

EARLY SEASON ANNUAL WEED CONTROL - FOR SPOT TREATMENT

General Information

Weed Pharm is a fast-acting, non-selective contact herbicide containing an acid for which the residues degrade rapidly in the soil. Foliar contact results in rapid desiccation and control of annual weeds and grasses, and top growth reduction of herbaceous perennial weeds and grasses (see tables below). Retreatment may be required for control of established perennial weeds. Weed Pharm can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

Weed Pharm Weed & Grass Killer is a 20.0% Acetic Acid herbicide labeled for use as a horticultural spray for residential use, farmstead, food crops, non-production agricultural use, institutional use, and users at all sites indicated below.

DO NOT SPRAY DIRECTLY ONTO FOOD CROPS

Use Weed Pharm to control weeds which surround all food crops, non-food crops (ornamentals) and non-production agricultural, farmstead, right-of-way, and institutional land sites. Use to control weeds in interstate freeways/highways, federal and state highways and city/county roads and walk ways, railroad rights-of-way, tank farms, power stations and easements, and other rights-of-way, industrial sites, and vacant lots. Suitable to keep down weeds on all botanical and private association ornamental gardens, kennels, dog runs, and other animal enclosures and walk ways.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Apply product when weeds are small (3 to 5 leaf stage) and actively growing. Spray Weed Pharm on unwanted weeds (vegetation) to point of wetness. For best results, spray in full sunshine at temperatures above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Dilution of product will reduce effectiveness. Do not dilute. Avoid spraying landscape plants, ornamentals and other desirable foliage as this product causes severe injury to desirable plants.

NOTE: ALL CONTACTED VEGETATION WILL BE AFFECTED. DO NOT ALLOW Weed Pharm WEED AND GRASS KILLER TO COME IN CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE PLANTS. OVERSPRAY OR DRIFT WILL INJURE OR KILL CONTACTED VEGETATION INCLUDING ANY CROP PLANTS.

FOR SPOT TREATMENT APPLICATION: Direct spray with a single nozzle or a hand-gun applicator to thoroughly wet undesirable weed foliage. Re-treatment of perennial growth may be required for control.

Turf and Ornamentals – Such as but not limited to woody ornamentals, potted crops, foliage plants, greenhouses, shadehouses and any other plant production structure in which product can be applied without contacting desirable plants. Applications to weeds in turf will kill surrounding turf.

Root and Tuber vegetables and Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables – Such as but not limited to carrot, potato, radish, sugar beet, turnip tops, garden beet leaves, sugar beet leaves. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Bulb Vegetables – Such as, but not limited to, onion, green onion, shallots and garlic.

Leafy Vegetables – Such as, but not limited to, celery, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, spinach. Such as, but not limited to, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, collard and mustard greens. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Brassica vegetables – Cole crops – Such as, but not limited to, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, collard and mustard greens. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Legume Vegetables and leaves of legume vegetables – Such as, but not limited to,

soybeans, peas, beans, guar, and their leaves.

Fruiting Vegetables – Such as, but not limited to, tomato, bell pepper, chili pepper, eggplant and okra. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Cucurbit Vegetables – Such as, but not limited to, cucumber, squash, cantaloupe, watermelon. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Citrus Fruits – Such as, but not limited to orange, grapefruit, lemon and lime. For all fruit crops spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact with the crop will cause crop injury.

Pome Fruit – Such as, but not limited to apple and pear. For all fruit crops spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact with the crop will cause crop injury.

Stone Fruit – Such as, but not limited to cherry, peach, nectarine and plum. For all fruit crops spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact with the crop will cause crop injury. In crops where cultivation is possible, cultivate crop middles and reduce the sprayed area by directing the application to the uncultivated base of crop plants.

Berries and small fruit – Such as, but not limited to strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, cranberry, grapes, lingonberry, Saskatoon berry, kiwi fruit, maypop. For all fruit crops spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact with the crop will cause crop injury. In crops where cultivation is possible, cultivate crop middles and reduce the sprayed area by directing the application to the uncultivated base of crop plants.

Tree nuts – Such as, but not limited to almond, pecan, pistachio, coconut, betel nut, cashew and walnut. For all fruit crops spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact with the crop will cause crop injury.

Cereal grains and their straw or fodder – Such as, but not limited to corn, rice, wheat, rye, barley, millet, sorghum, amaranth. Do not apply to flooded rice. In corn

or other crops where cultivation is possible, cultivate crop middles and reduce the sprayed area by directing the application to the uncultivated base of crop plants. Utilize shielded sprays to protect crop plants and reduce drift.

Forage crops – Grass and Non-grass animal feeds – Such as, but not limited to Bermuda grass, fescue, bluegrass, clover and alfalfa.

Herbs and spices – Such as, but not limited to basil, dill, chive, parsley, cilantro, celery seed, dill seed. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows.

Oilseed crops – Such as, but not limited to canola, sunflower, flax, rapeseed, mustard, guayule and crambe. Do not spray broadcast within the growing crop. Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows. In sunflower or other upright crops where cultivation is possible, cultivate crop middles and reduce the sprayed area by directing the application to the uncultivated base of crop plants.

Tropical fruit – Such as, but not limited to avocado, guava, jujube, noni, mango, star fruit, sugar apple, papaya, lychee, passion fruit, banana, date, olive, tamarind and pineapple. For all fruit crops, spray must be directed under the crop canopy. Application equipment must be hooded or shielded. Any contact will cause crop injury.

Medicinal Crops – Such as, but not limited to Echinacea, St. John's wort, ginkgo, valerian, ginseng. Do not broadcast within the growing crop. . Apply only with shielded or hooded spray equipment to weeds growing between crop rows. In ginkgo or other upright crops where cultivation is possible, cultivate crop middles and reduce the sprayed area by directing the application to the uncultivated base of crop plants.

Mushrooms – Apply preplant only. Don not apply directly to mushroom beds.

Miscellaneous crops – Such as, but not limited to aloe vera, prickly pear cactus, sugar maple and sweet sorghum for syrup production, peanut, sugar cane, artichoke, cotton, asparagus, kava kava, mint hops, stevia, jojoba, hemp, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc

Method

[Spot treatment](#)

Directed

Spray

Spot treatment

Directed

Spray

Timings

When weeds are small (3 to 5 leaf stage) and actively growing.

Spray in full sunshine at temperatures above 65 degrees Fahrenheit.