



DANGER!
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE

SMERCH®

SMERCH® is a broad-spectrum, pre- and post-emergent herbicide, used to control certain annual and broadleaved weeds in sunflower, fruit crops, vines and olive.

Registration number: 70362

Use category: for professional use

Authorization holder and responsible for the final labelling: AGRIA S.A.
Asenovgradsko shose 4009, Plovdiv,
Bulgaria

Batch number and date of manufacture:

Packaging: 5.0 L

Expiry at normal storage: 2 years



DANGER

Hazard statements:

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P261: Avoid breathing spray.

P280: Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

P 301 + P 310 + P 331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P391: Collect spillage

P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place

P501: Dispose of contents/ containers in accordance with local regulations

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

EUH401: To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

SP1: Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).

SPe3: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone and a vegetated filter strip to surface water bodies of:

- Sunflower: 20 m.

- Pome fruits and citrus: 20 m using 50% drift reduction nozzles

-Grapes and olive: 30 m of unsprayed buffer zone and 20 m of vegetated filter strip using 50% drift reduction nozzles.

SPe3: To protect non-target arthropods respect an unsprayed buffer zone to non- cropped areas of:

- Sunflower: 5 m.

- Pome fruits, grapes, citrus and olives: 5 m using 50% drift reduction nozzles .

SPe3: To protect non-target plants respect an unsprayed buffer zones to non-agricultural land of: - Sunflower: 30 m, or 15 m using 50 % drift reduction nozzles, or 10 m using 75 % drift reduction nozzles, or 5 m using 90 % drift reduction nozzles. Pome fruits, grapes, citrus and olives: 50m, or 30 m using 50 % drift reduction nozzles, or 15 m using 75 % drift reduction nozzles, or 10 m using 90 % drift reduction nozzles.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FP1 when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES, AND RUBBER BOOTS when applying.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skins and eyes immediately

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the inside of gloves.

WASH HANDS/EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking/smoking/after work.

Environmental information

In case of accidental release take precautions to protect the surface and underground water, soil and sewage from contamination.

In case of spill into the sewage, surface water, ground water or soil notify the competent authorities immediately

Storage and disposal

Keep in unopened original packing.

AVOID RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Crop-specific information

SMERCH is recommended for use in the following areas:

Sunflower

Application:	Outdoor (excluding the use in public areas)
<u>Pest/Group of pests</u>	Annual and Perennial broadleaved weeds and <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
<u>Application rate (s):</u>	1,0 L/ha (only banded application allowed corresponding to max 0.625 L/ha)
<u>Water application rate:</u>	300-600 L/ha
<u>Time of application:</u>	after sowing before emergence; do not apply after 30th of April.
<u>Maximum number of applications:</u>	1

Grapes, pome fruit trees

Pest/Group of pests	Annual grasses and perennial broadleaved weeds
<u>Application rate (s):</u>	2,0 L/ha (only banded application allowed corresponding to max 0.625 L/ha)
<u>Water application rate:</u>	200-500 L/ha
<u>Time of application:</u>	dormant (BBCH 00)
<u>Maximum number of applications:</u>	1

Citrus, Olive

Pest/Group of pests	Annual grasses and perennial broadleaved weeds
<u>Application rate (s):</u>	2,0 L/ha (only banded application allowed corresponding to max 0.625 L/ha)
<u>Water application rate:</u>	200-500 L/ha
<u>Time of application:</u>	all growing season (from Autumn to early Spring)
<u>Maximum number of applications:</u>	1

Application method

Soil spraying by tractor-mounted device for banded application directly onto the crop row over a certain width. For sunflower, this width can be anywhere from 20 to 38 cm for a 76 cm spacing between the rows.

In citrus, pome fruit trees and vines, Treat only 30% of the area, either in the row of crop or between rows.

In olive, Treat only 30% of the area, either between rows or in the trickle irrigation area of tree.

Do not exceed, in any case, the dose of 0.625 L/product per 1 hectare treated area.

Mixing:

- half fill the spray tank with clear water
- add the needed amount of SMERCH
- full fill the tank with agitation, and continue with agitation during spraying

Phytotoxicity

In sunflower transient symptoms of phytotoxicity (chlorosis) can be observed.

Measures for an appropriate resistance management

The active ingredient oxyfluorfen is included in the HRAC group E herbicides. The development of resistance is an increasing problem worldwide, however at present cases of weeds resistance to oxyfluorfen in Europe are not so often. Resistance is most likely to be generated in uses where oxyfluorfen based products are applied frequently or where alternative herbicides are not readily available.

To avoid resistance, it is recommended to rotate the applications of oxyfluorfen based products with products that are with different mode of action. The Weed Resistance Action Group has produced publicly available guidelines, and following these guidelines is also recommended. In the event of resistance being noted this should be reported to the supplier and the regulatory authority and an alternative control agent employed.

Warnings / Restrictions

- Apply maximum 1 applications per year with maximum total dose of 150 g active ingredient of oxyfluorfen per hectare as banded application.
- Do not leave spray solution or mixtures in the spray tank for long periods after application
- Keep away from reach of children and pets
- Avoid any unnecessary contact
- Do not use empty packaging for any purposes

WEEDS SUSCEPTIBILITY

Susceptible weeds: *Amaranthus blitoides* (AMABL), *Amaranthus retroflexus* (AMARE), *Borago officinalis* (BOROF), *Calendula arvensis* (CLDAR), *Calendula* spp. (CLDSS), *Chenopodium album* (CHEAL), *Convolvulus althaeoides* (CONAL), *Convolvulus arvensis* (CONAR), *Datura stramonium* (DATST), *Diploaxis erucoides* (DIPER), *Diploaxis muralis* (DIPMU), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (ECHCG), *Fallopia convolvulus* (POLCO), *Glebionis coronarium* (CHYCO), *Lamium amplexicaule* (LAMAM), *Lolium multiflorum gaudini* (LOLMG), *Lolium rigidum* (LOLRI), *Malva sylvestris* (MALSI), *Malva verticillata* (MALVE), *Medicago lupulina* (MEDLU), *Medicago orbicularis* (MEDOR), *Poa annua* (POAAN), *Polygonum aviculare* (POLAV), *Portulaca oleracea* (POROL), *Rumex obtusifolius* (RUMOB), *Senecio vulgaris* (SENVU), *Sinapis alba* (SINAL), *Solanum nigrum* (SOLNI), *Sonchus* sp. (SONSS), *Stellaria media* (STEME), *Veronica officinalis* (VEROF).

Moderately susceptible weeds: *Fumaria officinalis* (FUMOF), *Sonchus* sp.

(SONSS).

Moderately tolerant weeds: Picris spp. (PICSS).

Rotational crops

An interval of 2 years and 4 months (840 days) must be respected for planting tomato, oat or sugar beet as succeeding crops after the use of oxyfluorfen. In case of planting onions as succeeding crop an interval of 4 years and 8 months (1680 days) must be respected. When planting oilseed rape as succeeding crop an interval of 1 year and 6 months (540 days) after the use of oxyfluorfen must be respected.

Impact on succeeding crops is not relevant for established crops (pome fruits, grapes, olive and citrus).”

Compatibility

Conduct a small test before mixing the product in commercial quantities to check the physical compatibility.

Processing crops

SMERCH may be applied to recommend crops subsequently used for human consumption or animal feeding stuffs