areas for 28 days after spraying.

Keep out period: Turf 24 hours. Keep people off treated turf for 24 hours.