



DHM Agrochemicals

# GloFlo

An agricultural/horticultural herbicide for use in sugar beet and fodder beet

A suspension concentrate containing 700 g/L of Metamitron

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE

Crops	Maximum individual dose (L/ha)	Maximum Total dose (L/ha)	Latest time of application
Sugar beet and fodder beet	3.0	7.0	Before the 1 true leaf stage.

## SAFETY INFORMATION

### WARNING

**Harmful if swallowed.**  
**Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**  
**Avoid release to the environment.**

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

**To avoid risks to human health to the environment, comply with the instructions for use.**

UN 3082

PCS No: 04873



PROTECT FROM FROST  
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE  
Avoid spray drift

Batch No: see bottle

Contents: **5 Litres** e

Registration holder:  
**DHM AGROCHEMICALS LTD.,**  
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# GloFlo

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.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAYER OPERATORS

It is essential to wash sprayer tank, nozzles, pump etc before adding GloFlo to the spray tank. Use an approved chemical cleansing agent.

Change spray nozzles each season to ensure an even spray pattern.

Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Commence agitation and add the required amount of GloFlo. When the GloFlo is fully dispersed in the spray tank, add the required quantity of phenmedipham/ethofumesate. Complete filling the spray tank whilst agitating and continue agitating during spraying.

Do not leave spray solution in the spray tank overnight as some precipitation of spray ingredients may occur.

Having completed the spray operation, drain the spray tank, wash with a water and detergent solution and spray out completely.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

### Pre-emergence application (low dose programmes)

The recommended treatment is to apply GloFlo in an overall pre-emergence application before a post-emergence programme begins.

Rate of use: 3 litres Gloflo per hectare in 150 to 200 litres of water.

Timing: Gloflo may be applied pre-emergence at any stage from sowing up to crop emergence; improved results are achieved when soil moisture is available.

### Post-emergence applications (Tank-mix recommendations)

Treatments options	Timing	
	Crop Stage	Weeds Stage
GloFlo 1 litres/ha + phenmedipham/ethofumesate 2 Litres/ha		From the first true leaf stage provided no pre-emergence herbicide has been used.
GloFlo 1.5 litres/ha + phenmedipham/ethofumesate 3 Litres/ha	From the first pair of true leaves expanded	From one true leaf stage provided no pre-emergence herbicide has been used.
Gloflo 1.5-2.0 litres/ha + phenmedipham/ethofumesate 3-5 Litres/ha	From two pairs of true leaves of the crop	At the two to four leaf stage.

Number of sprays: For optimum results, any of the above recommendations in any sequence in accordance with the recommendations and timings as specified may be used. Soil type, climate and overall growing conditions will influence the exact number of sprays.

Method of application: Tractor mounted hydraulic sprayer.

Forward Speed: A forward speed for spraying of 8 kph (5mph) should not be exceeded.

Pressure: 2.5-5 bar.

Water volume: 80-120 litres/hectare.

Specific weed situations: Scutch and other grass weeds: Where Gloflo has been used in a tank mix with phenmedipham/ethofumesate a following application of an approved Graminicide for Sugar or Fodder Beet may be used in accordance with manufacturers guidelines.

Crop Tolerance: Consistent weed control can be achieved with Gloflo in conjunction with a high level of safety towards beet. If however, the beet plant is under stress due to factors such as: previously applied pesticides and herbicides (other than Gloflo pre-emergence), sudden temperature fluctuations, intense sunlight, high temperature at application, prolonged cold spell, wind damage, nutrient deficiencies (i.e manganese), disease and insect attack, cotyledon tip scorch may occasionally result because beet plants are very sensitive to herbicide treatment if under stress. For residual activity and efficacy to be optimum, a full programme of sprays must be used since the residual activity is dependant on the cumulative rate of Gloflo applied.

Following Crops: The last application of Gloflo should be made 16 weeks prior to sowing a winter cereal crop.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and suitable for use. Since we cannot control the conditions of storage, handling or use or the weather conditions before or after application which may affect the performance of the goods all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality of fitness of our goods are excluded. We cannot therefore accept any responsibility for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever, arising from storage, handling, application or use.