

OVERSEEDED (RYEGRASS) BERMUDAGRASS - NON DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS

General Information

USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Use PROGRASS SC Herbicide only as directed at the specified rates (DO NOT OVERAPPLY).
- Avoid spray overlap or turf injury may occur.
- Use of a spray colorant or indicator in the spray tank is instructed so that spray pattern overlapping can be avoided.
- Do not apply with flood jet nozzles and hand-held sprayers, since treatments may not be uniform.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- PROGRASS SC Herbicide application is most effective on healthy, vigorously growing turf.
- PROGRASS SC Herbicide may be applied to residential lawns by licensed or certified applicators. PROGRASS SC Herbicide is not intended for use by homeowners.
- Overseeding is directed in conjunction with PROGRASS SC Herbicide applications to achieve conversion to desired turfgrass species and to avoid stand thinning due to annual bluegrass loss.
- When overseeding, use the rate of PROGRASS SC Herbicide specified for the overseeded species. In mixed stands of established turfgrasses, use the rate specified for the least tolerant species.
- Do not apply PROGRASS SC Herbicide within 8 weeks following the application of a Plant Growth Regulator. A PROGRASS SC Herbicide program may be initiated on creeping bentgrass 3 weeks after a single application of PRIMO has been applied.
- PROGRASS SC Herbicide application is specified for golf course fairways, roughs, and tees but at fairway-height only. Do not apply to putting greens.
- Do not apply PROGRASS SC Herbicide to zoysiagrass and hard or fine fescue; serious injury may result.
- For sod farm turf: Do not harvest treated sod for 3 days following application.
- Do not graze livestock on treated turf.

- Do not feed treated grass clippings to livestock.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PROGRASS SC Herbicide is a suspension concentrate containing 4 lbs. active ingredient per U.S. gallon for use on established perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, turf-type tall fescue, St. Augustinegrass, and dormant bermudagrass for the control and/or suppression of specific annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may also be used, as directed, after overseeding specific grasses. PROGRASS SC Herbicide is intended for professional use only on the ornamental turf of sites such as golf courses, sod farms, parks, cemeteries, lawns of commercial establishments and residential lawns (see Use Precautions). PROGRASS SC Herbicide has both preemergent and early (two-leaf stage) postemergent activity; it is used most effectively in programs emphasizing both approaches.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT, APPLICATION, AND PRECAUTIONS

Apply PROGRASS SC Herbicide using standard, low pressure (20 to 50 psi) spray equipment. Spray equipment should be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application. Addition of a spray indicator may improve treatment uniformity. The tank and line should be cleaned and rinsed before and after using PROGRASS SC Herbicide. Do not allow spray mixture to stand in tank overnight. Store unused spray mixture in tightly-sealed containers and protect from frost.

VARIETAL TOLERANCE

The following turfgrass cultivars have shown tolerance to PROGRASS SC Herbicide; however, all species and varieties have not been tested.

PROGRASS SC Herbicide has been used safely on the following turfgrass cultivars, but its use is not strictly limited to these. Before large scale use of PROGRASS SC Herbicide on other cultivars, a tolerance test on a small area is recommended.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS—Acclaim, Blazer, Dasker, Derby, Elka, Fiesta, Goalie, Hunter, Linn, Loretta, Manhattan II, Palmer, Pennfine, Regal, Yorktown

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS—Adelphi, American, Aspen, Asset, Challenger, Classic, Emundi, Huntsville, Georgetown, Glade, Haga, Julic, Liberty, Merit, Midnight, Monopoly, Mystic, Parade, Rugby, Sydsport, Touchdown.

DO NOT APPLY to the following cultivars: Northstar, Explorer, Limousine, RAN I and Total Eclipse.

CREEPING BENTGRASS—Carmen, Cobra, Highland, Lopez, Mariner, National, Penncross, Providence, Putter, Southshore, SR1020, and Viper have shown good to excellent tolerance to PROGRASS SC Herbicide. Injury has been noted on Emerald,

Penneagle, and Pennlinks occasionally.

PROGRASS SC Herbicide may cause serious injury to Cohansey, Colonial, South German varieties, Egmont, Bardot, Tracenta, Allure, Astoria, and SR 7100.

TURF-TYPE TALL FESCUE—America, Arid, Mustang

ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS—Raleigh

DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS—Tifgreen, Tidwarf. Common bermudagrass is more susceptible to PROGRASS SC Herbicide injury than hybrid bermudagrass.

DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC GRASS TYPES

Fall applications to turfgrass sites to control annual bluegrass are most effective if application is initiated during the period of maximum weed germination and ended as close to the first killing freeze as possible. Spring applications may be made during the period of maximum weed germination.

Consult the university extension service or weed science specialist for these dates in your locality. Spring applications are most effective following fall applications.

SEE CHART FOR USE RATES AND TIMINGS. READ TEXT BELOW FOR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF GRASS!

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

OVERSEEDDED (RYEGRASS) BERMUDAGRASS - NON DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS

Apply PROGRASS SC Herbicide to overseeded bermudagrass in late fall, one to two weeks after emergence of overseeded perennial ryegrass to control annual bluegrass. Treatment to turf that is not fully dormant may cause early injury and/or delayed spring green-up. Applications of 1 to 1.125 quarts of PROGRASS SC per acre have shown acceptable control of annual bluegrass with minimum injury to nondormant (or predormant) bermudagrass when applied in late November or early December. Lower rates have shown lesser annual bluegrass control and higher rates have shown more bermudagrass injury when the bermudagrass is not fully dormant. The onset of dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather. One or two supplemental applications at 21 to 28 day intervals may be required to maintain control through the winter months. DO NOT APPLY more than two applications of PROGRASS SC when treating nondormant bermudagrass. The final PROGRASS SC application should be made to bermudagrass no later than February 1st or 4 weeks prior to breaking of winter dormancy. Late applications (within 4 weeks of breaking dormancy) to turf that will be breaking dormancy may temporarily delay resumption of active growth (spring green-up) of bermudagrass in

the spring. The breaking of winter dormancy will vary according to location and yearly weather. Application of PROGRASS SC Herbicide to bermudagrass that is stressed due to shade, poorly drained soils, and high traffic may result in increased turf injury. Avoid use of PROGRASS SC or use lower rates under these conditions. Care should be taken to keep the PROGRASS SC in the overseeded areas during the applications (particularly when making applications to nondormant bermudagrass) so that the ryegrass will mask any early injury or late transition in the spring. Higher seeding rate may also be helpful to minimize a thin stand appearance since annual bluegrass will be removed. Common bermudagrass in fairways or roughs may be more susceptible to herbicide injury than hybrid bermudagrass.

Recommended rates and timing: Refer to label text for further instructions regarding each grass species.

Application Rate: Apply recommended rate of PROGRASS SC in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre or 1 to 3 gallons of water per 1000 Ft².

Overseeding Safety Interval: Interval applies to overseeding specific grass on same type of grass after last PROGRASS SC treatment.

NA - Not applicable.

Application Safety Interval: Refers to interval in which PROGRASS SC may be safely applied to specific grass following seed emergence.

Number of Applications: 2

Application Interval: 21 - 28 days

Method

[Spray](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

In late fall, one to two weeks after emergence of overseeded perennial ryegrass.