TURF culture

Plant Protection Solutions



For Post-Emergent Control of Certain Broadleaf and Grass Weeds in Turf

Odessa Herbicide®

Technical Brief

Active Constituent:	100 g/kg iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium
Chemical Family:	sulfonylureas (Su's)
Mode of Action Group:	2 (previously B)
Formulation:	Water Dispersible Granule (WDG)
Mode of Action:	Inhibitors of acetolactate synthase (ALS)
Behaviour in Plants:	Absorbed by foliage and shoots. It is rapidly translocated and acts by inhibiting acetolactate synthase (ALS), an enzyme necessary for root and shoot growth in sensitive plants.

Benefits

- Outstanding post emergent control of difficult to kill weeds such as Guildford grass (Onion grass)
- Excellent Turf Tolerance on Common Couch, Hybrid Couch, Buffalo and Kikuyu (DO NOT use on Queensland Blue Couch)
- Selectively controls of Ryegrass out of Common Couch, Hybrid Couch, Buffalo and Kikuyu
- Controls a unique scope of difficult to kill weeds
- Low odour

How to get the most out of your application

- Apply in 200 - 500 L per ha (2 to 5 L per 100m2).
- Always add non-ionic surfactant (1,000 g/L or 600 g/L- non buffering type) or Hasten® at the recommended rate on the surfactant product label.
- DO NOT use with acidifying agents (i.e. LI 700 Surfactant).
- DO NOT leave spray mix standing in the spray tank overnight.
- Avoid mowing during the 3 to 4 days before and after treatment.
- In tank mixes, Odessa Herbicide must be in suspension before adding the companion herbicide or surfactant/crop oil.
- If spray water pH 5.5 or below use a buffer solution to raise the pH to near 7. DO NOT mix with acid forming compounds in the spray tank.

Application
Ensure spraying equipment is properly calibrated before use. Ensure that complete and even spray coverage of all weeds is achieved. DO NOT overlap sprayed areas. Apply with the boom no higher than 50 cm above the turf with flat fan nozzles and a medium droplet size.

Re-entry Period: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried.

Turf Safety
Application to very dry sandy soils followed by soaking rainfall may cause turf damage. Turf damage may also be increased in highly alkaline soils (soil pH >8.5 as determined by soil in water suspension).
Avoid application on turf which is not yet established or which is under stress from environmental conditions.
Allow at least 6 weeks between the last application and over-seeding with cool season grasses for winter cover.

Safety screening may not have been conducted on all new Buffalo grass varieties and it is therefore recommended that small areas be tested for turf safety before large-scale application occurs.

Weed Growth Stage & Environmental Conditions
The degree of control resulting from an application of Odessa Herbicide is primarily dependent upon weed species, weed size at application, environmental conditions, amount of Odessa Herbicide applied and growing conditions. Best results are obtained when Odessa Herbicide is applied to young actively growing weeds. Weed control is greatly improved when weeds have emerged, ample soil moisture exists and weeds are actively growing, than when the soil is dry and weeds are under stress from lack of moisture.
Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Odessa Herbicide, while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress will be less susceptible. A vigorously growing turf stand will aid weed control by shading and providing competition to weeds.
Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after application of Odessa Herbicide. The leaves of susceptible plants normally turn yellow, red or purple after several days, followed by necrosis and death of the growing point. Complete plant death generally occurs 2 to 4 weeks after application, depending on the weed species, growing conditions, etc.

Restraints

DO NOT apply by air or through any type of irrigation equipment

DO NOT apply to turf which is under stress or which is not yet established

DO NOT use if rain is expected within 4 hours

DO NOT use on golf or bowling greens

DO NOT make more than 1 application of a group 2 herbicide in a season except for Bahia grass - refer to Directions for Use table for Bahia grass.

Weed Management

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate	Critical Comments
Established turf as listed: Only apply to; Kikuyu *(Cenchrus clandestinus)* [Synonym: *Pennisetum clandestinum*], Buffalo grass *(Stenotaphrum secundatum),* Couch, Common *(Cynodon dactylon),* Couch, Hybrid *(Cynodon dactylon x Cynodon transvaalensis),* **DO NOT** apply to Queensland Blue Couch	Ryegrass, perennial *(Lolium perenne)*	150 g per ha (1.5 g per 100 m^2)	Apply to actively growing weeds and not to weeds under stress. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant or Hasten® at the recommended rate on the surfactant product label. Use a water rate of 200 - 500 L per ha (2 to 5 L per 100m^2). Avoid exceeding application rates through overlapping sprayed areas. Safety screening may not have been conducted on all new Buffalo grass varieties and it is therefore recommended that small areas be tested for turf safety before large-scale application occurs. For suppressed weed species, better efficacy can be expected against younger weed plants. Less than 50% control can be expected where more mature plants are established.
	Bindii *(Soliva sessilis),* Black thistle *(Cirsium vulgare),* Cat's ear *(Hypochoeris radicata),* Cotula *(Cotula australis),* Cudweed *(Gnaphalium* sp.), Guildford Grass (Onion Grass) *(Romulea rosea),* Medic *(Medicago* spp.), Mouse ear chickweed *(Cerastium vulgatum),* Oxalis *(Oxalis corniculata),* White Clover *(Trifolium repens)*	100 g per ha (1 g per 100 m^2)	
	False onion weed / Fragrant false garlic / Onion weed *(Nothoscordum gracile, fragrans or borbonicum)*	25 g per ha (0.25 g per 100m^2)	
	Winter grass (*Poa annua*) SUPPRESSION ONLY	150 g per ha (1.5 g per 100m^2)	
	Bahia Grass *(Paspalum notatum)* SUPPRESSION AND SEED HEAD REDUCTION	50 g per ha (0.5 g per 100m^2)	Apply during summer when turf is actively growing and Bahia grass produces seed heads. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant or Hasten® at the recommended rate on the surfactant product label. Apply as soon as seed heads start to form or when it becomes a regular mowing intervention issue. Apply 2 to 3 times at 4-week intervals after mowing. DO NOT apply more than 3 consecutive applications per season.

Note: The above table represents only a modified extract from the full registered label. Always read the full product label before use.

Mixing and Compatibility

Mixing

Ensure that the spray tank is completely clean prior to mixing. Half fill the spray tank with water, then with agitators in motion, add the correct amount of Odessa Herbicide directly into the spray tank. Then add wetting agent (non-ionic surfactant) or crop oil as recommended. Complete filling the tank with agitators in motion. Agitation must continue before and during spraying.
If pH of water carrier is less than 5.5 use a buffer solution to raise pH to 7.
DO NOT mix Odessa Herbicide with acid forming compounds in the spray vat.
DO NOT leave spray mix standing in the spray vat overnight.

Compatibility

To avoid hydrolysis, Odessa Herbicide needs the spray tank water to be pH 7 or above. Odessa Herbicide is rapidly broken down in acidic conditions. Avoid tank mix partners that have potential to acidify the mixture (i.e. some fertilisers). DO NOT mix with products or fertiliser with high salt content, i.e. ferrous sulphate or ammonium sulphate.
As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Turf Culture, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities, compatibility testing should consist of assessing both; uniformed mixtures (i.e. no separation) and no rapid sediment build up (i.e. no flocculation).

Packaging Pack sizes: 50 gram & 100 gram

® Registered Trademark